REPORT

ON THE

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

For the year ending 31st March, 1889.

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REPORT

ON THE

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FOR

1888-89.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE year 1888-89 was the first complete year of the present Lieutenant-Governor's administration.

During the winter Sir Auckland Colvin made a prolonged tour in Oudh, starting on November 24th and returning on 6th February, after traversing every district of it except Bara Banki and Unao. The tour gave him his first opportunity of personally visiting the interior of Oudh, and enabled him to make the personal acquaintance of all the leading talúqdárs and native gentlemen of that province. The Lieutenant-Governor was much impressed during his march by the entire absence of railway communication in the very important and richly cultivated tract comprised in the Rae Bareli, Partabgarh, and Sultanpur districts, the only means of communication at present being by unmetalled roads of a very ordinary description. He has endeavoured since then to avail himself of the opportunity given him of opening railway communication in this tract by means of a company whose proposals have recently been before the Government of India. These southern districts of Oudh will before long come successively under assessment, and it is of importance to the revenue that the opening of the railway line, which must inevitably take place at no very distant date, should be carried out some time before the settlements come under revision, in order that the rents may have time to adjust themselves to the new conditions which the railway will introduce. If this is not done, there will not only be considerable loss of revenue, but a necessary inequality in the incidence of assessment. Arrangements have also since been completed, which were greatly aided by the experiences of this tour, for completing the connection of the Lucknow-Sitapur line with the Rohilkhand Railway and its branch to Pilibhít, to the great advantage of the rich northern forests and of the rice country which stretches along their margin. Sir Auckland Colvin profited by the occasion to inspect the greater part of the valuable Oudh forests with Captain Wood, the Conservator.

The Oudh Rent Act had come into operation too recently to allow of much being learned as to the results of its operation. It was evident, however, to the Lieutenant-Governor that its provisions were gradually becoming known to all classes, cultivators as well as landlords.

The remainder of the winter was mainly spent by the Lieutenant-Governor in his head-quarters at Allahabad. The schemes, which during the year most prominently engaged the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor were the provision of a water-supply for the cities of Agra, Allahabad, and Benares; the formation of a Sanitary Board for these provinces; the prosecution of the measures necessary to carry out a large scheme of administrative re-organization in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the establishment of a reformatory at Bareilly, the first in these provinces; the reclamation of the criminal tribes, which furnish many of the habitual criminals of the country; reforms in the police; and the furtherance of the building and educational schemes, connected with the Dufferin Fund, of which the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the Honorary Presidency in these provinces.

THE YEAR.

The rainfall of 1887 on which the harvests of the year depended was fairly sufficient, though somewhat irregular at the commencement, and with local and slight exceptions the autumn harvest was an average one. The cold weather rain proved especially abundant, and the winter harvests were certainly better than those of the previous season. The area under cultivation in the North-Western Provinces did not vary; but in Oudh there was an increase of 26,000 acres, and in both provinces there was a better outturn per acre under the more important crops. The season was particularly favourable to wheat, and the quality was exceptionally fine. In Oudh there was a marked advance in the cultivation of sugarcane. Damage from hail was confined to a small tract in Bánda and from floods to a more considerable area in Aligarh. There were no severe epidemics of disease among either men or cattle in any part of the provinces.

Prices were high owing to indifferent harvests in previous years, the replenishing of stocks and a large exportation; but they were not so high as to produce serious distress in any section of the population; and the year as a whole was prosperous. Crime, however, during 1888 was sensibly on the increase throughout the provinces—the result of continued high prices.

In compliance with the instructions of the Government of India an inquiry was held in the preceding months, of which the result was reported in letter No. $\frac{11918}{1-16}$, dated 15th August, 1888, to the Government of India, as to the condition of the agricultural classes in these provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor summed up his conclusions in the following words:—

"*Paragraph* 21. * * * * These inquiries embrace the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the results may be regarded as typical and representative. The officers conducting the inquiry have approached the subject from various points of view: some evidently predisposed to think a considerable section of the people insufficiently fed; others with contrary conceptions. It is impossible to mistake, however, the consensus of opinion to the effect that the people are not generally under-fed. It is equally clear that, being for the most part an agricultural people,

dependent on the seasons and holding small areas of cultivation, or dependent (if artizans), for the disposal of their handiwork, on those who do hold such areas, they have little reserve in hand; and that, in the event of a failure of the rains and of high prices, many of them are soon reduced to a position in which food is obtainable either in insufficient quantities or not at all—to the point, in other words, in which the Government intervenes, and provides famine labour for their relief. We see them in ordinary times consuming the produce of their fields, adding to it, in season, green herbs or leaves, such as that of gram, or fruit and other accessories, the enumeration of which is given by Mr. Gartlan at page 197, and by other officers in the course of their replies. We find them in possession of cattle, of which they drink the milk or consume the butter: fish and flesh are eaten by them, though not by all of them. The day-labourer and the tenant with a small holding are those who are most exposed to the chance of insufficient food; but the artizans and the more considerable tenants are, in ordinary circumstances, raised above want. The succession of pictures drawn for us is in great measure identical with those which were furnished in 1877-78 in the Famine Commission's Report, and which will be found in the Appendix, Volume III, page 248 *et seq.* One caution, it should be noted, applies to all evidence on this subject. So far as these provinces are concerned, when an officer speaks of the more indigent class of the people under inquiry as being always on the verge of starvation, this must not be understood to mean that they are always living on insufficient food, but that they always run the risk, in view of a failure of the rains, of finding themselves in the position where employment will not be forthcoming, and where, consequently, food will be difficult to obtain. It is not, in other words, that they are habitually under-fed, but that if a calamity should arise at any time from a bad season, owing to the failure of the labour market, they will have insufficient means of securing an adequate maintenance."

The returns of railway-borne traffic with other British provinces and ports, and native states show some improvement. After correction for railway plant and rolling-stock, the figures of the exports and imports are 404 lakhs of maunds, valued at Rs. 26,07,87,485, as compared with 386 lakhs of maunds, valued at Rs. 25,34,37,107 in 1887-88. There were larger exports of wheat and oil-seeds to Bombay, of linseed and hides to Calcutta, and of food-grains to all the surrounding country. The imports of grain diminished; but of cotton goods from Calcutta, of woollen goods from the Panjáb, and of salt from Rájputána, the import was substantially larger, and the statistics of the provincial trade give evidence of improved conditions among the people. The increased import of salt alone is valued at nearly 18 lakhs of rupees. The trade with Tibet and Nipál was stationary.

LEGISLATION.

The only Act having special application to these provinces, which received the sanction of the Imperial Legislature during the year, was Act IX of 1889, under which landlords will again contribute in future to the pay of patwáris, which since 1882 had been borne wholly by the State. The Act restored the original arrangement of all rural parts of the provinces, by which the patwári, as the servant of the village and not by the landlord only, was paid by an allotment from the grain heap before the produce was divided between the landlord and the tenant; with this addition, that the State, which now derives great advantages from the statistical information furnished by the village papers, and which will

be greatly benefited thereby at future periodical revisions of the land revenue, will make a corresponding contribution to the total expense. The effect of the measure has been to impose on the landlords of the two provinces a cess of 22½ lakhs; the half of which, however, they are entitled to recover from their tenants. The remainder of the cost of establishment of patwáris and kanúngos is met by the State.

POLITICAL.

The affairs of the State of Rámpur were conducted for the greater part of the year, under the general control of Nawáb Mushták Ali Khan, by the Council of State described in the last report. One of the members of that council, *viz.*, Kúnwar Lutf Ali Khan, resigned office, and Nawáb Yar Jang, at one time a Deputy Collector in these provinces, who had attained high employ in the Haidarabad State, was appointed to his place. In February, 1889, Nawáb Mushták Ali Khan, who had long been in indifferent health, died, and was succeeded by his son, Hamid Ali Khan, a boy of fourteen years of age. The Council of State was then formed into a Council of Regency, under the presidency of Sáhibzáda Safdar Ali Khan, one of the leading members of the Nawáb's family, whose character and qualifications singled him out for selection. For the education and personal charge of the young Nawáb an English tutor and a governor were appointed, under whose care he is making satisfactory progress. The finances of the State are flourishing; its revenues largely exceed its expenditure; large sums have been invested in Government paper; and the condition of the people appears to be one of content and satisfaction. Some important revenue settlements were effected: the judicial business was on the whole promptly disposed of, and some useful reforms were introduced. Public works were prosecuted under the initiative of the engineer officer who had been lent to Rámpur in the previous year, and a system of drainage for the city and of canals for the country was commenced.

In Tehri there was a distinct improvement in all branches of public business since the succession of the Dowager Ráni as Regent. The Rája is now a pupil of the Mayo College at Ajmír.

The Lieutenant-Governor, on the eve of the year of report, completed the series of darbárs which he had commenced in the previous December. In the course of the preceding winter he had held darbárs in Bareilly, Agra, Meerut, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, and Fyzabad, and made a short journey to Jhánsi, Benares thus being the only division of which he had not an opportunity of seeing the principal native gentlemen and officials. Occasion was taken at these darbárs to recall to those assembled the necessity for increased efforts upon their own part, whether in the form of municipal or district aid, to assist in the business of administration, and to promote the well-being and prosperity of the great masses of their fellow-countrymen. Public spirit is little known in these provinces, and must not be confounded with public agitation. The co-operation of individuals and classes for the common good, as distinguished from the co-operation of individuals

and classes for religious or race aims, is extremely rare. The Lieutenant-Governor has usually found that those who are most conspicuous in the latter direction are the last to assist or to exhibit the smallest sympathy or interest in schemes having for their aim the general well-being. Throughout the year the utmost facilities were given to native gentlemen, whether or not on the darbár list, of obtaining personal interviews with the Lieutenant-Governor. Freedom of access to those high in authority is one of the privileges which has been enjoyed at all times by all classes under eastern methods of rule and is especially valued; and although under a settled government and elaborately contrived system of administration such as ours it may be less actually necessary in the interests of the individual, it is agreeable to the habits and wishes of the people and is of value to the head of the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has endeavoured to enforce upon all officers subordinate to him the necessity of showing themselves extremely accessible to natives. Whatever an officer's ability may be, if he is difficult of approach and is not in the habit of receiving frequent visits from natives, advantage is sure to be taken by his subordinates of his negligence in this duty, and much information which might be valuable to him is lost. To the same end the Lieutenant-Governor lays great stress on the necessity of District Officers remaining for considerable periods upon tour. There has been a tendency to allow this habit to grow into comparative disuse, with the result that officers neglect the opportunities available to them of acquiring the necessary knowledge of their districts and the people, while the latter, who should instinctively look to the head of their district for all that concerns their well-being, acquire the habit of regarding the subordinate local officials as those only with whom they have any means of maintaining personal communication, and to whom alone they can make their wishes known.

FINANCE.

The year 1888-89 opened with a credit balance of Rs. 39,69,000: of which the greater portion (Rs. 38,07,000) was Provincial, the remainder coming under the head of Incorporated Local. The actual receipts aggregated Rs. 3,82,73,000, Rs. 3,28,03,000 being Provincial and Rs. 54,70,000 Local; those under adjusting heads (on the Local side) were Rs. 15,87,000. The grand total revenue at disposal was as under—

	Rs.
Provincial	3,66,10,000
Local	72,19,000
Total ...	4,38,29,000

The year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,93,88,000; of which the Provincial share (including the adjustment aforesaid) was Rs. 3,23,43,000,

and the Local share Rs. 70,45,000. The closing balances were thus the following:—

	Rs.
Provincial	42,67,000
Local	1,74,000

These results were on the whole satisfactory, and left the provinces a fair field for expenditure on the numerous important projects under the consideration of the Government.

The question of the revision of the Naini Tal hill allowances, which had been under discussion for nearly three years, was finally settled in the year under report. The point was raised by the Finance Committee, who recommended a reduction of the Secretariat staff taken to the hills. This was found to be impracticable in view of the conditions and circumstances under which the public business is carried on in these provinces; but a revision of the allowances in connection with the journey to and residence in the hills—resulting in a saving of Rs. 17,000—was effected, and was accepted by the Government of India as a solution of the question.

The introduction of fees in certain village schools of Oudh having proved a successful measure, permission was given to apply the fee system, which had for some years been in force in the North-Western Provinces, to all village schools in Oudh: a fee of two annas per mensem being fixed as the maximum demandable at present.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1)—*Buildings and Roads.*

The total expenditure incurred during the year under all branches of the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) amounted to Rs. 51,55,545 against Rs. 54,56,000 in 1887-88. The expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,83,047
Provincial	25,73,471
Local	23,29,913
Contribution	69,114
Total ...	51,55,545

Taking the three main heads of Original Works, Repairs, and Establishment, the figures are divided off thus:—

	Rs.
Original Works	15,04,117
Repairs	24,10,996
Establishment	10,38,235

viz., Original Works—

Imperial ...	Military Works	51,935
	Civil Works	37,405
	Total ...	89,340

		Rs.
Provincial	Civil Buildings	5,16,769
	Communications	1,55,293
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	9,113
	Total ...	6,81,175
Local	Civil Buildings	1,42,187
	Communications	5,14,874
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	12,771
	Total ...	6,69,832
	Contribution	63,770
	Total, Original Works ...	15,04,117
Repairs—		
Imperial	Military Works	2,115
	Civil Works	56,317
	Total ...	58,432
Provincial	Civil Buildings	3,11,123
	Communications	9,22,997
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	5,597
	Total ...	12,39,717
Local	Civil Buildings	1,11,179
	Communications	9,80,930
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	18,534
	Total ...	11,10,643
	Contribution	2,204
	Total, Repairs ...	24,10,996
Establishment—		
Imperial		33,623
Provincial		4,59,701
Local		5,41,970
Contribution		2,941
	Total, Establishment ...	10,38,235
or, including Thomason Civil Engineering College ...		1,68,238
	Total, Establishment ...	12,06,473

The total of Rs. 10,38,235 under Establishment is Rs. 95,282 less than the amount (Rs. 11,33,517) charged during 1887-88; in addition Tools and Plant cost Rs. 27,407.

The percentage of Establishment to Outlay was for all heads 23·40. The detailed distribution of expenditure is shown in the body of this report.

The new system for the execution by one agency of Local, Provincial, and Imperial Public Works, which was commenced tentatively in 1886 and was finally sanctioned for the entire province by the Supreme Government in July, 1888, has continued to work satisfactorily. Whilst ensuring a closer and more efficient supervision of Local Works by the regular Public Works Department of the province, it has not materially interfered with the freedom of Local District Boards in respect of all matters connected with the administration, control, and initiation of the Local projects in which they are directly interested. It has, however, been felt that a too rigid adherence to the scheme would neutralize to a large extent many of the important advantages which the Boards possessed in regard to initiation and rapid execution of the many minor works which form a large part of the Boards' expenditure during the year. On this view it was considered that whilst the more important works and repairs requiring professional skill might properly be entrusted as at present to the Public Works Department of the province, all petty repairs and minor original works costing up to Rs. 1,000 might with advantage be carried out directly by the District Boards by means of a small inexpensive establishment entertained by them for that purpose. The arrangements for giving effect to these views were embodied in a Government Resolution No. 4474B.R., dated 8th November, 1888, and came into force from 1st April, 1889. The special establishment to be entertained by the Boards has been fixed at one sub-overseer on a salary of Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 and a munshi on Rs. 15 per mensem.

The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of District Boards are stated at more length in another page of this Introduction; at present it will be enough to say that the transfer of the supervision and control of local Public Works and the growth of a spirit of independence and a sense of responsibility on the part of the Boards must grow together, and act and re-act on one another. It is desirable that the Government step by step should divest itself of the direct management of local and district works in the degree in which local and district bodies show themselves capable of accepting the transfer. Materially to anticipate their readiness is to make a transfer to district officers only, which is another matter.

The condition of the Ballia Ravine and outfall of the lake at Naini Tal having for several years past given cause for anxiety, a Committtee was convened in September, 1888, to consider the measures that should be adopted for the improvement of the escape channel, the maintenance of the cart-road near the Military Depôt, and the protection of the station of Naini Tal.

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, it became necessary to re-cast the procedure hitherto in force at the Government Foundry at Roorkee in regard to accounting and method of doing work. The concern had for nearly 30 years been conducted on the footing of a private business rather than of a Government department, the management had rested practically in the hands of the Superintendent, and beyond being informed at the end of each year what the trans-

actions had been during the year, what the profits were, and how the capital had been increased or decreased, Government had had but little voice in the control of the operations carried on by the concern. That a vast amount of work had been turned out by the foundry, for both Government and private customers, during the time it had been the property of the Local Government was readily seen from the returns of the several years which were on record. In the year 1882, however, the Local Government considered the time had arrived to close the foundry as a public undertaking and, if possible, dispose of it to a private firm. Negotiations were commenced with Benn, Ashly & Co., of Bombay, for the sale of the concern to a Syndicate in London; but after more than two years' correspondence during 1885-86-87, the negotiations were broken off. In the end of 1887 fresh proposals were submitted to the Government of India in view to the foundry business being placed on a proper footing. It was proposed that a thoroughly experienced man should be obtained from England, fully competent to push work and develope the business. The Government of India, however, objected to the proposal, and ruled that the foundry should be sold, even at a sacrifice, or that its scope should be much curtailed. On this view the Examiner of Public Works Accounts was desired to draw up a new set of account forms and to arrange for a procedure being started at the shops, which should allow of their operations being brought under budget control, and of the accounts and transactions being subject to the usual monthly audit exercised over every other department of public expenditure. He was further directed to arrange, in conjunction with the Superintendent of the foundry, for work being carried out for public departments and for private customers under rules and conditions in force in other similar manufacturing departments of Government. In the orders which have been issued for the re-constitution of the foundry management, the fullest recognition and consideration have been given to the views and wishes of the Government of India. The concern will in future devote itself chiefly to the execution of Government work, and private orders and business of all sorts will be of but secondary importance. These conditions are directly opposed to those hitherto followed by the foundry management, but they are in accord with the desires of the Government of India. Full details of the revised scheme were laid before the Government of India in a Resolution by this Government (*vide* No. C.520E.B.R., dated 28th March, 1889).

Schemes for providing Allahabad, Agra, and Benares with a supply of pure potable water were prosecuted during the year. At Agra and Allahabad the scheme passed beyond the stage of discussion, and the works are now in full progress, so that it is expected that they will be opened respectively in 1890 and 1891. At Allahabad the general plan of the works is to bring the water from the Jumna to the Khusru Bágh, where it will be filtered and distributed. At Agra the water is also to come from the Jumna; but the cantonments are not, as at Allahabad, included in the scheme. In Benares, where the works are on a much larger scale, owing to drainage being included in the scheme, the works

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The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of District Boards are stated at more length in another page of this Introduction; at present it will be enough to say that the transfer of the supervision and control of local Public Works and the growth of a spirit of independence and a sense of responsibility on the part of the Boards must grow together, and act and re-act on one another. It is desirable that the Government step by step should divest itself of the direct management of local and district works in the degree in which local and district bodies show themselves capable of accepting the transfer. Materially to anticipate their readiness is to make a transfer to district officers only, which is another matter.

The condition of the Ballia Ravine and outfall of the lake at Naini Tal having for several years past given cause for anxiety, a Committtee was convened in September, 1888, to consider the measures that should be adopted for the improvement of the escape channel, the maintenance of the cart-road near the Military Depôt, and the protection of the station of Naini Tal.

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, it became necessary to re-cast the procedure hitherto in force at the Government Foundry at Roorkee in regard to accounting and method of doing work. The concern had for nearly 30 years been conducted on the footing of a private business rather than of a Government department, the management had rested practically in the hands of the Superintendent, and beyond being informed at the end of each year what the trans-

actions had been during the year, what the profits were, and how the capital had been increased or decreased, Government had had but little voice in the control of the operations carried on by the concern. That a vast amount of work had been turned out by the foundry, for both Government and private customers, during the time it had been the property of the Local Government was readily seen from the returns of the several years which were on record. In the year 1882, however, the Local Government considered the time had arrived to close the foundry as a public undertaking and, if possible, dispose of it to a private firm. Negotiations were commenced with Benn, Ashly & Co., of Bombay, for the sale of the concern to a Syndicate in London; but after more than two years' correspondence during 1885-86-87, the negotiations were broken off. In the end of 1887 fresh proposals were submitted to the Government of India in view to the foundry business being placed on a proper footing. It was proposed that a thoroughly experienced man should be obtained from England, fully competent to push work and develope the business. The Government of India, however, objected to the proposal, and ruled that the foundry should be sold, even at a sacrifice, or that its scope should be much curtailed. On this view the Examiner of Public Works Accounts was desired to draw up a new set of account forms and to arrange for a procedure being started at the shops, which should allow of their operations being brought under budget control, and of the accounts and transactions being subject to the usual monthly audit exercised over every other department of public expenditure. He was further directed to arrange, in conjunction with the Superintendent of the foundry, for work being carried out for public departments and for private customers under rules and conditions in force in other similar manufacturing departments of Government. In the orders which have been issued for the re-constitution of the foundry management, the fullest recognition and consideration have been given to the views and wishes of the Government of India. The concern will in future devote itself chiefly to the execution of Government work, and private orders and business of all sorts will be of but secondary importance. These conditions are directly opposed to those hitherto followed by the foundry management, but they are in accord with the desires of the Government of India. Full details of the revised scheme were laid before the Government of India in a Resolution by this Government (*vide* No. C.520E.B.R., dated 28th March, 1889).

Schemes for providing Allahabad, Agra, and Benares with a supply of pure potable water were prosecuted during the year. At Agra and Allahabad the scheme passed beyond the stage of discussion, and the works are now in full progress, so that it is expected that they will be opened respectively in 1890 and 1891. At Allahabad the general plan of the works is to bring the water from the Jumna to the Khusru Bágh, where it will be filtered and distributed. At Agra the water is also to come from the Jumna; but the cantonments are not, as at Allahabad, included in the scheme. In Benares, where the works are on a much larger scale, owing to drainage being included in the scheme, the works

will not certainly be opened before 1892; nor will money be forthcoming to push them on more rapidly. The Lieutenant-Governor has devoted to these works the annual amount put at his disposal by the Government of India, amounting in the current year to Rs. 10,75,000 for the purposes of loan for this class of work. It is not probable that during his administration money will be forthcoming for the active prosecution of similar work in other cities; but instructions have been given to make all necessary preliminary inquiries in respect to the water-supply of Cawnpore: it may be hoped that in course of time in Lucknow also, when the local authorities, who have for long been conducting experiments, have satisfied themselves that borings for an artesian well are useless, a good supply of pure potable water may be given to the people.

The active development of the Dufferin Fund operations throughout the province has rendered it necessary to employ the co-operation of the Public Works Department by whose agency all buildings and engineering works connected with the fund are now designed and executed. Much valuable work in this direction has already been carried out at Agra and elsewhere. At Agra an expenditure of Rs. 81,642 was incurred up to the end of the year under review, and the following buildings have been completed for the fund at a cost of Rs. 45,964, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 10,300, which was paid as compensation for land:—

	Rs.
Dispensary, Lady Lyall's Hospital	23,451
Lady Doctor's house	10,642
Public ward	6,144
Servants' houses	2,517
Front enclosure wall and gates	782
Pakka drain to hospital	2,167
Repairs to Lady Doctor's quarters	261
Total ...	45,964

In addition there were under construction two private wards estimated to cost Rs. 14,000, a public ward to cost Rs. 5,500, and a dissecting-room to cost Rs. 2,000, besides other minor works required to complete the existing buildings and site in a suitable manner.

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(2)—*Railways.*

No active operations in respect of railway extension were in progress during the year, but several projects of provincial importance were taken up and discussed. Of these the most important was the project for completing the link between Gola-Gokarnath on the Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau line and Pilibhit, by which through railway communication will be secured between Lucknow and Bareilly. This project has since been adopted, and the work is about to be commenced.

A proposal was also made during the year for the construction by a private company of a light steam tramway, on a two feet six-inch gauge, from Sháhjahánpur in a north-easterly direction to the town of Kothar, a distance of about 33 miles. The proposal was supported by the Local Government and received the approval of the Government of India.

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(3)—*Canals.*

The following statement shows the capital outlay of all kinds, direct and indirect, for and to the end of the year 1888-89 :—

	Canals.	*Outlay on construction under all heads.*	
		During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue. 49—Irrigation Works.	Upper Ganges	74,316	2,83,13,996
	Lower Ganges	9,66,006	3,24,61,561
	Agra	47,868	90,89,451
	Eastern Jumna	90,024	32,26,191
	Total ...	11,78,214	7,30,91,199
Irrigation: 43—Minor Works and Navigation.	Dún	173	6,37,904
	Rohilkhand	1,705	16,85,153
	Bijnor	— 9	69,968
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works,	...	82,398
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey,	253	1,74,398
	Sardah Canal Survey ...	227	49,572
	Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey.	...	56,746
	Total ...	2,349	27,56,439
Famine Relief and Insurance: 35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Betwa Canal	35,769	41,36,013
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,16,332	7,99,83,651

The chief work in progress was the new aqueduct to carry the Lower Ganges Canal over the Káli Nadi at Nadrai, the total outlay during the year on which was Rs. 8,79,532. By the end of the year, the whole of the masonry work had been completed up to the level of skewbacks, and five-sixths of the arching had been built. Good progress had been made in filling in the breach at the old aqueduct site, and it is fully anticipated that the structure will be completed in the time originally fixed.

The Marehra and Bharera syphons in the Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, were practically completed: on the Eastern Jumna Canal, good progress was made on the Raipur escape. Distributaries and drainage works received attention. There was an increase of 173 miles in total mileage of channels due to re-measurements and extensions of distributaries and drainage cuts.

Canal.	Mileage at commencement of 1888-89.	Mileage at close of 1888-89.	Increase or decrease.
Upper Ganges	3,972	4,024	+ 52
Lower Ganges	2,970	3,031	+ 61
Agra	739	745	+ 6
Eastern Jumna	1,114	1,112	— 2
Betwa	450	501	+ 51
Minor Canals	467	472	+ 5
Total ...	9,712	9,885	+173

The results of the year's working are compared with those for the four preceding years in the following statement:—

Year.	Capital outlay under all heads, including Betwa Canal (protective).		Number of villages irrigating.	Area irrigated by canals.	Value of crops raised with canal water.	Revenue assessments.			Revenue charges working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage on capital, including that expended on Betwa Canal.
	During year.	To end of year.				Water rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Share of enhancement of land-revenue	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1884-85 ..	11,90,711	7,02,83,698	8,227	1,617,304	4,49,52,406	47,07,246	9,49,631	56,56,877	25,28,108	31,28,769	4·45
1885-86 .	10,10,197 / * 38,75,580	7,51,49.595	8,274	1,709,676	4,97,91,920	50,83,385	9,49,631	60,33,016	24,88,393	35,44,623	4·72
1886-87 ..	19,09,628	7,70,59.223	8,846	1,363,815	4,44,17,015	41,83,827	9,57,155	51,40,982	25,64,096	25,76,874	3·34
1887-88 .	17,08,096	7,87,67,319	9,553	1,517,288	5,20,72,286	46,25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205	25,70,640	30,13,565	3·83
1888-89 .	12,16,332	7,99,83,651	9,254	1,604,753	5,31,04,530	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543	27,81,661	31,00,882	3·88

* Betwa Canal expenditure to end of 1885-86. The figures of previous years exclude Betwa Canal.

The monsoon broke early in July, and the rainfall of the year was again above the average. The area irrigated was 87,465 acres, or 5·76 per cent. greater than in the previous year.

The net revenue assessed was Rs. 31,00,882, or 3·88 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The net return for Productive Canals was 4·15 per cent. against 4·09 in the previous year.

The gross revenue realised was Rs. 57,36,598, and the net revenue Rs. 29,54,937, or 3·69 per cent. on the capital outlay.

The total receipts to the end of the year from all canals exceed the total working expenses and interest charges by Rs. 67,87,471, or 8·48 per cent. on the capital outlay. The working expenses of the year were Rs. 27,81,661, against Rs. 25,70,640 in 1887-88.

The Tarái and Bhábar Canals under the Commissioner, Kumaun, irrigated 111,826 acres against 108,509 acres in 1887-88.

REVENUE.

The demand for current revenue from all sources amounted in the North-Western Provinces to Rs. 5,34,55,298, an increase of 3½ lakhs on the previous year; in Oudh it was Rs. 1,41,97,073, an increase of Rs. 8,000. More than the entire increase came from receipts from canal revenue, which in 1887-88 had suffered a serious decline in consequence chiefly of the breakdown of the great Nadrai aqueduct and

the interruption to the irrigation of a large tract of country. In deteriorated villages in the Muttra and Agra districts a careful revision resulted in a reduction of revenue by more than a lakh of rupees; but otherwise the ordinary land revenue throughout the provinces remained practically stationary. The collections of revenue both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh aggregated over 99 per cent. of the demand, and the arrears outstanding do not amount to one-fifth per cent. of the total demand. Arrears are still considerable in Aligarh, Muttra, and Agra; but except in Aligarh there is sufficient explanation of their accrual. A serious rise in the subsoil water level has caused injury to valuable tracts of lowlying land in the Etah, Mainpuri, and Farukhabad districts, and has required special measures of relief. The revenue demand has been reduced for five years and an inquiry instituted into the causes and possible remedies of the mischief.

In the North-Western Provinces there was a considerable increase in the number of all kinds of coercive processes for the realisation of the revenue; but the increase is for the most part confined to those parts of the country in which the assessment has proved, for the time at least, to be too high. In Oudh none of the severer processes for the recovery of revenue have for some years been required, and the collections were made with facility and with increasing punctuality and promptitude.

The advantage both to landlords and tenants of the system by which revenue and rent have been made payable by postal money-orders is evinced by a very large and sudden falling off in the North-Western Provinces in the number of rent and revenue deposits which were made during the year. It is probable that, as the new system becomes better established and more widely appreciated, the decrease will continue, and that much time and trouble will be saved by it both to the people and to the revenue establishments. The number of money-orders increased during the year from 72,000 to 89,000, and the amount remitted from 15 to 18 lakhs of rupees. The Benares Division, where the system has been longest in force, contributed 63,000 of the money-orders and nearly 10 lakhs to the total amount remitted. More than 40,000 money-orders for the payment of rent were issued in the North-Western Provinces during the year; they promise to afford, where it is required, a useful protection to the tenants against dishonest or oppressive landlords. In Oudh this plan of remittances has not taken root. The area of the estates and the amount of the periodical payments of revenue are comparatively large, and the disruption of coparcenary properties has not gone so far as in many parts of the North-Western Provinces. Tenants, on the other hand, hold their farms more frequently from a single landlord, and are probably still in some measure subject to those feudal influences which keep them in closer relation with their landlords than the looser texture of the North-Western communities.

The year was again marked in the North-Western Provinces by a very substantial increase in the litigation under the Rent Act. During the fourteen years which have elapsed since the Act was passed,

this litigation has more than doubled. Variations in the yield of harvests or prices of grain from year to year no doubt exercise some influence in checking or promoting it; but the steady and continued rise over considerable periods seems to be independent of occasional or intermittent causes, and to be attributable only to the greater readiness with which the people have recourse to the tribunals of the Rent Act. Nine-tenths of the suits were, however, as usual, for the recovery of rents, and in the vast majority of cases resort is had to the rent courts not for the decision of disputed points, but for assistance against impoverished or recalcitrant tenants, or the registration of arrears that would otherwise be barred by lapse of time. The Board of Revenue have taken measures to promote the use of printed receipts and counterfoils for rent payments, which are no doubt useful; but the characteristics of the rent litigation show that uncertainty about the amount of rent that has actually been paid is very far from common.

The returns of ejectment in the North-Western Provinces show an increase in the number from 63,685 to 73,139, and the total area affected by these notices rose from 320,000 to 370,000 acres. So far as the applications concerned tenants with rights of occupancy, not more than a third were successful: in the case of tenants-at-will, one-sixth of the notices were set aside on the objection of the tenant. The area covered by notices of the former class was about 1·25 per cent. on the total area held by tenants with rights, and ejectment actually took place over rather less than four acres out of every thousand. In the case of tenants-at-will the proportion of the total area to which the notices applied was 2·25 per cent., or twice as high as in the case of tenants with rights, and ejectment may have followed over about 1·88 per cent. of that area; the actual area is not precisely known, but must have been considerably less. These figures are not of a nature to excite apprehension; but the material rise in both classes of application that has taken place during the year under report indicates the necessity of a very careful attention to this subject, and the Board have been desired to include in their next year's report statistics showing the area from which, in the case of tenants-at-will, the notices have been followed by actual ejectment.

In Oudh the most interesting part of the district reports for the past year was the information they contained as to the working of the Oudh Rent Act of 1886. In the last year of the old Rent Act notices of ejectment were issued to the number of 92,451, covering an area of 360,000 acres. By the new Rent Act the issue of these notices is restricted to certain specified cases. The aggregate number of notices or applications for ejectment presented in the year amounted to 2,369 notices or applications, embracing an area of 23,386 acres of cultivation. The agricultural holdings of the province amount to nearly two and a half millions, and the area of cultivation to nearly nine and a half million acres. The tenancies affected by these notices are thus so few as to be a minute proportion. The actual ratio is ·1 per cent. The notices of ejectment were mainly in the districts of Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and

Fyzabad; but the reports contain no analysis to show how far action under these provisions was general or confined to particular landlords. It is probable from the nature of the case, however, that the extent to which landlords avail themselves of their powers varies remarkably on different properties; and it was brought to the notice of the Government that in some estates the landlord had defied the law by a summary ejectment, which the tenant was too timid to resist by his only remedy, a suit for illegal ejectment. As tenants come to know their rights, any such imperious infraction of the law will become less practicable; and District Officers have been warned to be on their guard against the devices for evasion which all novel restrictions are certain to suggest, and to keep the Government carefully informed of them. The action of the landlords in the removal of tenants is, however, for the most part, within the provisions of the law, and the returns show that half of the notices and applications were contested by the tenant—evidence that the tenant is not slow to avail himself of the means of protection provided for him. Half of the objections were sustained, and in the end actual ejectment took place on only half of the area concerned in the notices.

The provisions of the Oudh Rent Act which limit to an anna in the rupee the enhancement on tenants who succeed an evicted statutory tenant have not been everywhere precisely observed; but the districts vary greatly in this respect, and in no part of the Province have notices of enhancement been common. No such notice is required if landlord and tenant mutually agree to the statutory enhancement; but it is noticeable that not only in Lucknow, but in four other districts, there was no resort to this process of settlement: while in Sultanpur the number of notices was considerable. It is of course possible that agreements for an enhancement even in excess of the statutory amount may be amicably adjusted between landlord and tenant. If they choose so to agree, no law can prevent the agreement, although it may prevent the landlord from recovering with the assistance of the courts a rent higher than the statute permits. Some officers express the opinion that the provisions of the law are evaded, but not to any material extent; that moderate enhancements are still submitted to, partly from ignorance, partly from timidity, partly from old and friendly relations: others consider that from the tightness of the old rents on the one hand, and the approach of the revision of assessments in Oudh, there is a genuine absence of movements in rents.

The question, generally, of the effect of Act XXII of 1886 on the relations of landlords and tenants, as shown by ejectments, relinquishments, and enhancements of rent, is one to which the attention of all revenue officers in Oudh has been especially directed; and which will be prominently noticed, and all figures pertaining to it carefully analysed and explained in the successive annual reports.

Revisions of patwári establishments, for the purpose of equalizing the areas of patwári circles, reducing the number of patwáris

where possible, and improving the pay of the lowest grades, were effected during the year in some districts. The general effect was to decrease the number of patwáris in the North-Western Provinces from 21,862 to 21,693, and in Oudh from 9,236 to 8,717. No important change in the constitution or duties of kanúngo and patwári establishment was undertaken. The patwári schools were as a rule worked successfully, and the progress of education among patwáris in every district was steady. Thirty-eight districts were inspected by the Director of Land Records and his Assistants; and there was a substantial increase in the number of entries in the field-books, where the kanúngo's testing has been tested again by superior officers. Among the many imperative reasons connected with good administration why officers should spend the cold weather in camp is the impossibility of otherwise checking and encouraging accuracy in the village records. There has been a continued improvement in the mechanical working of the department, and in point of punctuality in the filing of the village papers there is little to desire: 99 per cent. of the crop and area statements and 97 per cent. of the rent-rolls having been filed within a month of the date when they are due.

Since the end of the year with which this report deals, the general introduction of the revised forms of village papers, which are expected to effect a considerable saving in space, labour, and expense, has been sanctioned; and the enactment of the Patwári and Kanúngo Act, by restoring the separate fund for defraying the salaries of the establishment and its contingent charges which was abolished by the legislation of 1882, gives an opportunity for revising generally the scale of patwáris' salaries throughout the provinces, and of placing it on a uniform and satisfactory footing.

The transactions under the Land Improvement Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act were about doubled both in number and in value. The advances aggregated Rs. 2,40.875 in the North-Western Provinces, as compared with Rs. 1,21,475 in 1887-88, and in Oudh Rs. 69,475 as compared with Rs. 65,798. The loans were repaid as a rule with creditable punctuality. Inquiries made by the Board of Revenue show that the advances in Bundelkhand have had an appreciable effect in providing the irrigation, which in that region is especially necessary as a protection against scanty rain.

By the end of the period to which this report refers, the cadastral survey of the two extensive districts of Basti and of Gorakhpur was completed, and the remaining work of inspection and assessment was not more than should have been completed in the cold season of 1888-89. The total expense of survey and settlement in both districts up to September 30th, 1888, was Rs. 15,87,420. In Bulandshahr also, where the proceedings were commenced much later, and were on a more simple plan, all but work for one year had been completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,06,321. The whole charges for the latter district in 1887-88—a year in which an exceptionally large amount of work was done—were only Rs. 53,916, and the Settlement Officer's anticipation, that the total cost on completion will be less than Rs. 90 for the square

mile, appears to be justified. The areas inspected during the year in all three districts were very large. The settlement operations in Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur, which are still in an early stage, are conducted on the same principles as the settlement in Bulandshahr; and the scale of charges during the year warrant the expectation that they will not be more expensive.

A third system, differing materially from any that has hitherto been employed in these provinces, was tried during the year in the revision of the Jhánsi records. The whole of the correction of the maps, and the preparation of the initial copy of the village field-books and rent-rolls, was carried out under the supervision, not of the Settlement Officer, as in the districts of the Meerut Division, but of the Deputy Superintendent of Surveys and a small professional staff, working through the agency of the patwári establishment, who take the place of the professional amíns employed in Gorakhpur and Basti. The advantages expected from this system are, in comparison with the first system, that it will give the patwáris a thorough training in survey, and secure more completely accurate maps; and in comparison with the second, that it will be very much cheaper. It is too early to attempt to form any final judgment on its merits, or to estimate whether it is likely to prove as cheap or as expeditious as the system under which all stages of the settlement, from beginning to end, are carried out by the same department.

Settlement operations were completed in Jalaun in March, 1888; and the final report on the revision of the assessment has been received. The total increased revenue on the last settlement amounts to Rs. 1,25,000. In Gorakhpur an area of 1,291 square miles was inspected for assessment by the Settlement Officer and his Assistant, and there remained an area of similar extent for inspection and assessment in the following year. The revisions sanctioned in one tahsíl gave an increase of 1¼ lakhs, or 53 per cent., on the expiring assessment: the total increase sanctioned before the end of the year amounted to over Rs. 2,74,300. The Settlement Officer of Basti completed the inspection and assessment of 954 square miles, and the work of assessment in this district will also be finished in the current year. The increase of revenue in the tahsíl of which the assessment was sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,12,000, or 42 per cent. The increase is the same in the district of Bulandshahr so far as assessments have been sanctioned, in which 1,052 square miles remain for inspection and assessment. The business of assessment will be completed in this district also in the course of the current year. Muzaffarnagar was brought under settlement in October, 1887, and Saháranpur a little later. Work in the former district was delayed by the illness of the Settlement Officer, and was in consequence almost confined to the correction and verification of the maps and records. In Saháranpur the record corrections and assessment inspections of one tahsíl were completed. The Jhánsi district was brought under settlement in October, 1888, and under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Superintendent of Surveys commenced the

preparation of the village maps and the initial settlement record for the Settlement Officer who has now been appointed.

The Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces had under its charge 115 estates with a rental demand, current and arrears, amounting to 18½ lakhs of rupees. In Oudh there were 49 estates under the court with a rental demand of 20⅓ lakhs. The rent recoveries came to 92 per cent. of the current rent in the North-Western Provinces, 97½ per cent. in Oudh; to 48 per cent. of rent arrears in the North-Western Provinces, 17½ in Oudh. Fifteen estates were entirely freed from debt during the year, and the payments towards debt in the two provinces aggregated the large sum of Rs. 6,62,132. Not one of the estates at present in the management of the court is believed to be irretrievably involved, and good progress has been very generally made in the settlement of their affairs and their extrication from their liabilities. The expenditure on works of improvement decreased both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and the Lieutenant-Governor has lost no opportunity of impressing upon the Court the importance he attaches to a liberal outlay in wells, bandhs, and other necessary works for the development of irrigation from any available surplus in the hands of managers. In estates where water is near the surface, the construction of wells is frequently within the means of the tenants themselves; and in Oudh much has been done to encourage in this direction the enterprise and industry of the tenantry on the Court of Wards' properties. Where the circumstances admit of it, improvements can be very much more rapidly and widely effected through the tenantry than by an official establishment: work, moreover, of very practical excellence is ensured; for the tenant has the highest possible incentive to good workmanship on his undertaking, and in addition a cordiality and good feeling are brought to the aid of the management, the material advantages of which are felt in every branch of it. These considerations have been repeatedly impressed upon the managers of the Court.

The State properties in the possession of Government in the North-Western Provinces had an aggregate rental of 6½ lakhs of rupees. The largest and most valuable portions of them are the lands of the Taráì and the Kumaun Bhábar and the Dúdhi estate in Mirzapur. The rent collections amounted to 98 per cent. of the demand. A cadastral survey of 160 square miles of the estate in the Taráì was effected during the year, and will be completed throughout the remainder of that tract in the current year. A revision of the rents in the Dúdhi estate was confirmed by Government. The income from the State lands in Oudh amounts to only Rs. 37,000. They are for the most part waste land grants, which have been resumed from time to time in the district of Kheri, and are now used almost entirely as pasture-grounds.

The experiments at the Cawnpore home farm have been continued, but without any very marked results. The Assistant Director in charge of the Farm has, however, lent valuable assistance to agriculture by training men in the use of boring apparatus, and lending them

in all parts of the country to help owners of land in the selection of the best sites for wells.

The gardens at Saháranpur and Lucknow maintained their very useful functions in the distribution of seeds and plants, and the gardeners they train are in constant requisition. Their receipts covered their expenses.

The additions to the Provincial Museum at Lucknow and its library during the year were numerous, and some of them very valuable. It receives from its Committee in its several departments an earnest attention, which is the secret of its progress.

The returns of emigration show an increase of 1,700 on the registers of 1888, bringing the total for the year to 5,905. The emigrants were recruited mainly from the south-eastern districts and for the colonies of Demerara and Trinidad.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Income Tax.—The gross receipts were Rs. 21,60,000 against Rs. 21,30,000 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 30,000. The net receipts during the year under review were the highest realised since the introduction of the Act. The charges were Rs. 37,000, against Rs. 38,000 in 1887-88.

The assessment lists were examined and corrected by the various Tahsíldárs, their work being carefully scrutinized by Collectors and their Covenanted assistants. The incidence of the tax per thousand of population, and per assessee, showed no perceptible change from the previous year.

Stamps.—The gross receipts were Rs. 63,00,000 and the expenditure Rs. 1,41,000; as compared with Rs. 63,02,000 and Rs. 1,42,000 respectively in 1887-88. The net receipts thus show a falling off of Rs. 1,000 only.

The number of licensed vendors rose from 2,377 to 2,486. A still further increase is anticipated from the privileges lately granted to village postmasters and schoolmasters in this matter.

Excise.—The receipts during the excise year ending on the 30th September, 1888, were Rs. 56,30,000, against Rs. 56,65,000 in 1886-87. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 35,000 on the receipts of the previous year. The continuance of abnormally high prices of food-grains, and the fact that the year 1887-88 was both unhealthy in itself and considered inauspicious for Hindu marriages, account for the falling off. Charges remained at the normal figure of Rs. 1,13,000.

The still-head duty on country spirits showed the greatest decrease from the previous year. It realised Rs. 18,39,000 during 1887-88, as compared with Rs. 19,18,000 in 1886-87. License fees for the sale of country spirit brought in Rs. 13,42,000, while farming and outstill licenses yielded Rs. 5,86,000. The income from opium and drugs was Rs. 7,08,000 and Rs. 6,48,000 respectively. Thus, during 1887-88 the

average annual expenditure on spirit per head of the total population of these Provinces was only one anna and-a-half, which represents the price of less than half a pint of liquor of moderate strength. On drugs and opium the average annual expenditure per head was only half anna.

The number of madak and chandu shops in 1883-84, five years back, was shown as 324. In 1887-88 there were only 57, and this number is being steadily reduced. The receipts, as compared with 1883-84, show a decrease of 3·3 per cent. In 25 districts of the Provinces there were no shops for the sale of these intoxicants. The avowed policy of the Government—to check in every way the consumption of these noxious drugs, always provided that illicit vend and use are not fostered thereby—was pursued throughout the year.

Prosecutions under the Excise Act were more numerous but less successful than in 1886-87. The actual number of convicted persons was the same for both years, *viz.*, 950. Prosecutions under the Opium Act on the other hand were fewer, but more successful than in the previous year: the actual number of persons convicted being 680, as compared with 668 in 1886-87.

The amount given by Courts as "Rewards" in excise cases, though distinctly larger than in 1886-87, was insignificant. Attention has been invited to this point.

The preparation of *khasras* of opium cultivation by patwáris was tried in the Etah district. The results of this experiment were not sufficiently matured during the year to allow of any trustworthy information as to its value being obtained.

The advisability of granting three years' licenses for retail sale of liquor was under trial, but no definite conclusion was arrived at.

The Excise administration during the year was on the whole successful: resulting as it did in fair financial results, without any attempt to increase consumption. The sphere of the outstill system is being gradually reduced, as far as circumstances permit; and the central distillery system is the recognised basis of the Provincial administration.

FORESTS.

The result of the year's administration was very satisfactory. While the expenditure decreased by some Rs. 10,000, receipts increased from Rs. 12,47,384 to Rs. 14,62,802; and the surplus, which in the previous year had fallen to a little over four lakhs, rose again to 6¼ lakhs. With the single exception of the year 1886-87, when the surplus amounted to 6½ lakhs, this is the largest balance that has ever been placed to the credit of the Department.

The area of the reserved forests is practically the same as in the previous year; a very large portion of the forest boundaries were inspected; and the pillars and boundary marks were generally found in good repair.

Further progress was made in the survey of the forests, and a very small area now remains that has not been accurately surveyed and mapped. Much care and attention has continued to be devoted to the preparation of working plans for the different forests. The Dehra Dún working plan came into operation during the year, those for the Kheri and the Jaunsár chír forests have been completed and were sent to the Inspector-General of Forests for consideration and approval; while the Ganges working plan, the Rehar five-year plan, and the plans of the Tehri-Garhwál leased forests, the Deoban range, and the Mundali forest were all sanctioned during the year; and the Kotri plan of operations was under preparation. The value of these plans is undoubted. They supply the Government with information as to the value of the forests both immediate and prospective, and the means of judging of the wisdom or otherwise of the management; while with them the Forest Department are enabled to carry on their operations with more continuity and on a system, the results of which they have an opportunity of well considering beforehand. It has, however, been noticed that, in the preparation of these plans, mercantile considerations have been too often sacrificed to scientific requirements; and that when the working plans come into operation, they have not seldom had to be considerably modified to meet the varying demands of the market, which the Department had hoped to regulate, whereas perhaps slow guidance only lay within their power; and the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the plans might with advantage be made more simple, and to some extent less inelastic, so as to admit of deviations, rendered necessary by the state of the market, without the main principle of the plan being thereby materially affected.

There was an increase in the area in which protective measures were taken against fire, and 1,229,848 acres were actually protected, the average cost per acre being 5·38 pies only. In 6½ per cent. of the areas attempted to be protected the measures taken proved ineffectual. The largest fires occurred in the Bahraich and Saháranpur Divisions, in each case some 20,000 acres being burnt. Both fires were undoubtedly of incendiary origin: but in the case of the Saháranpur fire, all efforts to trace the authors were unsuccessful. The prevalence of incendiary fires in the forests of that Division make it necessary to adopt stringent measures, and during the year the privileges of certain villages in the neighbourhood of the forest burnt were suspended. The measures taken of recent years for the better protection of the forests from fire have been rewarded by a marked increase in natural reproduction. In the areas successfully protected, there has been noticeable an improvement in the soil, the appearance of numerous seedlings, and an increased vigour of the existing young growth. Artificial reproduction was mainly and most successfully resorted to in the regular plantations of the hill forests of the Central Circle, where the demand was outgrowing the supply.

The receipts from grazing improved, and the collection of dues has been simplified in some of the forests by the introduction of a periodical settlement with the village head-men. In the removal of

timber from the forests the further substitution of private for Government agency has been most marked in the Oudh Circle, which circle shows the large surplus of Rs. 1,76,227 as the result of its timber operations for the year.

EDUCATION.

The local expenditure of the Department was Rs. 27,39,514, of which the State provided Rs. 17,54,839, or 64 per cent. The total receipts from fees (which since 1885 have increased by Rs. 1,41,853) were Rs. 3,99,807, or 14 per cent. of the total expenses of the Department.

The most important feature in the history of the past five years is the development of the demand for University education. The number of pupils in college classes has increased from 1,041 to 1,426, or by nearly 40 per cent. In 1885 there were three candidates for the M. A. degree, but no passes; and 53 for the B. A. degree, of whom 37 were successful; in 1889, 61 out of 98 candidates took the B. A. degree, and eight out of 16 the M. A. The Allahabad University held their first examination in March, 1889, and from the results it would seem that the importance of mantaining the value of the University distinction by necessary strictness in the tests demanded from candidates was not lost sight of.

The rapid growth of English schools in the hills which has occurred during the last few years is likely to assume importance owing to the difficulty parents experience in remitting, for the education of their children in England, money at the present value of silver. The subject is one which occupies the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, and he is desirous to give every possible facility for the establishment of schools and for extending the means of education in the more healthy tracts of the Himalayas. Since 1885-86 the number (excluding infants) attending these schools has risen in the case of boys from 369 to 472, and in that of girls from 186 to 316. The largest of the hill schools for boys are at Mussoorie St. George's College (141) and St. Fidelis' School (121), and the Diocesan Boys' School at Naini Tal (160); and for girls the largest are the Woodstock Girls' School at Landour (102) and the Diocesan School at Naini Tal (82). The more important are under the direct management and control of religious bodies, such as the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, and they are subject to inspection by an officer of the Department, the amount of the Government grant-in-aid being partly dependent on the results of the examination held by him. The question of appointing a special Inspector for this work is under the consideration of Government. The quality of the instruction seems to have been fairly well maintained, and the percentages of candidates (whether girls or boys) who passed the Inspector's examination both in elementary and in class subjects have remained practically unaltered, the principal defect being that instruction in vernacular is unpopular and neglected.

In secondary education the principal measures have been a revision of the scale of fees by which a more reasonable share in the expenses of education is taken from the persons who directly benefit by it; and the closing of secondary classes at village schools where there were no proper arrangements for teaching them. There has been, in consequence, a slight reduction in the total number of students, which is not likely to be of a more than temporary nature. On the other hand the high and middle schools with the boarding-houses attached to them are still crowded, the income from fees shows a continuous and rapid increase, and the numbers of the successful candidates at the middle examinations have risen from 2,734 to 7,232 within the last five years. The fact that no less than 55 per cent. of the successful candidates are the sons of men in service throws an instructive light on the object for which education is generally sought.

In primary education the measures to be noticed are the introduction of a general and uniform standard of examination, and the enactment of a rule that no pupil shall be promoted from the lower to the upper primary section until he has passed it; a re-organization of the inspecting staff which provides a larger number of high class native Inspectors for the supervision of village schools, and the consequent elimination from the rolls of attendance of fictitious and nominal entries; the imposition of a very low scale of fees, not exceeding one anna in the upper and half an anna in the lower primary sections, which has met with very general, but not yet universal, acceptance by the District Boards, with whom the decision lies; and, finally, the closing of a number of village schools, where the attendance or the quality of the teaching was inferior, and the application of the funds thus set free to the improvement of better schools. The natural result of all these measures combined has been an appreciable reduction in the returns of primary students. The further effects require to be carefully watched, and the subject has been specially recommended to the attention of the Director.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The death-rate was 30·08 per mille, or less by 5·78 per mille than what it was in the year before: this is due to the fact that there was no epidemic during the year, which was exceptionally healthy, not only in the rural tracts, but in towns. The deaths from cholera were 18,704 as against 200,628 in 1887. The birth-rate was 38·25 per mille.

There was an increase of 6,623 in the number of successful primary vaccinations; and it is satisfactory to notice that the increase amounted to 19 per cent. in Oudh, where, however, the average number of persons vaccinated is still very low, not exceeding in any district 10, whereas throughout the United Provinces it is 15, per mille. The number of deaths from small-pox reached 25,000, of which Oudh contributed two-thirds, though its population is only about a quarter of the whole population of the Provinces.

The question of introducing a bye-law rendering it penal for any one inflicted with a contagious, infectious, or loathsome disease to offer

articles of food or drink for sale, or to touch such articles when exposed for sale, was recommended to the notice of all municipal boards in the Provinces.

All kinds of work connected with dispensaries increased in a degree that is without precedent: five new ones were opened, and the number of patients rose by 273,507, or nearly 13 per cent. It is satisfactory to note that the contributions from local authorities and private individuals exceeded by Rs. 40,305 those of the previous year. Notwithstanding the necessary growth of expenditure the cash balance was only reduced by Rs. 1,591.

There were last year 18 lock hospitals. The voluntary system only came into play for about four months of the year; but the average ratio of admissions of soldiers into hospital for venereal disease rose by 82·5 per mille. In one station an admission ratio of 702·1 was recorded, and in seven stations it was above 400. In only three stations—and those small ones—was the ratio of admissions below the average of 1887. The expenditure on lock hospitals remained the same.

Instructions were issued for securing a greater uniformity in the classification of lunatics who are discharged from asylums; and the pressure on the accommodation available in those institutions was much relieved by a decision to confine harmless lunatics in central prisons.

The Agra Medical School attracted 157 male pupils during 1888-89 as against 122 in the previous year. The results, as far as private pupils are concerned, were not altogether satisfactory, and the question whether this class of pupils should be required to produce a certificate of success at the anglo-vernacular middle class examination before being admitted to the school was referred to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for consideration. The enlargement of the Thomason Hospital, which has received administrative sanction, and which will afford a wider field for clinical instruction than that at present available, is now delayed pending the submission of plans only.

Apart from the institution of a reformatory, from the proposed completion of railway communication between Lucknow and Pilibhít, from the inception of a scheme of water works for drinking purposes in Agra and Allahabad and for drinking and drainage purposes in Benares, and from the formation of a Sanitary Board, no measure has more occupied the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor during the year than the establishment on a sound basis of the schemes connected with the objects of the Dufferin Fund for the provision of female medical relief to the women of India. The Provincial operations of that Fund are conducted by a Provincial Committee, the Honorary President of which is the Lieutenant-Governor; and in view of the great public importance of the enterprise and the relief which it hopes to bring to millions in these Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor has not hesitated to associate himself intimately with its labours, to take a leading part in the Committee's deliberations and action, and to give whatever aid might reasonably be expected on the part of the Government. The operations of the Committee have the following definite ends in view;

First, to provide a separate female dispensary at the head-quarters of every district, entirely apart from the male dispensary, and having no connection whatever with it. In a large number of districts this aim has already been attained, or is in a fair way of being attained. *Secondly*, the Committee desire to furnish for each such dispensary a complete female staff of nurses, compounders, Hospital Assistants, and Doctors under the orders, control, and direction of the Civil Surgeon. This must be matter of time; but to enable the Committee to attain their end, the several affiliated branches have been encouraged to undertake as far as possible, in the first place, the education and provision of their own nurses and compounders, which can be readily done at their several dispensaries. The training and provision of Hospital Assistants is undertaken by the Committee itself, and carried out at the Agra Female Medical School. During the year under review the buildings of that school were completed, and the institution was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on April 8th, 1889. The buildings comprise a dispensary, dissecting-room, public and private wards, a house for the Lady Doctor in charge, and the necessary offices. The students have thus the best opportunities of obtaining not only oral, but clinical instruction; they are compelled to reside in the boarding-house under the immediate eye of the Lady Doctor and under the care of an Eurasian matron. Several students having completed their four years' course of instruction have passed out of the school and have been appointed to various dispensaries: the reports received of them are most satisfactory. The next and final measure aimed at by the Committee is the provision of Lady Doctors, which is largely a question of funds; but the Committee have arranged to provide a scholarship for a pupil next year at the Lahore Medical College, and they have invited Municipalities and Native States who are practically interested in the movement to furnish, should they desire to do so, similar scholarships. Five years must elapse before any woman can obtain the degree of Doctor under these arrangements; in the meanwhile independent arrangements will have to be made for obtaining them when necessary at the larger hospitals, such as Allahabad or Cawnpore. Medical relief is given, and is already largely sought for, outside the dispensaries in the course of the private practice of the medical staff. In November, 1888, the Marchioness of Dufferin laid the foundation-stone of a Lying-in Hospital at Agra which was presented to Agra by the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund. Work was delayed for many months owing to unforeseen obstacles which had arisen to carrying out the plan; these obstacles have now been removed, and the work is about to be taken in hand and carried on to completion.

Measures were taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to give effect to the Resolution of the Government of India of 27th July, 1888, which suggested the appointment of a Sanitary Board for the control and supervision of the sanitary administration in towns and rural districts. After full consideration of the various points raised in the above communication, the North-Western Provinces Government on 9th February, 1889, issued a Resolution embodying the views to which Sir Auckland Colvin

had arrived after a careful consideration of the whole subject. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his opinion that in regard to sanitation in municipalities no further action was at the present moment requisite than that now in course of application in Agra, Allahabad, and Benares for the supply of drinking water and for drainage; that though the insanitary condition of the rural tracts must be admitted, measures of reform were beset with such difficulties as to render immediate action matter for much consideration; and that the evils of introducing a new machinery to enforce sanitation were likely to be greater than those arising from the present condition of sanitary neglect. A Sanitary Board, including, besides its official members, two native representatives for each division, was constituted, with instructions to prepare a working scheme of operations for the united Provinces. It was considered that, until the general lines of operation were decided on, it would be premature to entrust the Board with any executive duties, and for the present its duties will be confined to preparing a working scheme of operations in the united Provinces, and to indicating the machinery through which it could be administered, and the precise position which it can itself best occupy in the executive body. Their first report is now under the consideration of Government. The difficulties in the way of the provision of funds were examined; thus it was pointed out that as the district bodies have no security to offer there was but little prospect that they would be able to raise money on loans, and that it was obligatory on this Government to devote such funds as the Government of India might from time to time be able to place at its disposal mainly on those objects which are of the first necessity, and which are essential to the working of the ordinary mechanism of the Government. It was, however, at the same time stated that Government would endeavour to make such provision from time to time as would ensure progress on lines indicated by the Board.

The subject is one which, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, cannot be taken up or pushed on quickly, nor are the results such as can be expected to be plainly visible within a few years. Whatever we may be able to do with regard to the sanitation of towns, the adoption of sanitary measures in villages and the drainage of large tracts of insalubrious country require in their treatment the greatest possible prudence and large expenditure of money. What at present is to be done is to lay carefully the foundation on which work can be done progressively hereafter, and by means of the establishment of a Board, such as has now been established in these Provinces, and the consideration in concert with its members of the measures necessary for sanitary ends, there is reason to hope that the subject will be always kept prominently under notice, and that by degrees the various questions connected with it will be thoroughly considered, and practical measures gradually adopted. The Sanitary Board, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, should be purely a consultative Board, not in any sense of the word executive. Its business should be to survey, to consider, and to advise, to watch the growth of the several sanitary measures which the Government may adopt in compliance with its suggestions, to keep itself well informed

through the agency of its several members of the amount of success or otherwise which such measures meet with, the causes of failure where it exists, and to bring before the Government its conclusions annually on the result of its inquiries.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

District Boards.—Throughout the year the Government took every opportunity of assisting, as far as possible, the growth of local self-government through the agency of District Boards. These are still, and for many years probably must remain, in their infancy. The immemorial habit of looking to the central authority of the district for the initiative and control of local measures; the distrust one of another which frequently characterizes the members of Local Boards; and the tendency of District Officers, on whom rests the pressure of ultimate responsibility, to gather the threads of local administration into their own hands: all militate against the rapid growth of a desire for independence or of a feeling of self-reliance on the part of these Boards. The work of the immediate present is to endeavour to lead those Boards into the habit of regarding themselves as identified with local administration, and to induce District Officers to encourage them in this habit. District Officers were to this end, as occasion arose during the year, given to understand that the work of their districts was likely to be carried out on a more useful scale and on a more secure basis if the Boards were habitually consulted on matters of local importance. Heads of Departments and Inspecting Officers were instructed to forward copies of their inspection reports when on tour to the District Boards concerned, with a view to placing the Boards in possession of the views of supervising authority as to defects in the several branches of their administration. Members of District Boards were specially encouraged to give their earnest attention to the encouragement and progress of the cause of vaccination. Several gratifying instances of material assistance rendered by individual members as well as by corporate bodies were reported, and acknowledged. At the same time, failure to help in this matter or neglect of other branches of a member's duty were remarked on, and various measures were taken to bring about an improvement in this respect. Encouragement was held out to members to assist the local authorities in such matters as arboriculture, the registration of births and deaths, &c., where their local knowledge and influence would be of value. Several of the District Board reports showed a lax attendance at meetings during the year. Some of the most persistently absentee members were removed; and such other cases as called for notice were severely commented on.

Certain changes in the rules for keeping District Board Accounts were made during the year, affecting mainly the audit of contingent bills.

In order to make practical use of the increased experience of District Boards, several classes of petty repairs and minor works were, as has been said in a previous paragraph, made over to them

during the year by the Public Works Department; and with the object of enabling the Boards to carry out these works and repairs, an additional establishment, suitable to the circumstances, was sanctioned. The works thus made over were (1) construction of "local" buildings (not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in cost), with additions, alterations, and repairs; (2) maintenance of third and fourth class roads; (3) maintenance of second class roads, with the exception of bridges and culverts.

An important step was taken in putting the Oudh Dispensaries on the same financial basis as those of the North-Western Provinces. They were permitted for the first time to carry forward their cash balances; but they were informed that the local guarantees required in the North-Western Provinces would necessarily apply to Oudh also, grants from local rates being allowed only as a temporary measure during the transitional period.

MUNICIPAL.

The number of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 109, the same as in the previous year: 103 of which were administered under Act XV of 1883, and the remaining 6 under the provisions of the older Act, XV of 1873.

The total income realised amounted (in round numbers) to Rs. 29,66,000 against Rs. 29,41,000 in the previous year. Of the total, octroi contributed Rs. 19,02,000; taxation of other kinds produced Rs. 3,29,000; Rs. 4,17,000 were realised from rent of nazúl lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.; Rs. 77,000 from grants-in-aid; and Rs. 74,000 from receipts under special Acts. The balance was made up of miscellaneous items. Octroi was in force in 82 Municipalities; a compound and site tax in 27; a tax on professions and trades in 18; a tax on houses and lands in 11; and a tax on vehicles in 11. The all-round incidence of taxation per head of population was 11 annas and 1 pie—practically the same as in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,92,000, against Rs. 30,20,000 in the previous year. The credit balance at the close of the year was considerable, amounting to Rs. 4,20,000.

A very careful inquiry was made, during the year, into the conditions on which Municipalities enjoy the income derived from intra-municipal Government property; and the conclusion arrived at—that only the usufruct of such property had been handed over—was placed on permanent record. It was directed that the proceeds of leases for terms of 30 years and upwards should be credited in moieties to Provincial and Municipal revenues, while the benefit of leases for shorter terms was allowed wholly to accrue to the Municipalities concerned. Sales of such property were to be treated, it was decided, in the same way as long-term leases: a concession specially designed to assist Municipalities, and to give them a clear interest in the disposal of such property. Municipalities were requested, in cases where their share of sale proceeds exceeded Rs. 100, to invest the money in Government promissory notes,

unless otherwise specially permitted. Inquiry was also made into the amount of invested funds at the credit of the various Municipalities, and suitable orders were passed.

As regards taxation: the commencement of operations for the water works project in the city of Agra necessitated a revision of the schedule, with a view to increasing the annual income to the extent rendered necessary by the loan needed to carry out the project. Steps towards this were also taken in Benares and Allahabad, for the same reasons.

An important innovation during the year was the substitution of *maundage* for *ad valorem* rates in calculating octroi on cloth. The success of the measure could not be tested, as the rule was in operation for a short period only.

A large number of Municipalities abolished the octroi tax on tea.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Government had under consideration the organization of a reserve force of armed Europeans and Eurasians, to be attached to the existing active Volunteer force; and before the end of the year two corps, numbering respectively 179 and 172 members, had been raised at Allahabad and Lucknow.

The aggregate strength of the active force rose from 2,282 to 2,358, of which 60·91 per cent. were extra efficients and 11·57 only were non-efficients; 423 Volunteers qualified as marksmen. At Ghâzipur, when, on the occasion of the concurrence of the Rámlila and Muharram festivals, there was considerable excitement in the city and some danger of collision between the Hindus and Muhammadans, the Light Horse were called out, and for two days remained under arms in the opium factory. There can be no doubt that the presence of this small but well-armed mounted force on the outskirts of the city greatly strengthened the Magistrate's hands and proved an important factor in the preservation of the peace.

POLICE.

The present efficiency of the police in detecting crime and prosecuting offenders to conviction, which on a comparison of the statistics of the year 1875 with those of 1886 had been questioned by the Government of India, in its letter No. 631 of the 22nd December, 1888, was under consideration during the year, and the views of a large number of officers were sought for and obtained. There seem good grounds for believing that there has been no sensible increase in crime or, improved reporting being taken into account, any failure to prosecute crime to conviction, on any such scale as to excite apprehension. In spite of a slight falling off in its detection, heinous crime in its more serious aspects is not on the increase. The spread of railways and telegraphs, and the improvement of other means of communication, work more in favour of the criminal than of the

police, because criminals, who are organized for a special object, are more likely to be the first to act together secretly and efficiently, and because the police of one Province have far too little connection with those of neighbouring Provinces. Other obvious causes also exist to obstruct success in prosecution. Among other matters it is improbable that there will be sensible diminution in the number of dakáitis, highway robberies, and burglaries till the criminal tribes have been brought under more effective control.

There were 136 cases of dakáití in 1888, a larger number than has been reached for many years. The increase is mainly in the least important class—attacks on private vehicles and foot-passengers. A large proportion of the serious cases (40) occurred in the Agra Division and were the work of organized gangs making incursions from foreign territory, especially Gwalior. The defence of the Agra, Etáwah, and Mainpuri frontier was provided for by the establishment of a chain of strong well-armed police outposts, consisting of both mounted police and constables, with reserves at central positions. The country between the outposts was patrolled by sawárs, provision being made for the speedy communication of intelligence by the entertainment of a force of 150 chaukidárs. These costly arrangements were rendered necessary by the loss of life and insecurity of property caused to our subjects in great measure by the failure of the Gwalior Darbár for a long time to appreciate the gravity of the situation and to provide the remedies which were imperatively called for. The subject has been brought prominently to the notice of the Government of India; and from information since received, it would appear that a more vigorous policy has been initiated. During the year Chatra, the formidable Gwalior outlaw, and Suraj Bali, another dakáit leader from the same State, were arrested, and since the period under review several noted offenders have been captured; not, however, through the agency of the Gwalior State; while up to the present time the police posts upon our frontier have practically put an end to the incursions of armed dakáits.

An inquiry, instituted in 1887, showed that in certain districts in Oudh serious defects existed in the provisions in force for the remuneration of chaukidárs. In most of these the circles or beats of the watchmen were unnecessarily small, and the allowances consequently were inadequate to secure good men. Six districts, in which revision was most needed were singled out, and two officers were placed on special duty to re-arrange the circles. They were instructed to reduce as many chaukidárs as might be practicable, having due regard to the number of houses and population laid down by Government as the standard for each circle, and from the savings so effected to raise the pay of the remainder to as near Rs. 36 per annum as the circumstances allowed, and further, with the consent of the landlords to commute jágírs as far as possible for cash payment. The work was completed in the Lucknow, Unao, and Rae Bareli districts and in a great measure also in Sitapur, with the result that by decreasing the number of circles in these districts by from 20 to 33 per cent. the average pay of the

chaukidár has been raised, so as to range from Rs. 30 to Rs. 36 per annum. The revision will be finished with during the current year.

INFANTICIDE.

No report on the subject was submitted this year; but it was decided that the time had come when a detailed census of the clans in these Provinces suspected of practising the crime should be again taken. This was done; and the results are now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Barwárs.—A scheme for inducing the tribe of professional thieves known as Barwárs to adopt a settled mode of life has been considered by Government, and sanctioned as an experiment. Land was provided for those who would accept it, and money advanced for the purchase of the necessary agricultural implements. The land was selected and subsidiary measures left in the hands of District Officers. The effect has been already salutary: a considerable number of families have taken kindly to agriculture, and the predatory excursions of the tribe have been placed under effective restraint.

Sansiahs.—During the year measures for the reform and repression of the Sansiahs, a criminal tribe which had not been under the operation of the Crimes Act, more violent in their methods of crime and more nomadic in habit, were taken into consideration. As a preliminary step a census of the tribe was taken, which gave a total population of upwards of 4,000 members. The following measures have recommended themselves to the Lieutenant-Governor as having the best prospect of success in dealing with them: (1) to confine as many as possible of the more conspicuous offenders of either sex in a settlement of the nature of a reformatory; (2) to entrust as many as is consistent with safety to respectable zamíndárs and employers of labour; (3) to place the immediate supervision of this tribe in the hands of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police; and (4) to prosecute with the utmost rigour all members of the tribe detected in the commission of crime. The matter presents exceptional difficulties, owing both to the numbers to be dealt with, the characteristics of the tribe, and the fact that many of the men being absent on expeditions or in prison, a large number of women and children have to be arranged for.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The total number of cases reported, returned as true, and brought to trial in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1888 was 216,484, 156,213, and 144,055 respectively, against corresponding totals of 214,769, 154,015, and 140,366 for 1887. The totals for the latter year have been revised and brought into conformity with general orders that were not carried into full effect till 1889. The increase was not very great, and falls almost exclusively under heads of minor and non-cognizable crime.

The conclusion has been drawn from the low percentages of convictions to the total number of cases in "mischief," "hurt," and "criminal force and assault," that complaints of this kind are very frequently made on insufficient and trivial grounds. On the other hand a probable explanation has been suggested in the superior cheapness and promptitude of criminal when compared with civil litigation, which leads to a large number of what are really petty civil disputes being brought forward for decision in the form of criminal complaints. This may account for a considerable share of the difference in the proportion between charges and convictions in this and in other classes of cases, as a civil claim brought forward in the guise of a criminal prosecution is unlikely to succeed; but there is still reason to suppose that the time of the courts is wasted, and much inconvenience caused to defendants and witnesses by false or frivolous accusations.

The Honorary Magistracy, sitting in benches or singly, continued to afford very valuable assistance to the administration, disposing of no less than 37,457 cases—an excess of more than 12,000 over the number disposed of by the same class four years previously. The number of accused persons dealt with by them was 26 per cent. of the total number brought before all classes of Magistrates. Of 776 appealable sentences passed by the Lucknow Bench only one was appealed, and that unsuccessfully.

The participation by the natives of the country in the administration as assessors or on juries of the criminal law continues to work satisfactorily. In Oudh, the Judges agreed with the jury in every case, and with the assessors in four out of every five cases that were referred to them. In the North-Western Provinces the Judges agreed with the finding of juries in 120 out of 131 cases, and of assessors in 1,012 out of 1,349.

A measure has been recommended for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, in connection with the re-organization scheme already referred to, which has for its object the relief of Commissioners in Oudh from their arduous duties as criminal Judges—duties which interfere seriously with the proper discharge by those officers of the revenue and general administration, which is their special function. As the report of the Committee on this subject was not presented till after the expiry of the year now under report, further notice of the subject is reserved till next year.

The Courts of all classes, whether paid or unpaid, continue to perform their duties with promptitude and efficiency.

JAILS.

The scheme of a reformatory, which has long been acknowledged to be necessary in these Provinces, was finally put into execution towards the close of 1888. Bareilly was chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Jails, as a convenient site for the institution. A large building recently built and intended for a prison for women, but never occupied for any purpose, was available

with unlimited spare ground in its neighbourhood, in case it should be found necessary to extend the reformatory from time to time. The Superintendent of the Central Jail was sent to Bengal to study the reformatory systems at Alipur and Hazáribágh; and after correspondence with the Government of India the reformatory was finally opened in the early part of the current year.

The following rule under section 22 of the Act as to age was issued with the authority of the Government of India:—"No boy shall be sent to a reformatory school, if under 10 years of age, for a less period than seven years: if over 10 years of age, for a less period than five years, unless he shall sooner attain the age of 18 years." This rule was supplemented by others suggested by this Government for the guidance of Magistrates. These were to the effect that the fittest subjects for reformatory treatment were parentless children convicted of offences against property; that as a rule no boy should be sent there on a first conviction unless there was reason to suppose that he was being trained in crime; and that it was generally undesirable to commit boys of less than nine or more than fourteen years of age, or members of proclaimed criminal tribes, or habitual criminals, unless very young, or boys the nature of whose offence indicated gross and habitual immorality. Before and since the establishment of the reformatory, the Lieutenant-Governor has been at pains to discuss all measures connected with it with the Visitors; he again visited it this year on his return from the hills, and he has every reason to hope that it will bring about the results which were looked for from it. The question of a separate reformatory for young boys of the criminal tribes is part of the scheme, now under consideration, with regard to the treatment of those tribes.

The jail population increased steadily, from 20,617 in January to 22,514 in December, and the average daily population for the year (20,516) was higher than it has been since 1883, though considerably less than it had been in the years preceding that: this was largely due to the rise of prices since 1886: there was, however, no approach to pressure on the available accommodation. The total number of admissions was 49,278; of discharges 47,508, of whom 2,434 were released under the operation of the good conduct rules. Not only is there no reason to suspect that the discipline was unduly severe, but it is open to doubt whether the jails in these Provinces are at present regarded by the habitual criminal class, or indeed by the majority of other convicts who are sent to them, in the light in which it is necessary that they should be viewed. The use of fetters was restricted by orders issued in September, 1888.

The recently introduced system of storing grain in jails resulted in a net saving of Rs. 17,683; but the cost of maintenance per head, notwithstanding this substantial economy, rose to Rs. 43-5-0 from Rs. 42-11-0 in 1886, owing to high prices of commodities generally.

The mortality rose from 22·85 per thousand in 1886 to 27·64 in 1887 and 28·33 in 1888. The increase of about 6 per thousand may

be reduced by 2·63 and 1·12 deaths from cholera in 1887 and 1888 respectively, leaving the increase of mortality from ordinary causes from 3·5 to 4·5 per thousand. Malarial fever was especially prevalent in 1888; and owing to the rise in prices of food an increased number of prisoners entered the jails in a reduced condition.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The total number of original suits instituted during the year was 97,067 in the North-Western Provinces, 62,893 in Oudh, and 5,517 in Kumaun. The figures for Oudh and Kumaun show an increase on last year's totals. In the North-Western Provinces, however, there was a falling off, the number of suits instituted in 1887 having been abnormally large. The number of original cases disposed of was 97,443 in the North-Western Provinces, 57,667 in Oudh, and 5,614 in Kumaun. In the average value of the subject-matter of suits there was in the North-Western Provinces a rise in 1888 to Rs. 255 from Rs. 225 in 1887; and in Oudh a rise to Rs. 161 from Rs. 150: here, however, the increase is entirely due to the institution of a suit in Gonda in which the value of the subject-matter was 28 lakhs of rupees. Both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh show a slight rise in the average duration of contested and uncontested suits. In the disposal of original work the Courts of the North-Western Provinces were more expeditious than those of Oudh, while the result and duration of appeals are similar in both. There was a large increase of appellate work in the Judicial Commissioner's court, and an application has been made for the temporary appointment of an additional Judicial Commissioner. In the execution of decrees the results are that in the North-Western Provinces 55,959 applications out of 111,291 were infructuous, and in Oudh 20,659 out of 55,118: here Oudh shows to advantage; it must, however, be remembered that executions of rent decrees are included in the Oudh figures. The total income of the courts was in the North-Western Provinces Rs. 24,55,912 against Rs. 24,58,213 last year, and in Oudh Rs. 6,25,107 against Rs. 6,18,213. There was an increase in expenditure in both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; leaving a surplus of Rs. 8,72,361 in North-Western Provinces and Rs. 1,61,279 in Oudh. The administration of Civil Justice in Kumaun resulted in a net loss of Rs. 16,741, which, however, was not so great as in the year before.

REGISTRATION.

The year was noticeable both for the number of documents registered, which was 2,539 in excess of the number registered the year before, and for the surplus receipts (34,633), the figures being the highest on record since the financial year of 1877-78 and 1878-79. The aggregate value of the property involved in the deeds which were brought for registration rose from Rs. 7,71,03,979 in the previous year to Rs. 8,19,60,078, the greater part of the increase being in sales and mortgages. The number of criminal prosecutions was only 4, and

no registered documents were discredited by the Civil Courts during the year.

LITIGATION.

Government was involved as plaintiff or defendant in 107 suits during the year, and the value at stake in cases decided was in round numbers Rs. 3,08,000. Out of claims brought against Government, with an aggregate value of Rs. 1,43,559, only Rs. 1,185 were decreed, the remainder having been successfully defended. The amount to be realised on decree was Rs. 35,164, of which Rs. 13,205, 38 per cent., was recovered. The recoveries in Oudh were 93 per cent., while those in the North-Western Provinces were only 15 per cent. on the sums to be realised. In Oudh, however, the total sum to be realised was not half that to be realised in the North-Western Provinces. Municipal Boards were not equally fortunate in their litigation, gaining only a small majority of the cases in which they were concerned; but the Board of Revenue as the Court of Wards lost only 6 out of 39 cases decided.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPOT.

The total cost (including interest on capital invested on stock, rent of premises, and depreciation) of the Press to Government during 1888-89 was Rs. 4,83,681-2-11, and the total yield or outturn, whether on payment or for the public service, was Rs. 4,90,518-14-0, leaving a pecuniary gain to Government, irrespective of administrative advantages, of Rs. 6,837-11-1. The corresponding gain in the previous year was Rs. 21,467 on a cost of Rs. 4,63,739, and this difference was due partly to a falling off of Rs. 13,475 in receipts, chiefly from other Governments, and partly to the payment in March of a large bill for stationery which was not used in the year. Bills due to the Press were punctually realised, and the balance outstanding on 31st March was only Rs. 907-7-11, all of which was recoverable.

The disbursements of the Book Depôt were Rs. 6,953 and the cash receipts Rs. 9,510, and there was a steady increase on the subscriptions to the Law Reports, which have risen from Rs. 2,934 in 1886-87 to Rs. 4,202 in the year under report. If to this account be added the estimated value of stock received and issued on the public service, the net expenditure would be Rs. 1,559 as against Rs. 1,003 last year.

LITERATURE AND THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The Native Press in these Provinces is to a considerable extent free from the charge of excess which characterizes the Press of many other parts of India. A more temperate tone and habit of thought exists here; but there is a tendency—probably a growing tendency—to imitate the violent style and the unreasoning methods of the Native Press elsewhere. The adoption of the tone which characterizes much of the Native Press is the more to be regretted as it robs it of value as a guide and assistance to the Government, its attacks being without qualification

or discernment. All that emanates from Government being found by this section to be equally bad, it is too often useless to turn to its pages for intelligent or discriminating criticism on its measures, or for any useful statement of the wishes and views of the people. There exist, happily, in these Provinces certain native papers which in no way expose themselves to these strictures. Nevertheless, the Native Press is in too great measure in the hands of needy men, who use it to black-mail their respectable fellow-citizens; and apart from its uselessness, for the reasons above stated as a guide to general native opinion, the license which at present characterizes it is in the highest degree odious to the large and important class who are thus laid under contribution. The Lieutenant-Governor does not at present see any serious ground for supposing that the intemperate language of the Native Press, and its undiscriminating attacks on officials in India, have in any degree corrupted the general tone of thought among the people, or led them to adopt its point of view. It is in no sense of the word a representative press, need and greed being its main features. It is difficult, however, to believe that the uninterrupted and increasing circulation of newspapers, habitually imputing to the Government of India the basest designs, and to its officers the most unscrupulous conduct, can fail in course of time to create among very ignorant people, such as are the masses here, a strong feeling of hostility to a Government, which is confidently and, so far as they can see, without contradiction stated to be animated by such motives and served by such subordinates. All that can be said at present on the subject is that the ignorant classes seem so far to have formed and retained juster conceptions on the subject than those who have assumed the mission of instructing them.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Eastern Rájputána, for the year 1888.

THE year 1888 resembled the normal or average year in some respects; but it also presented some distinctive features. During the year, considered as a whole, the temperature, pressure, humidity and prevailing winds differed but little from the average; but in the several months considerable differences occurred. The rainfall was considerably in excess of the average.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature of the year over the entire province differed but little from that of 1887. It was 0·05° below the average, while that of 1887 was 0·3° below the same standard. And in the distribution of the anomalies the two years presented a considerable similarity. In both the temperature during the dry season was considerably above the normal, and on the setting in of the rains the fall which always ensues was much greater than usual, so that the temperature during the rains was below the normal. The principal difference between the two years is that in 1887 the first burst of rain and consequent lowering of temperature took place about the 14th of June, so that the mean temperature for June was below normal, while in 1888, although a few showers fell about the beginning of June, hot dry weather prevailed throughout the greater part of the month and the rains did not begin till about the 27th, so that the mean temperature did not fall below normal till July.

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The lowest air temperature observed was 23·1° at Chakráta on the 29th January. The exposed thermometer at that station fell to 15°. The lowest temperature observed on the plains was 33° at Ajmír. The highest shade temperature recorded was 117·5 at Jhánsi on the 27th of May. This is higher than the highest in 1887, which was 116·6 at Agra. The mean daily temperature was very high during the week immediately preceding the rains. At Allahabad, on the 23rd June, the mean temperature was 103°.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean annual pressure for the whole province was slightly (·010) in excess of the normal. The excess was somewhat irregularly distributed, but on the whole was most marked in the western districts.

In January the mean pressure was above normal in the plains and below normal in the hills. In February the excess above normal was less in the plains than it was in January, but the hills also showed an excess. In March it was approximately normal and in April considerably below average. It continued below normal until August, when a general rise took place, and in September it was considerably in excess everywhere. From September till November the anomaly diminished, but remained positive, and in December it again increased.

PREVAILING WINDS.

As the distribution of pressure was nearly normal throughout, the prevailing winds were also, as a rule, from the normal directions. The resultants of the observations made at Jhánsi and Lucknow are exceptional, and the discrepancies are probably due, at least in part, to some errors in the instruments.

The more important anomalies shown are the following :—

(1) The prevalence of easterly winds at Ránikhet during January.

(2) During the same month the prevailing winds at Ajmír were south-east, instead of north-east, owing to the shifting of the anticyclone, which generally lies over Rájputána in the cold season, to the north of its usual position.

(3) During February at Chakráta the wind blew on opposite directions with almost exactly equal frequency, the balance from the east being only one per cent. of the total.

(4) The unusual prevalence of westerly winds during June. This was due to the ordinary hot weather conditions lasting till nearly the end of the month.

(5) During August and September south-east winds prevailed at Benares instead of south-west, indicating that the region of low pressure, which usually lies north of Benares in these months, was shifted westward.

(6) The prevalence during November of south-east winds at Jhánsi and north-east winds at Jaipur and Sambhar instead of the north-west winds which usually prevail during the cold weather at these stations. The cause of this anomaly is that the anticyclonic area, which generally overlies Rájputána and Central India, was divided into two or three parts with independent centres of high pressure. One of these centres was in South Bundelkhand and another near Ajmír.

Humidity.

From March to June every station recorded degrees of humidity considerably less than usual, and in the rainy season and January and February the atmosphere was unusually moist. October was, on the whole, drier than usual, and November and December were somewhat moister. On the whole, the year was less humid than usual.

The dryness of the hot weather and of the whole year was most marked at Chakráta.

Rainfall.

The rainfall for 1888 was very considerably over the average; in fact greater than it has been for several years, as is shown in the following table, in which the averages for the last eight years are given for comparison :—

Year.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Average rainfall, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	35·84″	33·01″	27·57″	42·74″	45·89″	43·11″	40·68″	46·63″

It will be seen that since 1884 the rain has been in excess.

The rainfall was in excess in every Division. In Allahabad it was 40% over the average. The winter rains came rather late, but were well-distributed and in fair quantity. In February a fair amount fell, but it was very irregularly distributed. In March there were only scattered showers. In April and May there was but little rain on the whole, but there were some violent thunderstorms; the most serious being a violent tornado and hailstorm at Moradabad, which did great damage, and it is said that 230 persons were struck down by the hail and killed. In the beginning of June the sky clouded over and light showers fell, so that it seemed as though there was every prospect of an early monsoon. However, the sky soon cleared, and the hot weather conditions again set in and lasted until the 27th or 28th, when rain again began to fall and the monsoon fairly commenced. After this it rained steadily throughout July, and in most parts of the country the rainfall of the month was much above the average, especially in Rohilkhand, Oudh, Allahabad, and Agra. The heaviest fall recorded was at Badausa, Bánda district, where 11·65 inches fell in 24 hours. In August the rainfall was more than twice the normal in the Allahabad Division, and was very considerably in excess in the Lucknow, Rae Bareli, and Jhánsi Divisions. The northern Divisions showed a deficiency. The heaviest fall again occurred in the Bánda district at Baberu, 9·96 inches in 24

hours. In September Rájputána showed a deficiency, but all over the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was a decided excess. In the Basti and Gorakhpur districts some very heavy falls occurred. Thus, 19·60 inches fell at Bánsi in 24 hours and 28·3 inches in four days. But even this enormous rainfall was exceeded at Lehra, on Mr. Bridgman's estate in Gorakhpur, where over 30 inches fell in 24 hours, and the country for miles around was flooded. Some loss of life took place, and very great damage was done. This is the heaviest fall recorded in these provinces since 1880, when 34 inches fell in 24 hours in the Bijnor district.

The rainy season practically ceased with some comparatively light falls in the end of September. Usually there is a break about this period, which may last for a fortnight or three weeks, and then another spell of rainy weather termed the *hathiya*. In 1888 there was no *hathiya*, and the October rainfall was practically nothing.

November is a month in which but little rain falls generally, and although the quantity in 1888 was above the average, it was of little account compared with the heavy rainfall during the monsoon. In December no rain at all fell except at a few places in the hills.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlements.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For the above standard sections, see pages 13—52 of Report for the year ending 31st March, 1883.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary.]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

Jalaun.—The few cases that remained pending at the close of last year were disposed of, and settlement operations were finally closed in parganas Jalaun and Orai by Notification No. $\frac{217}{I-61A}$, dated 21st December, 1887, and in parganas Madhogarh, Kúnch, and Kálpi by Notification No. $\frac{347}{I-61}$, dated 14th March, 1888. The total settlement expenditure has amounted to Rs. 1,59,472-1-9. The final settlement report was received on the 3rd January, 1889. It has since been printed and forwarded to the Commissioner of Jhánsi for his review.

Gorakhpur.—The remaining portion of the Gorakhpur district, comprising an area of 778,678 acres, or nearly 1,217 square miles, was surveyed during the year. This completes the survey of the district. The work of verification of records was carried on in the Padrauna, Gorakhpur, and Mahárájganj tahsíls. In Padrauna the remaining jamabandis and khewats, 135 of each, were verified during the year. In Gorakhpur 627 of each were verified, leaving 122 khewats and the same number of jamabandis to be verified at the close of the year. In Mahárájganj tahsíl the khewats and jamabandis of 578 villages were verified during the year, leaving 846 of each unverified. The total area inspected during the year was 826,559 acres, or 1,291 square miles. The area assessed was 909,508 acres. The area remaining to be assessed is 900,448 acres. The revised assessments of the Bansgaon tahsíl were sanctioned by the Board of Revenue and declared during the year, and the work of distributing the revenue is now in progress. The revised demand in Bansgaon shows an increase of Rs. 1,23,369, or 53·56 per cent. over the former demand. The Settlement Officer submitted the assessment report of the Padrauna tahsíl after the close of the year, and it is now with the Commissioner for his review. The assessment reports of the Gorakhpur and Mahárájganj tahsíls remain to be submitted by the Settlement Officer. The number of cases for disposal, including those pending at the close of last year, was 30,120, or 7,952 in excess of last year. Of these 27,544 were disposed of and 2,574 were pending. Of the 27,544 cases 16,516 were decided on their merits and 11,028 otherwise than on their merits. The Settlement Officer disposed of 1,106 appeals, of which 691, or 62·5 per cent., were confirmed, 323, or 29·2 per cent., reversed, 92 were remanded for re-trial, and 274 remained for hearing at the close of the year. Appeals to Commissioner numbered 214, of which he decided 75, confirming 73 and reversing 2. The increase in the number of cases is explained to be partly due to the larger area over which the case work extended; partly to the abolition of munsarims' preliminary attestation, partly to the more litigious habits of the people living in Gorakhpur tahsíl, the main focus of legal quarrels in the district, and partly to the fact of the imperfect records in jungle grants giving rise to many opportunities for filing petitions, claiming or denying rights of occupancy. The records faired during the year were 1,199 khasrás, 1,323 jamábandis, and the same number of khewats, leaving 2,228 khasras and 1,504 jamabandis and khewats to be done at the close of the year. The work done was principally in the Padrauna and Gorakhpur tahsíls.

The total expenditure of the settlement up to date amounts to Rs. 8,20,332-3-11, of which Rs. 1,83,066-4-7 were incurred during the year under report.

Basti.—The survey of the 857 villages with an area of 314,420 acres, or 491 square miles, which remained over from last year, was done during the year, thus completing the survey of the district. The records of 1,611 villages were verified during the year, leaving the records of 540 villages to be verified. The area inspected during the year for assessment purposes was 610,572 acres, or 954 square miles.

Leaving 338,236 acres in all: *i.e.*, 528 square miles, to be inspected during 1888-89. The total area assessed during the year was 425,038 acres, or 664 square miles, 654,467 acres remained to be assessed. As stated last year, the assessments of the Hairaya tahsíl were sanctioned by the Board in 1887-88. The increase of revenue will be Rs. 1,12,032, or 42 per cent. The jamas have been proclaimed and distributed, and the final attestation of the khewats completed. The settlement volumes are ready for transfer to the Collector. The assessment of the Khalilabad tahsíl was completed, and the report submitted during the year to the Commissioner, whose review is awaited. Settlement Officer has still to report the assessment of the Domariaganj and Bánsi tahsíls, or of a total area of 767,736 acres, or 1,184 square miles. The case work was light in comparison with Gorakhpur. There were altogether 6,980 cases for disposal, of which 6,603 were decided. Of the remaining cases 154 were transferred to the district revenue courts, leaving 223 pending in the settlement courts at the close of the year. Of the 6,603 cases disposed of, 4,641, or 70 per cent., were decided on their merits. The Settlement Officer decided 329 of the 375 appeals, leaving 46 pending, of which one was transferred to the Settlement Officer of Gorakhpur. Of the appeals disposed of, 217 were confirmed, 74 reversed, and 38 remanded; 175 appeals were preferred to the Commissioner, of which he decided all but 37. Of the fairing work 1,719 khasras, 2,126 jamabandis, and 2,126 khewats were finished, leaving 1,466 khasras, 569 jamábandis, and as many khewats to be faired in the current year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,35,015-10-7, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 7,67,188-1-7.

Bulandshahr.—In parganas Sikandrabad, Dadri, and Dankaur the work of correcting and verifying records was completed last year. Pargana Baran, where good progress had been made last year, has now been completed, as well as parganas Shikarpur, Khurja, Pahasu, Jewar, and Dibai. A few maps and records in these parganas remained to be faired, but the work has practically been finished. In the remaining four parganas of Agauta, Siyana, Anúpshahr, and Ahar rough khasras have been prepared. No verification work was done, but the preparation and distribution of jamabandi and khewat slips was well advanced in Agauta and Anúpshahr, and had been started in pargana Ahar. The Settlement Officer completed the inspection of pargana Baran, which was commenced in the previous field season. He also inspected parganas Khurja, Pahasu, Jewar (except 23 villages), and Dibai. The total area inspected during the year was about 720 square miles as compared with 543 in 1886-87. The area assessed was 402 square miles, or 855 up to end of 1887-88, leaving about 1,052 to be done during the current year. The revised assessments of parganas Sikandrabad, Dadri, and Dankaur (the Sikandrabad tahsíl) and pargana Baran were reported to the Board of Revenue for sanction. Since the close of the year the Sikandrabad tahsíl re-assessments have been passed by the Board, giving a total final increase of 42 per cent. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 7,103, of which 5,589 were decided (4,071 on their merits and 1,518 otherwise), leaving 1,514 pending at the close of the year. There were 1,437 appeals to the Settlement Officer, of which he decided 518 (confirming 446, reversing 69, and remanding 3), and 919 were pending, chiefly relating to the Chitari and other Lalkhani estates, in respect to which special reports have been submitted to Government. In 185 cases, including 113 pending at the close of 1886-87, the Settlement Officer's decision was appealed to the Commissioner, who upheld 64, reversed 14, and remanded 64. The number undecided at the end

of the year was 43. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 53,916-15-2, making a total of Rs. 1,06,321-10-4 up to the end of the year. The Settlement Officer says: "Though the total outlay has been slightly greater in the second year, yet the outturn of work has increased in a much larger proportion, and the work has therefore been more economically done * * * * . So far as I can judge, the total charges per square mile will not exceed Rs. 100, and will probably be nearer Rs. 90."

Muzaffarnagar.—The district was formally placed under settlement by Notification No. $\frac{1412}{I-25A-20}$, dated 18th October, 1887, and Mr. J. H. Harrison was appointed Settlement Officer. He was compelled by ill health to take leave, and made over charge on the 31st March, 1888. For the remaining six months of the year the Collector of the district was in charge of settlement operations, having by Notification No. $\frac{1060}{II-271A-6}$, dated 29th March, 1888, been invested with the necessary powers.

The work was almost entirely confined to the correction and verification of the maps and records. The verification of the records of the Budhana and Jansath tahsíls, with the exception of a few villages of the latter, was completed. The whole of the Budhana tahsíl was also inspected by Mr. Harrison for assessment purposes, as well as 39 villages in pargana Khatauli of the Jansath tahsíl. The work remaining to be done at the close of the year, in addition to the assessment of the entire district, consisted of the inspection of the Jansath, Kairana, and Muzaffarnagar tahsíls, and the correction and verification of the records of the two latter tahsíls. Fairing work was started during the last quarter of the year, but very little progress was made, only a few copies of the records having been finished. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 1,844, of which 499 were decided on their merits and 996 otherwise than on their merits. Of the remainder 41 were transferred to the district revenue courts, leaving 308 pending. The Settlement Officer decided two out of the five appeals preferred to him, the lower court's decision being confirmed in both cases. The Commissioner upheld the lower court's decision in the single appeal which he decided out of six instituted. The total cost up to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 50,113. Owing to the absence on leave of the Settlement Officer for half the year, the expenditure during 1887-88 was Rs. 38,304 only.

Saháranpur.—The district was brought under regular settlement by Notification No. $\frac{107}{I-47}$, dated 28th November, 1887. Mr. L. A. S. Porter was appointed Settlement Officer, and took charge on the 16th November, 1887. The tahsíl of Nakur was first taken up. All the maps have been corrected and where necessary re-drawn, and the work of fairing was practically completed in 2½ of the four parganas. The work of correcting and verifying the khasra, jamabandi, and khewat was completed during the year in all four parganas, and some progress was also made in fairing these records. In the three parganas of the Deoband tahsíl, all the maps and khasras have been corrected, and progress has been made in verifying the jamabandis and khewats. Work was started in the Saháranpur tahsíl on the 1st September, 1888, but as the statements for this and the Roorkee tahsíl are practically blank, they have not been included in the returns. The entire tahsíl of Nakur was inspected during the year, and the assessment statements are well advanced. The number of original cases instituted during the year amounted to 2,323. Of these 1,438 were decided on their merits and 402 otherwise, making a total of 1,840 cases disposed of. The number pending at the close of the year was 483. There were 90 appeals to the Settlement Officer from the decision of subordinate courts, of which he decided 57, confirming 44 and reversing 13. The Commissioner confirmed the Settlement Officer's decision in three out of the 19 appeals preferred to him. The remaining 16 appeals were not disposed of during the year. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 50,283-6-10, making a total of Rs. 55,421-11-5 up to the 30th September, 1888.

Jhánsi.—The re-survey of this district by the agency and methods proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Sandeman, Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, was sanctioned by Government in G. O. No. $\frac{888}{I-505}$, dated 29th June, 1888. Briefly the plan is that the patwáris themselves should, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Sandeman and a few European Surveyors, prepare the village maps and the initial settlement record, which will subsequently be verified and completed by the Settlement Department. This scheme, besides being much cheaper than the system pursued in Gorakhpur and Basti, has the further advantage of securing the thorough training of the district patwári and kanúngo staff in survey work; and this training should enable them to maintain in perfect order the new maps which they are now preparing. The necessary instructions, which were approved in G. O. No. $\frac{1478}{I-505}$, dated 11th October, 1888, have been issued for the guidance of the Survey Officers in respect to the survey and the preparation of new village maps and the instruction of the patwári and kanúngo staff. The district was brought under settlement by Notification No. $\frac{1479}{I-505}$, dated 11th October, 1888, and by Notification No. $\frac{1480}{I-505}$ of the same date the Deputy Commissioner of Jhánsi has been placed in charge of settlement operations until further orders.

In regard to the settlement rules, it was decided in G. O. No. $\frac{478}{I-19}$, dated 10th April, 1888, that it would be best not to issue them in the form of a general code at present, but that they should be published separately for each district as it comes under settlement. The rules for Gorakhpur and Basti have accordingly been issued as Book-Circular No. 17-I, and those for Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, and Saháranpur as Book-Circular No. 18-I. A separate set of rules will be issued for the Jhánsi district.

Mapping village field maps.—The maps of the cadastral survey are reproduced in the Survey Office at Calcutta. The districts for which these maps are being prepared are Ballia and Gházipur, Basti, Benares, Dehra Dún, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, and Taráí of the North-Western Provinces, and Fyzabad of the Oudh Province. Up to end of June last 18,623 sheets (including 14 sheets of district Fyzabad in Oudh) have been printed, namely—

4,704 sheets of the Ballia and Gházipur districts.
3,236 sheets of the Basti district.
2,052 sheets of the Benares district.
701 sheets of the Dehra Dún district.
4,214 sheets of the Gorakhpur district.
3,639 sheets of the Mirzapur district.
63 sheets of the Taráí district.
14 sheets of the Fyzabad district.

Of the above 2,841 sheets were printed during the year, as shown below, including 14 sheets of district Fyzabad in Oudh:—

Ballia and Gházipur	115
Basti	1,173
Benares	168
Dehra Dún	4
Gorakhpur	1,304
Mirzapur	*Nil.*
Taráí	63
Fyzabad	14

(b)—Oudh.

Nil.

2.—State Properties.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

On the 30th September, 1887, there were in the possession of Government 281 estates, bearing a revenue demand of Rs. 1,35,090. Fifty-five maháls, with a jama of Rs. 1,274, were acquired within the year: of these, 49 plots in the occupation of other departments were made over to the Revenue Department as being no longer required for the purposes for which they had been originally required, two were acquired under the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act, and four escheated to Government in the default of heirs. There were thus 336 properties, with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,36,364; but of these six maháls, with a revenue of Rs. 18, were sold, leaving 330 estates, with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,36,346, in the possession of Government on the 30th September, 1888.

Including the arrears of previous years, the rental demand amounted to Rs. 6,52,762, compared with Rs. 6,33,144 in 1886-87, or an increase of Rs. 19,618. This was mainly contributed by the estates in the Tarái and Allahabad districts, and was chiefly due to good harvests. Of this demand, Rs. 6,38,900, or 97·9 per cent., were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,862, of which Rs. 9,550 are due from the estates in Kumaun. Of this latter sum, Rs. 8,158 represent mill rents, for which the contracts are taken by the calendar and not by the revenue year, and which had not therefore fallen due on the 30th September, 1888. Rs. 2,095 are also due from the estates in Bánda, where the tenants are said to be either in bad circumstances or turbulent in character. The rest of the balance is made up of comparatively small sums, and does not require special notice.

The demand for land-revenue and cesses aggregated Rs. 1,47,574. The available surplus was thus Rs. 4,91,326. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,91,111 against Rs. 2,24,082 in 1886-87, as shown below :—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
(1) Establishment	60,962	61,953
(2) Contingencies	68,480	85,553
(3) Improvements	94,640	1,43,605
Total ...	2,24,082	2,91,111

The percentage of the management charges to the rental demand was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 9·5 per cent. The increase in the expenditure is owing mainly to a larger outlay on works of improvement in the Kumaun Division.

During the year the cadastral survey of 115 villages, comprising 160 square miles, of the estates in the Tarái, were completed on the 16-inch scale, and of 66 square miles of forest on the 4-inch scale, at a total cost of Rs. 13,500. The survey of the remainder of the district and of the cultivated area of the Government estates in the Kumaun Bhábar will probably be completed during the current year at a cost of Rs. 19,100. But a portion of this sum, which represents the cost of traversing, will under recent orders be debited, it is understood, to the imperial revenues. Proposals for the re-arrangement of the patwáris' and kanúngos' circles in the estates in the Tarái are already before Government. The re-arrangement of the circles in the estates in the Kumaun Bhábar will be taken up on completion of survey operations. The settlement of the Dúdhi estate in Mirzapur was formally confirmed by Government in the period under report. The rental has been raised from Rs. 10,857 to Rs. 17,297, but a portion of this increase will be obtained by progressive stages. Special reports regarding these various estates are submitted to Government.

It has hitherto been the practice to grant loans to tenants on all Government estates from the rental of the properties. The practice having been objected to by the Account Department, advances to tenants on the (Provincial) Government estates in the Tarái and Kumaun Bhábar and on the Dúdhi estate in Mirzapur are now made from a special annual allotment under the head of "Advances to tenants on Government estates." Advances to tenants on other (Imperial) estates are made from the ordinary allotments under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land

Improvement Loans Act and under the rules contained in Circulars 23 52, and 53-IV. A sum of Rs. 57,045 was advanced during the year, and Rs. 60,864 were in arrear from previous years. Of this, Rs. 61,640 were recovered, leaving Rs. 56,269 in train of realisation. Revised rules for the management of these estates were issued on the 8th August, 1888 (Circular No. 30-IV).

(b)—Oudh.

State properties in Oudh are mostly mere plots of land made over by the Railway Companies when they cease to have use for them, and more might be done in arranging for the re-sale of these plots to the original zamíndárs on suitable terms. The income from these lands amounts in land rent to about Rs. 37,000. The collections were very good, 99 per cent. of the current demand, and the cost of the collecting establishment was on the whole moderate. The largest area of State lands is in the Kheri district, where the resumed waste land grants amount to nearly 25,000 acres. These are managed almost entirely as pasture-grounds. They afforded grazing to nearly 4,000 head of cattle, and the fees yearly increase. The collections of these dues were effected, under the supervision of the Tahsíldárs, with creditable punctuality.

3.—Confiscated, Escheated, and Waste Lands.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

There was an opening balance of Rs. 2,941* on account of confiscated and escheated and waste lands, and during the year 488 acres of confiscated and escheated lands were sold for Rs. 9,339. This raised the demand to Rs. 12,280, of which Rs. 11,137† were recovered, leaving Rs. 1,143 still outstanding. A sum of Rs. 183 was also realised on account of interest.

	Rs.
* Confiscated and escheated ..	1,771
Waste	1,170
	2,941

	Rs.
† Confiscated and escheated ...	9,967
Waste	1,170
	11,137

(b)—Oudh.

No waste land was sold during the year.

4.—Court of Wards.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

There were 115 estates under the management of the Court of Wards, of which 104 were in the charge of the Court at the close of 1886-87, and 11, with a rental of Rs. 53,054, were taken under management during the year. Of the latter, the Harchandpur estate in the Etáwah district and Bhandura estate in the Muzaffarnagar district are the most important.

Twelve estates, having a rental of Rs. 74,631, were released in the course of the year, leaving 103 under management at its close. Of the released estates seven belonged to minors whose estates were either handed over to them on their attaining majority, or to their guardians under order of the Civil Court: four, which had been held on behalf of disqualified proprietors with a view to clearing off their liabilities, were released, free from debt, with the exception of the Uncha estate, which, though still in debt, was handed over to the proprietor at his request. The estate of Manawar Ali, which had been under management for 25 years, was released on the death of the proprietor, who was a lunatic.

The total income, expenditure, and balances of the estates are shown in the subjoined table:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance at the close of last year ...	2,07,218		
Receipts during the year ...	21,10,755	Rents of land ...	16,23,075
		Other receipts ...	4,87,680
Net income ...	23,17,973	Chargeable to profits ...	12,37,618
Total expenditure ...	19,74,387	Personal and miscellaneous ...	7,36,769
Cash balance in hand at close of the year ...	3,43,586		

The total demands of rent, current and arrears, amounted to 18¼ lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 16,23,075 were collected, being 48 per cent. in the case of arrears, and 92 per cent. in the case of current rents, as compared with the percentages of 37 and 92 respectively of the previous year. In every Division except Jhánsi, the collections, more especially of current rent, should have been better, and the percentage of irrecoverable balances in the Agra Division requires attention. Instructions have been given that they should be struck off if there is no chance of recovery. The balances "recoverable" in the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions are heavy. In every Division except Meerut and Jhánsi more than 10 per cent. of the initial demand for current rent and arrears remained in balance at the end of the year. Of the total balances, amounting to Rs. 2,00,384, 8 per cent. are classed as irrecoverable.

The income from sources other than rent amounted to Rs. 4,87,680, of which the greater portion was derived from debts recovered and miscellaneous receipts, including interest on loans. Under the former head the Begam Mashuk Mahal estate alone received Rs. 42,296, and the Partab Chand estate Rs. 20,830. The total income from sale proceeds of Government and other securities was abnormally swollen by the receipts of the Rawatpur estate, which sold out securities of large value. More than half the total increase under sale proceeds of land and houses is credited to the Harchandpur estate, which received on this account Rs. 47,037, the property being presumably sold to pay off some of the debts of the estate, though the proceeds remained in hand at the close of the year.

Of the total expenditure chargeable to profits, the greater portion is debited to the payment of Government revenue, which fell at the average rate of 49 per cent. on the rental receipts. The high percentage of Government revenue to rental receipts in the Singhpur estate is noticeable, and apparently revision is required. A special report has been called for on the cases of all estates in which the revenue exceeds two-thirds of the full rental. The cost of management amounted to 7 per cent. on the ordinary income, the same percentage as in the previous year. The special scheme of management remained in force during the year in the same six districts as in 1886-87: the cost in such districts fell at the average rate of 6·3 per cent.

Rupees 10,80,355 were available as net profits for personal and miscellaneous expenditure, under which heads Rs. 7,36,769 were actually spent. The ordinary and extraordinary personal expenditure amounted to 19 per cent. of the net profits. Two minor wards were sent to the Wards' Institute at Agra during the year in addition to those already at the institution, making the total number of boys from the North-Western Provinces five. Some notice of the state of the Institute, and of the progress of the wards who receive their education there, will be given in future. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 18,878, as compared with Rs. 19,779 in the previous year.

There was a decrease in the expenditure on works of improvement, which amounted during the year to Rs. 54,865 against Rs. 76,505 in 1886-87. The largest sums were spent in the following estates:—

	Rs.
Rawatpur	10,223
Dumri	6,499
Partab Chand	5,963
Dube	5,790

In the Rawatpur estate two-thirds of the money were devoted to the construction of wells, in pursuance of the scheme of irrigation which has been carried out for many years past. The improvements in Dube mostly consisted of repairs to the Rája's residence and garden-house; and in the Begam Mashuk Mahal estate they were chiefly confined, as in the previous year, to a remunerative investment in Bihia sugar mills, upon which Rs. 2,300 were expended. The total expenditure

under this head in the latter estate amounted to Rs. 3,300; and looking at the large surplus, much more should have been done in the way of improvements. The same remark applies to the Partab Chand estate, against which a surplus of Rs. 4,77,756 is recorded, and to many others.

Out of 115 estates improvements were only undertaken in 35, while 56 estates were free from debt, the majority of which had balances to their credit. The total expenditure shown under the head of arboriculture in the whole province was Rs. 621, in addition to which Rs. 1,917 appear to have been spent on gardens and groves. The total expenditure on wells amounted to Rs. 25,819.

Rupees 2,41,471 were devoted during the year towards the reduction of debts of all kinds: the most noticeable items are Rs. 34,054 disbursed by the Sahanpur estate on this account, and Rs. 30,940 by the Dube estate. Ten estates were entirely freed from debt during the year. The most heavily encumbered estate now on the books is that of Bara, which shows a deficit of Rs. 2,14,361. The total balance of principal still due amounts to Rs. 11,13,930.

During the year under review Government securities to the value of Rs. 1,15,486 were purchased, the Partab Chand estate being the largest purchaser (Rs. 52,500). The Rawatpur estate invested Rs. 64,766 in land, selling out promissory notes to nearly the same value. The cash balances in hand at the close of the year amounted to the large sum of Rs. 3,43,586, of which Rs. 60,388 stood at the credit of Begam Mashuk Mahal estate alone, and endeavour has doubtless been made to secure suitable investments.

The rent litigation reported, *viz.*, that relating to ejectments and enhancements, is slightly in excess of that of the previous year. Notices of ejectment to the number of 323 were issued, of which 24 only were successfully contested. There were 26 applications for enhancement, in all of which apparently enhancement was decreed. The result of the measures taken during the year to recover the demands on account of sums decreed in favour of estates is as follows. The total demand—principal, interest, and costs (Rs. 1,09,572) consisted of Rs. 97,586 due at the commencement of the year and Rs. 11,986 awarded during the year: Rs. 14,833 were realised; and Rs. 6,665 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 88,085 uncollected at the close of the year, of which half is classed as recoverable. The success in the recovery of decrees is, as usual, inconsiderable.

The lists of benevolent and educational trusts contain the same endowments as in 1886-87. The total receipts and disbursements of benevolent trusts as compared with those of the previous year stand as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Receipts—	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	17,466	13,632*
Receipts	38,239	38,313
Total ...	55,705	51,945
Expenditure—		
(a) For trust purposes	27,868	28,046
(b) For other purposes	14,585	8,741
Total ...	42,453	36,787
Closing balance ...	13,252	15,158

* Inclusive of Rs. 380 on account of a security deposit.

The opening balance of the year was smaller than in 1886-87; but the expenditure, chiefly under the head of Miscellaneous, being far less, the balance at the close of the year was larger than at its commencement.

The total assets of educational trusts amounted to Rs. 47,244, out of which Rs. 39,452 were spent in carrying out the wishes of the donors.

(b)—Oudh.

Forty-nine estates, the aggregate rental of which amounts to 22½ lakhs of rupees, were under Government management during 1887-88. Of these estates only seven are now managed under the Oudh Taluqdárs' Relief Act, the remainder being in charge of the Courts of Wards. Of the 52 estates under management in 1886-87, eight were released by or shortly after the close of that year, and during 1887-88 the Court of Wards assumed the administration of five other estates. In the case of two the proprietors were declared incapable of managing their estates under section 162(*e*), Act XVII of 1876: in the other cases charge of the estates was undertaken in the interests of minors. The Mailaraiganj estate had at the time of assumption of management a balance to its credit of about 1¼ lakhs: the remaining estates were all heavily involved, the debts in the case of Ramnagar Dhameri and Surajpur being roughly estimated at about seven and eight lakhs of rupees respectively. The rental demand of the 44 estates which continued under management from the previous year varied but little, on the whole, from the demand of 1886-87. The total demand of rent amounted to Rs. 20,34,232, of which Rs. 17,82,401 were collected, leaving a balance of 2½ lakhs. Of a current demand of Rs. 17,82,410, 97·5 per cent. were collected. In the majority of the estates the collections were excellent. The collections under the head of arrears were indifferent, being only 17·6 per cent. of the demand: inquiries are being made into the accounts of several estates with the result that a great portion of the outstandings will probably be struck off the books.

The demands from sources other than land rents amounted to Rs. 7,35,228, and the collections to 92·4 per cent. The percentage of realisations in Fyzabad was again the best in the province; Hardoi coming next. The collections under each head are compared in the subjoined table:—

Heads of receipt.	Demands.	Collections.	*Percentage of collections to demands.*		
			1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Rent of houses	5,030	3,348	66	84	77
Takávi	21,913	14,534	66	74	73
Law expenses	15,309	6,782	44	54	35
Interest	13,362	7,451	55	65	62
Miscellaneous	6,79,613	6,47,470	95	89	94
Total ...	7,35,227	6,79,585	92	85	91

There was an improvement in the receipts on the whole as compared with those of the previous year.

The recovery of takávi advanced to tenants was fair, but there was a considerable falling off in the realisation of recoverable law expenses, which in nearly every district was, as usual, indifferent. The matter appears to be somewhat overlooked, and has been commended to the special attention of Deputy Commissioners and managers. By prompt action only is any success likely to be attained in the recovery of arrears of this nature.

Miscellaneous receipts constitute by far the greater portion of the total receipts from sources other than land rents. Collections, on the whole, were better than in the previous year.

The total assets of the estates, including opening balances both invested and uninvested, amounted to Rs. 29,29,235; the total expenditure to Rs. 24,75,229, leaving a balance at the close of the year of about 4½ lakhs, of which nearly 2 lakhs were invested and the remainder uninvested: of the sum invested Rs. 55,500 stand in Government securities and Rs. 1,37,256 in other loans. Deducting the sum made over to proprietors on the release of their estates, the expenditure amounted

to Rs. 23,39,591 as compared with the year's income of Rs. 24,79,305. The largest uninvested balances to the credit of estates at the close of the year were in Mailaraiganj (Rs. 81,556), Rehwa (Rs. 24,355), Pokhra Ansari (Rs. 14,768), and Khapradih (Rs. 12,897): arrangements are being made for their investment, chiefly by loans to other estates or in Government promissory notes.

The proportion of the income spent under each head of account is shown in the following statement; the percentages, however, of different years will not bear strict comparison owing to the inclusion in the income of certain years of extraordinary items of receipt, such as large loans, which are included also on the debit side as payment to debts on higher interest:—

Heads of expenditure.	Amount.	*Percentage of total income.*		
		1887-88.	1866-87.	1885-86.
	Rs.			
Overdue Government revenue, cesses, and rates ...	57	...	...	...
Current Government revenue, cesses, and rates ...	8,58,413	31 6	39 6	35·5
Management	1,07,991	4 3	5·1	4·1
Maintenance	1,54,334	6 2	8·2	7·0
Extraordinary personal expenses of proprietors ...	50,965	2·0	4·0	2·9
Law expenses	40,163	1·6	1·6	1·0
Subscriptions	7,880	0 3	0·5	0·5
Education of minors	11,888	0·4	0·5	0·3
Improvements	60,838	2·4	3·4	2·9
Miscellaneous	3,41,511	13·7	8·8	8·5
Debts	8,41,189	33·9	29 5	29·2
Total ...	24,75,229	99·8	101·2	91·9
Balance ...	4,076	0·1	1·2	8·1
Income of year ...	24,79,305	100·	100·	100·

The demand on account of land revenue, cesses, and local rates was, as usual, paid in full. The expenditure on land revenue just fell short of 45 per cent. of the rental receipts. Cost of management absorbed 4·3 per cent. of the total income.

The personal expenditure, which in the above abstract is divided into maintenance and extraordinary expenses, amounted to Rs. 2,05,299, of which Rs. 50,965 are classed as extraordinary. Under the latter head marriages account for the larger items of expenditure.

Several of the estates were involved in heavy and costly litigation Rs. 40,163 in all were debited to the head of legal expenses, of which Rs. 16,539 are recoverable and Rs. 23,624 irrecoverable: the expenditure in each class exceeded that of the previous year. The rent litigation of the year was light, and only 23 notices of ejectment were issued. Proceedings under the Rent Act were confined in the main to suits for arrears of rent. In a few districts rents were enhanced to the extent of one anna in the rupee by notices issued under section 39 of the Act; but in only one estate does the rent of an occupancy tenant appear to have been enhanced under section 33.

The total expenditure on the education of wards amounted to Rs. 11,888. Five boys were educated at the Agra Wards' Institute during the year, among whom the Rehwa and Kurwar wards are making fair progress. Rs. 60,838, or 2·4 per cent. of the income, were spent on improvements: of this sum Rs. 17,873 consisted of takávi advanced to tenants and is recoverable, the remainder (Rs. 42,965) being classed as irrecoverable. The percentage of irrecoverable expenditure on improvements proper was 1·7 per cent. only, as compared with 2·0 per cent. of the previous year. Excellent work was done in some districts in the construction of wells, which were judiciously sunk in suitable places, and promise an adequate return. Objection has been taken to the condition imposed by Government,—that before undertaking the construction of a well, a written agreement for the payment of enhanced rent should be taken from the tenant,—on the ground that although

a tenant will pay increased rent when he sees the well completed, he has not sufficient prudence and forethought to enter into a previous agreement: the enforcement of the condition, it is maintained, will practically put a stop to the construction of wells. The Government, however, does not share this anticipation. It has no wish, when an estate is not heavily embarrassed, to check the construction of wells, such as those which have been sunk in the Hardoi district. Judicious sites were selected after boring, either far distant from present wells, or close to waste land which could be reclaimed or upon which new hamlets could be built: a fair return is anticipated, and it is hoped will be realised. It may be remarked that land which is entirely under the control of the proprietors can frequently be found in which the construction of irrigation wells will be profitable, and in the large area where rent is received in kind an agreement for enhancement is of course unnecessary. In exceptional cases, where no such land is available, and where a return for the investment is practically assured, though no previous agreement can be obtained, the circumstances can be specially reported for the orders of the Government. Suits for enhancement, though not advisable, are possible as a last resort where there is a total failure to secure a reasonable return from an investment which has obviously benefited the tenants to a considerable extent. It is the reckless expenditure in embarrassed estates on wells that are doubtful of success that the Government desires to check.

Rupees 17,873 were advanced to tenants during the year as takávi. With the help of advances a number of wells were constructed in several estates: some sugarcane mills were also purchased. In most of the estates a few Bihia mills were purchased by the manager and hired out to the tenants at low rates. They are, as a rule, much appreciated, and with the extension of the cultivation of sugarcane there is no reason why the country mill should not entirely disappear in the estates as it has done throughout many districts of the North-Western Provinces. Estates might with advantage advance money for their purchase, or buy more mills and hire them out at lower rate than at present asked, which would still give a very reasonable return for the investment. Estates might also arrange to undertake free of cost borings for tenants who wish to construct wells. This form of assistance would doubtless be fully appreciated. More caution appears to be required in making advances: several instances are reported of the sums due being for the present irrecoverable. The interest due on the total demand of the year fell at the average rate of 5·7 per cent. Six per cent. was the interest originally prescribed by Government. It is asserted, however, that cultivators prefer going to the village money-lender for a loan than to either Government or the Court of Wards for takávi. One of the reasons given for the paucity of applications to the Court of Wards for takávi is that the estates charge the borrowers with the stamp duty and cost of registration of the bond, which they have not to pay in case of a Government loan. These expenses ought, however, to be compensated for by the lowness of the rate of interest, if any, which is fixed.

The miscellaneous expenditure, which includes disbursements of the pay of patwáris and chaukidárs as well as many exceptional charges, amounted to Rs. 3,41,511.

The statistics of the previous year under the head of debts were considerably affected by the addition of several heavily embarrassed estates taken under management during the year in the Bara Banki district. Special measures were under consideration for the consolidation and gradual liquidation of the debts in the Ramnagar Dhameri, Narauli, Surajpur, and Kaimahra estates. The Ramnagar estates meanwhile borrowed during the year a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the Mailaraiganj estate, with which it paid a small portion of its debts which bore the highest interest. A loan of Rs. 6,57,000 at 7 per cent. was negotiated on behalf of the Mullanpur estate: Rs. 3,70,000 were received from the Raja of Mandi during the year, and a total sum of Rs. 4,26,909 was devoted to the payment of

the original debts. In the whole of the estates of the province the amount due during the year on account of principal and interest was Rs. 45,76,293, which was reduced to Rs. 36,34,353 by the payment of Rs. 8,66,557, and the remission by the creditors of Rs. 75,383. Of the total payments, Rs. 4,20,425 were paid out of ordinary income, and Rs. 4,46,132 from other sources, *i.e.*, with money borrowed elsewhere or contributed by the talúqdárs. In the seven encumbered estates the interest due was paid in full, and the principal reduced to Rs. 1,60,693. There are only two, Sarwan Baragaon and Bahua, in which the debts are still heavy. In several cases in Court of Wards' estates, interest was left unpaid, when money was apparently available for the purpose, but was devoted instead to the reduction of the principal. The Khajurahra estate (Hardoi) was able to pay Rs. 48,493 in all towards its debts by borrowing Rs. 29,000 from Marwan and Mansurgarh. The Deokalia estate (nine annas share) borrowed Rs. 10,000 from Rehwa for the same purpose. In the Rae Bareli district the progress made in the payment of the debts was satisfactory. The Karwar estate (Sultanpur), whose liabilities stood at Rs. 2,34,005 when management was assumed 18 years ago, is now almost free from debt: the payments made during the year have reduced the debt to Rs. 7,433 only. The debts of the Kaithola and Udrehra estates, which originally amounted to Rs. 58,391 and Rs. 67,546 respectively, were paid off entirely by the close of the year, the talúqdár of the latter estate contributing Rs. 16,500 towards the liquidation. The Behra, Mamrezpur, and Behti Chiragpur estates were also freed from debt.

The crops were, on the whole, above the average. Cattle-disease and cholera were unfortunately prevalent in some estates. A system of branding cattle, with a view to the prevention of theft, has been adopted in the Bara Banki district, and is said to be advantageous.

The good relations existing between landlord and tenant in the Bara Banki district has been noticed with satisfaction. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that rack-renting is not practised to any great extent, and that the prosperity of the tenants is evidenced by their large dealings in grain with other districts.

Eight estates were released from management during the year. In these estates the rental was increased during the years of management by Rs. 50,846 owing to purchases of land and the completion of improvements: debts to the amount of Rs. 4,34,739 were paid off, and the estates had Rs. 1,35,638 to their credit on being restored to their owners.

Benevolent endowments and miscellaneous trusts were the same as in 1886-87, and the following statement compares the statistics for all the funds with those of the previous year:—

	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	35,057	40,745
Receipts	50,622	71,084
Total ...	85,679	1,11,829
Expenditure—		
(*a*) Balance paid on account of previous year	2,334	3,573
(*b*) For trust purposes	52,620	56,565
(*c*) For other purposes	13,428	15,541
Total ...	68,382	75,679
Closing balance ...	17,297	36,150

The total Government securities held by these trusts are of the value of Rs. 9,78,900.

The educational endowments, of which that of Canning College is the chief, were the same as in 1886-87. The total assets amounted to Rs. 1,29,010, of which Rs. 54,984 were expended in carrying out the wishes of the founders and Rs. 14,082 on other charges, leaving a balance of Rs. 59,944 at the close of the year.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

For standard section on above, see page 67 of Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Course of Legislation.

The course of legislation during the year has been noted in the introductory Chapter.

3.—Police.

The number of cognizable offences reported during 1888 was (excluding sanitary offences and those punishable under special and local laws) somewhat less than during the previous year, during which year, however, there was a marked increase, due probably to the continuous pressure of prices Comparing the figures for the six main heads of cognizable crime with those for 1887, the variations are small.

The figures are—

		1887.	1888.
Class	I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice	1,727	1,644
,,	II.—Serious offences against the person	7,483	7,615
,,	III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only	66,340	68,358
,,	IV.—Minor offences against the person	606	625
,,	V —Minor offences against property...	88,459	84,407
,,	VI.—Other offences	26,833	29,426
	Total ...	191,448	192,075

There was a falling off in the following classes of cases :—

Class.	1887.	1888.	*Decrease.*
Riots	1,166	1,045	121
Robberies	727	613	114
Theft	68,178	66,082	2,096
Cattle thefts	9,945	8,521	1,424
Receiving stolen property	5,990	5,518	472

and an increase in the following :—

Class.	1887.	1888.	*Increase.*
Murders	428	488	60
Culpable homicide	325	351	26
Grievous hurt	2,432	2,600	168
Burglary and cognate offences	64,050	66,186	2,136

The decrease in robberies of all kinds (613 in 1888 from 727 in 1887) was satisfactory, while the success of the police during the year and shortly after its close against the more notorious dakáits was very creditable to them. In very few districts do burglaries seem to have been reported with exactness. Actual burglaries with loss were in many instances said to have been returned as attempts, or the loss was concealed. Thus of 66,186 burglaries or attempts reported, of which 1,160 were found to be false, only 25,986 or 39 per cent. were returned as attended with loss. Petty thefts appeared also to have been largely concealed, and the value of the property stolen to have been frequently largely understated.

The number of cases investigated showed an increase of 3,493, the percentage of cases investigated to cases reported having risen from 70· to 72·. The greater part of the increase was due to action on the part of the Magistracy, who directed

inquiry in 8,655 cases against 6,346 cases in 1887. The limit of such inquiries would seem now to have been reached. In the case of most breaches of sanitary or municipal laws, police inquiry is not called for; while Magistrates do not appear always to have taken into consideration the fact that, except in cases of absolute necessity, the services of the police should not be utilised in enquiring into non-cognizable cases.

There was a slight improvement, both in respect of detection of crime and of convictions in cases taken into court. In respect, however, both of detection and prosecution, Oudh, judged by figures, seemed to be still considerably behind the North-Western Provinces. The following are the figures:—

	Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided.	*Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.*	*Percentage of undetected cases.*
North-Western Provinces,	83·	79·	62·
Oudh	80·	75·	78·

In Oudh, however, crime was more generally reported than in the North-Western Provinces, with the result that the proportion of undetected cases and of convictions was proportionately large. As regards recoveries of stolen property, there was a falling off. The percentage of such property recovered was only 31·, against 35· in 1887, for both Provinces: Oudh also in this respect showed a worse result than the North-Western Provinces. The percentages were specially low in the following districts: Dehra in the North-Western Provinces (9·) and Sitapur (13·); Gonda (18·), Fyzabad (21·) and Rae Bareli (22·) in Oudh.

It was again noticed that the incidence of reported crime was much higher in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, while the percentage of convictions obtained was, probably as a consequence, much lower. It was also again remarked that the number of cases struck off as false in Oudh was much larger, and in this respect there would appear to be no uniformity of practice. The following is an abstract of the figures for 1887 and 1888:—

	Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population		*Cases convicted to total number.*		*Cases convicted to cases disposed of.*		*False cases.*	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
North-Western Provinces,	33·	34·	24·	24·	79·	79·	2,791	3,173
Oudh	51·	48·	14·	15·	74·	76·	3,735	4,218

Reporting still continued to be very defective in Dehra, Bulandshahr, Meerut, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Basti, and Gorakhpur. In Basti and Mirzapur, however bad, some improvement was noticeable, the incidence having risen from 16· and 19· respectively to 22· and 27·; while in Budaun it fell from 35· to 24·, which would seem to point to the fact that during 1888 crime was systematically concealed in that district. Bijnor and Pilibhít improved. In Oudh, similar instances of retrogression were noticed in the case of both Fyzabad and Partábgarh, where the incidence fell respectively from 52· and 50· to 39· and 35·. In Fyzabad, Bahraich, Partábgarh, and Sultánpur reporting was bad, Sultánpur being below the average of the North-Western Provinces.

The following is an abstract of the figures regarding the more serious crimes for the last 18 years:—

	Murder.		*Homicide.*		*Dakáiti.*		*Robbery.*		*Kidnapping.*		*Rape.*		*Poisoning.*	
	Number reported.	Percentage convictions.	Number reported.	Percentage convictions.	Number reported.	Percentage convictions.	Number reported.	Percentage convictions.	Number reported.	Percentage convictions	Number reported.	Percentage convictions.	Number reported.	Percentage convictions.
1871—76 ...	2,499	59·74	1,843	71·84	619	55·25	3,107	39·20	1,369	65·66	1,702	27·43	256	54·69
1877—82 ...	2,522	55·23	1,610	79·65	783	46·49	3,107	41·13	1,473	65·44	1,758	26·28	234	44·01
1883—88 ...	2,433	40·44	1,612	55·17	528	30·87	2,498	36·90	952	54·93	1,529	27·86	195	35·89

They support the assertion made that the control over serious crime, so far as the result of conviction in court was concerned, had been weakened. With the exception of the crime of rape, a progressive decrease in the percentage of convictions in each class of serious crime was noticeable. This subject cannot, however, be decided on mere percentages, or solely from a police point of view. It presents many considerations of various kinds, connected with the "prosecuting agency," and the "justiciary," as well as the police.

The percentage for 1888 in each of these seven classes of crime was for cases :—

Murder.	*Homicide.*	*Dakaiti.*	*Robbery.*	*Kidnapping.*	*Rape.*	*Poisoning.*
43·60	54·20	38·52	39·32	59·19	30·65	27·77

The results, in murder cases, both in respect of cases and of persons, were better in 1888 than in any of the three previous years. In homicide cases only 45 per cent. of persons tried were convicted, and in the prosecution of these cases Oudh seemed to be in advance of the North-Western Provinces. The offence of grievous hurt was most prevalent in the neighbouring districts of Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Sitapur, and Hardoi and in that of Bánda, while Bara Banki maintained an unenviable notoriety for rioting.

Cattle poisoning would now appear to have been fairly put down, though watchfulness will be necessary should the signs of its resuscitation, which are said to have been visible in Benares, make themselves more apparent. Twenty-five per cent. of all thefts were agricultural thefts, while about one-third of ordinary thefts were brought before the courts in one shape or another; and 28·6 per cent. ended in conviction. Reporting of thefts in Oudh was better than in the North-Western Provinces: but Oudh was considerably behindhand in detection and prosecution. There was increased activity, in 1888, in cases of vagrancy and bad livelihood. Of 1,303 persons ordered to find security for good behaviour, 390 were old offenders. Similarly, of 33,246 persons convicted of offences to which section 75 of the Penal Code was applicable, 4,314 were identified as having been previously convicted. In the several districts, little care seemed to have been taken to recognise habitual offenders.

Special Crimes: Dakáiti.—The returns were again conspicuous for the large number of cases of this crime which occurred, the highest which had been reached for years. The increase, however, in 1888 appeared to have been chiefly under the least important class—attacks on private vehicles and foot passengers. The figures for the last three years were—

		Dealt with.	*Tried.*	*Convicted (including on cognate charges).*	*Percentage of convictions to number dealt with.*
Cases	1886	71	41	22	30·86
	1887	116	76	47	40·51
	1888	136	83	58	42·64
Persons	1886	690	275	76	11·01
	1887	1,291	520	223	17·27
	1888	1,590	566	265	16·66

Of the 252 persons convicted in cases which occurred during 1888, 23 had been previously convicted. Of a total of 136 cases, arrests were made in 89; and in 54 only were convictions obtained on a charge of dakáiti. These figures compare with those of the last four years as follows :—

	Number of cases reported.	*Number of cases in which arrests were made.*	*Number of cases convicted.*	*Percentage of convicted to arrests.*
1885	42	23	10	43·
1886	71	44	21	47·
1887	116	76	44	57
1888	136	89	54	60·

It is probable that the high prices which ruled during the last three years, and which led in other directions to a temporary increase of crime, had in the matter of dakáitis and robberies also made themselves felt. More accurate and complete reporting also, in this as under other heads of police administration, accounted probably in a measure for the increase. Though numbers increased, there was improvement in regard to the proportion of convictions.

A large proportion of the cases (40) occurred in the Agra Division, and were the work of organized gangs, who made incursions from Gwalior, Dholpur, and neighbouring foreign territories. Special precautionary measures were taken, which, though entailing on Provincial revenues very considerable cost, resulted in success, only one dakáiti of this type having been committed on the frontier during the last six months. The success in court, both as regards cases and persons, was greater during 1888 than in the previous year, and the past year was also remarkable for the removal by death or capture of several noted leaders of gangs, among them Chatra, the formidable Gwalior outlaw, and Suraj Bali, another dakáit leader from the same State. Darab Shah, a dakáit leader of Farukhabad, was captured after the close of the year.

The castes who seemed to be mostly concerned in the commission of dakáiti were Thákurs and Brahmins from Native States, and Ahírs and Gújars in the western districts, while the wandering tribes who associated with Pásis and others of low caste were accredited with a large proportion. The amount of property recovered out of that stolen was small in amount, Rs. 4,022 only out of Rs. 71,699.

Robbery.—The returns for this crime also showed a considerable increase: but this was said to be due to a certain extent to more accurate classification. Of 249 cases reported, 80, or about a third, remained undetected; convictions were obtained in 116; while of the property stolen (Rs. 18,575) only Rs. 4,500 were recovered. Of 613 persons supposed to have been concerned in the commission of these offences 315 were brought to trial and 216 convicted. Of the latter, 22 persons had been previously convicted. The stricter surveillance which is being exercised over wandering tribes who appear to be largely implicated in a great number of both dakáitis and robberies will, it is hoped, in future, to a great extent, tend to the gradual prevention of both classes of crime. Compared, however, with the last four years, the following result does not point to improvement:—

Year.	*Number of cases.*				*Number of persons.*			
	Reported.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to cases reported.	Concerned.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions to number concerned.
1885 ...	151	62	15	41·06	427	182	113	26·46
1886 ...	152	78	23	51·31	409	225	156	38·14
1887 ...	183	116	23	63·38	499	282	213	42·68
1888 ...	249	121	45	48·59	613	315	216	38·50

Professional poisoning.—The number of cases reported fell from 53 in 1879 to 15 in 1888, and the crime seems now to be but little practised and to be dying out. Seventeen persons only were said to have been concerned in such cases during the period under review, 15 of whom were arrested and 10 convicted—a result which was satisfactory.

Cattle theft.—In the reviews on the reports on this subject for the years 1883 and 1884 attention was drawn to the necessity of devising and carrying out concerted measures under central control in those parts of the Provinces where the offence seemed to be carried on in an organized fashion. During the year 1885

substantial progress was made in giving effect to these orders, much valuable information was collected, the areas throughout which the crime was practised in an organized and professional form were defined, and the castes and agencies by which it was practised were discovered. It still, however, remained to devise and adopt measures to break up these organizations and suppress these practices which it was found existed almost exclusively in the settled and highly cultivated tracts, and were comparatively rare in the wilder tracts which formed the chief grazing-grounds of these Provinces. The year 1886 was one of transition; but the special arrangements made were formally introduced on the 1st January, 1887, and the figures of two years under the new system could be compared with those of the two preceding years.

The reported cases of cattle stolen and strayed for the 34 districts now under special observation stood as follows :—

Year.	Theft.	Strays subsequently recorded as theft.	Strays that remained so recorded.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Total thefts and strays.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1885	3,609	526	18,452	18,978	22,677
1886	4,319	538	17,672	18,210	22,529
1887	5,493	5,280	10,148	15,428	20,921
1888	4,872	4,098	8,393	12,491	17,363

From the figures given it was apparent that during the past year there had been a general decrease in the number of thefts and strays. It was impossible to pronounce on the experience of a single year as to the cause of such decrease, as fluctuations are often due as much to the character of the seasons as to the working of the police. Though there might have been an improvement in reporting and in activity on the part of the police in the suppression of crime, there seemed reason to believe that in several districts much crime of this class was concealed. At the same time some advance appeared to have been made, and in the progress of time and after the further development of the present system still better results are to be expected. The desired improvement can, however, only be gradual, and only be attained by constant and personal attention to the subject on the part of District Superintendents of Police, who should continue to co-operate together and exchange their information and ideas, not only among themselves, but with the police of the neighbouring Provinces.

In the matter of the payment of rewards it was noticed that many of the districts in which the best results were apparent were also conspicuous for a large amount of rewards. The following figures (though in two cases, Fatehgarh and Hardoi, where the proportions of convictions were fair and the amount of rewards liberal, reporting seemed to have been defective :)

	Percentage of convictions.	*Rewards.*		*Percentage of convictions.*	*Rewards.*
		Rs.			Rs.
Meerut ...	27·	273	Ballia	13·	...
Bareilly ...	26·	215	Gonda	19·	...
Budaun ...	41·	180	Basti	20·	3
Fatehgarh ...	26·	152	Azamgarh ...	17·	17
Hardoi ...	27·	142	Muzaffarnagar ...	15·	22

would seem to point to the good effect which the bestowal of liberal rewards on chaukidárs had.

A comparison of the return of cattle sold at pounds with the recorded number of cattle stolen and strayed, showed in several districts that the former exceeded the latter. The figures were—

	Number of strays.	*Number sold at pounds.*
Gorakhpur	746	1,483
Basti	716	1,060
Sultanpur	171	309
Rae Bareli	268	524
Bahraich	267	687
Gonda	502	741

In Gházipur it was said that the cattle sold at pounds were all of trifling value and bought by Chamárs for the sake of the hides. It might have been so in several other instances, and the owners, because the cattle were comparatively worthless, might not have troubled themselves to report their loss or to attempt to trace or recover them. Still further elucidation was considered necessary and was directed.

Criminal Tribes.—The tribes proclaimed under Act XXVII of 1871 were :—

(1) the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur ;

(2) the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah ;

(3) the Barwárs of Gonda.

The Sanauriahs.—The results of the management for the period under review appear to have been normal. The number of names originally registered was 154 ; but it had fallen to 121 on 31st March, 1889. Greater vigilance would still seem to be required in following up and arresting deserters, the number of whom increased from 25 in 1887-88 to 36 in 1888-89. The number of punishments for breaches of the rules was 18 ; but the steady decrease since 1884 in the number of families engaged in cultivation and in the amount of land held by them was remarked. The somewhat hazardous experiment of appointing members of the tribe to be village chaukidárs was found to have been fairly successful ; but it was directed that the further development of the measure should be gradually undertaken, and carefully watched.

The Aheriahs and Haburahs.—The number of men originally proclaimed was 830 Aheriahs and 98 Haburahs. There remained, however, on the register in March, 1889, only 189 and 10 names respectively. As regards the former tribe, they appeared to have given no trouble : desertions were rare, and convictions only three in number. This was doubtless due to the keen interest taken in their reform by both the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police of the Etah district. The success gained in the case of the Aheriahs in Etah and of the Sansiahs in Muttra proved that tribes such as these were amenable to reform if, on the one hand, they were given means of obtaining a livelihood, and, on the other, were duly coerced on relapsing into criminal practices.

The Barwárs.—The number of males registered under the Act showed a slight increase; but 50 per cent. of the men were either in jail or away from their homes in the Gonda district, while the marked decrease in the number of desertions from 506 to 151 (there being none of women or children) was very encouraging. Considerable advance was made in tracing Barwárs in other districts and Provinces; and during the four years ending 30th June, 1888, out of 1,618 male adults whose names were borne on the register of 1885, 607 were recognised and convicted under either the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, or the Criminal Tribes Act. During the year under review the total number of convictions was 327. Of these, 179 were cases in which members of the tribe were

arrested in and sent for trial from other districts under the Criminal Tribes Act, while in 56 cases convictions under that Act followed arrest in the Gonda district. Convictions under the Penal Code numbered 6 in Gonda and 83 in other districts. In two cases action was taken under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. These results were very satisfactory, though it was noticed with regret that Magistrates were said too often to overlook the fact of the accused being a habitual offender and a member of a criminal tribe in meting out to him a sentence for a theft committed by him. The necessity for a severe sentence in the case of members of this tribe admits of no argument; but the difficulty consists in adducing evidence in time to prove to the satisfaction of the convicting Magistrate the prisoner's identity, and that he is a member of the tribe—a fact which in most of the cases in respect of which complaint was made was probably unknown to the Court. This matter was reserved for further consideration in connection with the register of Barwárs which is still under preparation; but there can be no doubt that as Barwárs when apprehended usually conceal their identity, it is a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain identification. It was suggested that it might be possible to cause photographs to be taken for distribution both in these Provinces and elsewhere of all Barwárs who passed through the hands of the police.

The experiment of enlisting some Barwár constables, which seemed at the outset to have been attended with difficulty, met with considerable success. Through their aid, 32 Barwárs returning from Bengal to Nepál were arrested with spoil valued at Rs. 995, while many others of the tribe were indentified in jails in the Lower and Central Provinces. The suggestion that a Barwár police station should be established at a central spot is one which might, with advantage, be carried out.

The proposal to locate those Barwárs who were insufficiently provided with land in a regular colony and to provide them with land and advances for cultivation was approved by Government: the land was selected, and the necessary subsidiary measures were left in the hands of the District Officers, who were informed they were to be responsible for allowing no delay to occur in putting the scheme into execution.

As to the other criminal classes who were not regularly proclaimed under the Act, the case of the Doms of Gorakhpur was separately considered and suitable orders were issued; and the Sansiahs and Haburahs in other parts of the Provinces were so carefully supervised that many of them transferred their seat of operations to other parts of the country.

Eunuchs.—The number of eunuchs on the register at the beginning of the year 1888 was 628; but the figures which accompanied the former year's report showed the number as 630. The discrepancies were in the following districts:—

	Number according to the report for 1887.	*Number according to the report for* 1888.
Jhánsi	6	8
Jalaun	11	6
Bahraich	35	36
Total ...	52	50

Twenty-three names were added, and 37 names were removed from the registers, leaving a resultant number of 614 at the close of the year. The greater number of names added to the register were so added in accordance with the orders, which were issued by Government last year in consequence of the danger discovered of striking off the names of aged eunuchs.

Prosecutions under the Act were six in number, but were all successful. It was observed with satisfaction that generally the eunuchs registered under the Act

were said to be following innocent and harmless occupations. The comparatively large number of eunuchs (130), who moved to and fro in the Agra Division, was noticed; 78 eunuchs alone were recorded as having visited the Mainpuri district. Property to the value of Rs. 846 was left by eunuchs who died during the year; of this sum Rs. 13 escheated to the State, and Rs. 833 were made over to the heirs of the deceased.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(a)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The following figures show the work that came before the Courts in 1887 and 1888:—

	Original jurisdiction.					*Appellate jurisdiction.*			
	Regular cases.	Increase in previous year.	Miscellaneous under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Increase in previous year.		Regular cases.	Increase in previous year.	Revisional cases.	Increase in previous year.
1887	105,480	3,069	3,320	24	1887	10,026	1,011	3,257	295
1888	108,628	3,148	3,478	158	1888	10,620	594	3,691	434

The attention of the Court having been called by G. O. No. $\frac{215}{VI-220B}$, dated 4th February, 1889, to the terms of the Government of India's Order No. 170 of 8th February, 1886, a closer scrutiny of that order showed that columns 2 and 3 of the Judicial Statement No. 2 had not hitherto been filled up in strict accordance with its intention. In these provinces all reports made to the police, whether recorded under section 154 or 155 of the Criminal Procedure Code, are laid before the Magistrate, and accordingly all such reports of cases were, as having come to the "knowledge" of the Magistrate, entered in column 2 of this statement. Apparently, however, the Government of India desire that only those cases in which a petition is presented to a Magistrate, or the Magistrate takes action *suo motu*, or the police act under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered; and this has accordingly been done for the year under report. The figures in column 2 are probably correct upon the above basis; but for reasons too long to enter upon in a brief statement, it is likely that there is not yet a strict uniformity of principle in reducing column 3 either as between districts or as between these Provinces and Oudh.

For the purposes of comparison the figures for 1887 as revised are given, but will not be found in the statement for that year:—

Year.	*Cases reported.*	*True.*
1887	167,930	123,410
1888	168,976	124,103
Increase ...	1,046	693

The principal variations in the number of cases brought to trial are as follows:—

Increase.		*Decrease.*	
False evidence	71 cases.	Public tranquillity ...	64 cases.
Affecting life	67 do.	Contempts	86 do.
Hurt	1,395 do.	Public health	71 do.
Theft	694 do.	Assault	1,111 do.
Trespass	87 do.	Receiving stolen property ...	609 do.
Relating to marriage ...	147 do.		
Under local and special laws,	2,540 do.		
Robbery	23 do.		
Breach of trust	120 do.		

The number of persons under trial naturally increased, with the number of cases, from 187,729 to 189,719. Of this number nearly 51 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, the proportion being almost the same as last year, but 1 per cent. in excess of 1886. The number of persons convicted fell from 90,956 to 90,450. Prosecutions were, as usual, most successful in cases under chapters VIII, X, and XIV of the

Indian Penal Code, and cases of theft, receiving stolen property, and offences under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Local and Special Laws.

Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure have risen from 3,435 to 3,794. The number of persons concerned is less by 158, but the so-called convictions have increased from 3,784 to 3,923. Greater use was made of the provisions of chapter VIII and somewhat less of those under chapters XII and XXXVI for possession and maintenance. Proceedings against jurors or assessors for non-attendance rose from 86 to 137 cases, and those for forfeiture of bail or recognisance from 135 to 212.

The following figures show a comparison of the work done in 1886–88 by the different classes of courts :—

		Cases.
Benches of Magistrates	1886	14,115
	1887	14,561
	1888	17,669
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly ...	1886	11,802
	1887	11,638
	1888	11,550
Stipendiary Magistrates	1886	78,527
	1887	81,134
	1888	81,284
Sessions Judges	1886	1,305
	1887	1,464
	1888	1,593
High Court	1886	6
	1887	3
	1888	10

District Magistrates disposed of 638 referred cases and 1,227 original cases, against 683 and 983, respectively, in the preceding year.

In the following districts the number of cases disposed of by Benches and Honorary Magistrates is noticeable :—

Cawnpore	3,317	Bareilly	1,738
Benares	3,301	Allahabad	1,213
Agra	1,832		

Magistrates have usually spoken highly of the aid thus given. The Magistrate of Agra writes : "The Honorary Magistrates have fairly earned the confidence and popularity of the citizens ;" and the Magistrate of Allahabad calls attention to the small proportion of appeals from their decisions—a proportion noticeable in nearly all districts. But appealable sentences passed were few.

The number of persons convicted by the different classes of tribunals and the percentages they bore to the number tried were as follows :—

	1886.		1887.		1888.	
	No.	*Percentage.*	*No.*	*Percentage.*	*No.*	*Percentage.*
Magistrates ...	88,524	50	91,886	49	91,520	49
Courts of Session ...	1,330	63	1,681	67	1,769	63
High Court ...	5	83	1	20	10	66

The number of persons convicted on summary trial by Special Magistrates has gradually diminished to *nil*, while District Magistrates convicted 170 more than in the previous year and other Magistrates 2,378 fewer.

	Special Magistrates.	*1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Magistrates.*	*District Magistrates.*
1886	166	9,242	273
1887	11	9,326	376
1888	...	6,948	546

Benches of Magistrates invested with summary powers convicted 4,930 persons against 2,259.

The number of cases and persons remaining under trial at the close of the year as compared with the two previous years was—

		Cases.	Persons.
Courts of Session ...	1886	126	263
	1887	165	270
	1888	172	309
Courts of Magistrates...	1886	1,145	2,238
	1887	1,153	2,157
	1888	1,241	2,343

There is thus practically but little difference between the years, as so much depends on the dates when cases are instituted. The largest number of persons awaiting trial in Courts of Session was in Benares 33, Bánda 28, and Gorakhpur 27; and in the Magisterial Courts, Meerut 244, Benares 174, Gorakhpur 133, and Aligarh 127.

The average duration of cases was the same as in the two previous years in the Courts of Magistrates, namely, five days. In the Courts of Session it rose from 36 to 44 days.

The following table shows the number of witnesses who attended the courts, who were examined, who received their expenses, and the amount paid to them during three years :—

	Number of witnesses attended.			Number of witnesses examined.			Number paid.			Amount paid.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Courts of Magistrates ...	373,902	398,045	397,441	336,590	337,968	357,298	67,582	82,939	84,053	24,517	30,793	31,506
Courts of Session ...	14,218	17,087	18,768	11,245	13,120	13,638	11,540	12,603	13,034	9,748	9,706	10,862
High Court ..	45	45	149	45	32	125	45	45	149	1,254	416	2,486

Of those witnesses who attended the Magisterial Courts 353,108, or 88 per cent., were discharged on the first, 33,327 on the second, 7,645 on the third, and 3,361 after the third day.

Sixty-six per cent. of witnesses who attended Courts of Session, numbering 12,397, were discharged on the first day, 4,061 on the second, 1,344 on the third, and 966 after the third day—a result not so favourable as last year.

The Courts of Session in which the largest number of witnesses were detained beyond three days are the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Gorakhpur 210, Budaun 93, and Allahabad 62. Azamgarh with 60, Cawnpore with 59, and Benares with 53 also show a high proportion.

Of witnesses who attended Courts of Session 72 per cent. received their expenses against 74 per cent. in 1887 and 75 per cent. in 1886.

In Magisterial Courts about 21 per cent. were paid : a proportion slightly larger than in 1887, and which evinces a steady progress from year to year. The difference between districts, however, still remains extreme, Mainpuri having paid 55 per cent. of those who attended, Meerut only 10 per cent., and Gorakhpur a little under 6 per cent.

The average amount paid to each witness was Rs. 16-11-0 in the High Court against Rs. 9 in 1887; annas 12-9 in Courts of Session against annas 12-3, and annas 5-11, as during the previous year, in Courts of Magistrates. The great increase in the High Court was due to several cases from distant parts having been committed.

In the Courts of Magistrates 357,298 witnesses, or 90 per cent. of those who attended, were examined, and in Courts of Session 13,638, or 72 per cent.

The number of persons sentenced to death rose from 65 to 98, an increase of over 48 per cent. There were 36 more sentences of transportation, and 49 more of whipping than in 1887. The number committed to prison was about the same in each year; but there is again a large decrease of 2,023 in the persons ordered to pay fines. The number of persons imprisoned in default of finding security for good behaviour rose from 271 to 343, or almost the same number as in 1886.

Of the 3,956 persons sentenced to whipping, the detail is as follows :—

In lieu of other punishment	3,335
In addition to ditto	562
Juveniles	59

Three thousand two hundred and ninety-three whippings, or 83 per cent., were in first convictions, and 663, or 17 per cent., in second convictions.

The increase in thefts and offences against property accounts for the increase in whippings, which were awarded chiefly for the following offences :—

	1887.	1888.
Theft	2,814	2,846
Receiving stolen property	520	489
House-trespass and house-breaking	488	541
Total ...	3,822	3,876

Whipping was inflicted in 15 per cent. of the cases in which it might have been inflicted, the percentage being the same as in the two previous years.

Fifty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-four persons were punished with fine amounting to Rs. 2,64,264, of which Rs. 2,27,622, or 86 per cent., were realised. The percentage of fines realised to the amount imposed was 67 in the Courts of Session and 87 in Magistrates' Courts. Increased attention was paid towards granting compensation under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Grants were made in seven Sessions' Courts as against one in 1887; and in 21 districts there was an increase in the amount paid and in 16 districts a decrease. The total amount paid as compensation by Courts of Session was Rs. 465, and by Magistrates' Courts, Rs. 12,808.

The subjoined table gives an abstract of the appellate business of the Courts for the last three years :—

	Preferred.			*Disposed of.*			*Pending.*		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Magistrates ...	3,012	3,339	3,367	2,959	3,261	3,265	53	78	102
Courts of Session ...	5,554	6,177	6,650	5,363	5,994	6,438	191	183	212
High Court ...	681	819	917	693	771	917	42	90	90

There is a steady growth in all Courts, but it is large in the High Court and Courts of Session.

Few appeals were pending in any Court. The largest amounts undecided by Sessions Judges were 33 in Sháhjahánpur, 26 in Azamgarh, and 24 in Etah; by District Magistrates 12 in Saháranpur, 11 in Sháhjahánpur, and 10 in Moradabad and Azamgarh.

Of the 15,511 persons who appealed, the cases of 14,918 were disposed of, with the following result :—

	APPEALS.			
	Disposed of.	*Summarily rejected.*	*Confirmed.*	*Percentage rejected and confirmed.*
Magistrates	5,447	378	3,252	67·
Courts of Session	8,139	1,355	4,819	76·
High Court	1,332	120	997	84·
Total ...	14,918	1,853	9,068	73·

The duration of appeals shows a slight increase in Courts of Session and a decrease of three days in the High Court, except on appeals against acquittals. The figures for all Courts are —

	Days.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.
Magistrates' Courts	9	9	9
Courts of Session	13	14	15
High Court against ... Convictions	29	31	28
High Court against ... Acquittals	62	51	63
Total ...	13	13	14

Three thousand eight hundred and six applications for revision were preferred, of which 3,691 were disposed of during the year, and 173 remained pending at its close. Of the 6,425 persons who applied for revision, the cases of 6,130 were disposed of with the following result :—

Disposed of.		*Summarily rejected.*	*Confirmed.*	*Percentage rejected and confirmed.*
Magistrates ...	1,794	728	733	81
Courts of Session ...	3,072	1,879	766	86
High Court ...	1,264	358	569	73
Total ...	6,130	2,965	2,068	...

Thirteen original cases came before the High Court for disposal in 1888, as against three in 1887 and six in 1886. Ten were disposed of and three remained pending. There were no Full Bench references on the criminal side. The number of cases in which sentence of death was passed by Sessions Judges and reference for confirmation under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure made to the High Court was 94, of which 87 were disposed of and seven remained pending. The figures for the preceding year were 76, 70, and 6 respectively. Death sentences were confirmed in 74 cases in 1888.

There were 122 trials by jury in the Courts of Session against 78 in 1887. In 111 of these the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury. In three cases reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, was made to the High Court, the verdict was reversed in two cases, and upheld in one.

In 1,012 trials out of 1,349 tried in Sessions Courts with the aid of Assessors, the Sessions Judge agreed with them, and in 183 cases he totally disagreed with them.

One hundred and forty-one cases against European British subjects involving 151 persons were brought to trial, against 144 cases involving 149 persons in 1887; 70 persons were convicted against 91; and four cases remained pending.

(b)—Oudh.

There were 184 criminal tribunals on the last day of 1888, inclusive of 14 benches of Honorary Magistrates, as against 176 tribunals in 1887. The increase was due to the addition of three Assistant Commissioners, four Deputy Collectors, and one bench of Honorary Magistrates (at Pihani in Hardoi).

The number of offences reported, *i.e.*, brought to the knowledge of a Magistrate during the year was 47,508, as compared with 46,839 in 1887 and 47,080 in 1886. Counting the city of Lucknow as a district, eight districts show an increase in the number of offences reported during 1888, as compared with the figures for 1887, the difference varying from 755 in Gonda to 29 in Lucknow district.

The number of offences struck off by order of the Magistrate, and of complaints dismissed under section 203, Act X of 1882, aggregated 15,398, being 164 in excess of the number thus disposed of in the preceding year. The principal offences, complaints of which were struck off or dismissed, were "hurt," "offences against special and local laws," "theft," "criminal trespass," "assault," "mischief," and offences relating to marriage. The percentage of offences struck off or dismissed to offences reported was 32. Two thousand two hundred and eighty cases were struck off the police registers by order of Magistrates.

The number of persons to whom compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was 180 as against 189 in the preceding year, and 223 the year before.

Including 573 that were pending at the commencement of the year, the number of cases brought to trial aggregated 32,683, or 541 more than that of the previous year.

The general results for the years 1887 and 1888 were as follows :—

	1887.	1888.
Cases reported	46,839	47,508
Do. struck off and dismissed	15,234	15,398
Do. returned as true	31,605	32,110
Percentage returned as true	67·47	67·58
Persons under-trial	60,370	62,027
Do. convicted	28,819	29,010
Percentage of convictions	47·73	46·76

The number of persons called upon to give security for keeping the peace rose from 1,964 in 1887 to 2,756 in 1888, of whom 1,566, or 56 per cent., as against 55 per cent. in 1887, were required to furnish security.

Security for good behaviour.—During 1888, there was an increase of 146 persons over the number called upon to give security for good behaviour in 1887, when 370 persons were so called on as against 516 in 1888.

The following statement shows the amount of work performed by the several classes of Magistrates during 1887 and 1888 :—

Classes of Courts.	1887.		1888.	
	Number of persons disposed of.	Percentage of total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons disposed of.	Percentage of total number of persons disposed of.
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly	6,531	11·0	6,546	10·7
Benches of Magistrates	8,995	15·2	9,682	15·9
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	12,123	20·5	12,143	19·9
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. { Native ...	21,719	36·8	23,752	39·1
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. { European ...	7,613	12·9	6,622	10·9
Chief Magistrates of districts	1,503	2·5	1,618	2·6
Deputy Commissioners under section 34, Act X of 1882.	379	0·6	374	0·6

Full-power Native Magistrates did more criminal work in 1888 than in 1887, and the unpaid Magistracy disposed of 26·7 per cent. of the total number of persons disposed of by all classes of Magistrates during 1888, being a little more than in 1887.

Only 492 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration increased slightly (from 5·93 to 6·02 days).

Convictions obtained.—The district percentages of convictions and committals to the total number of persons disposed of during 1887 and 1888 are given below :—

	1887.	1888.	*Difference.*
Lucknow City	61·35	64·93	+ 3·58
Fyzabad	52·18	55·02	+ 2·84
Gonda	50·27	49·92	— 0·35
Hardoi	44·55	49·40	+ 4·85
Lucknow	57·97	48·79	— 9·20
Unao	51·95	48·54	— 3·41
Bahraich	49·55	48·20	— 1·35
Bara Banki	43·72	43·60	— 0·12
Partabgarh	43·58	43·47	— 0·11
Sitapur	50·28	42·97	— 7·31
Rae Bareli	41·06	42·34	— 1·28
Kheri	43·0	38·0	— 5·0
Sultanpur	46·45	37·06	— 9·39

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that six districts are below the provincial percentage. Hardoi, Lucknow city, and Fyzabad show much better results in 1888 than in 1887; but there is considerable falling off in the Sultanpur, Lucknow, Sitapur, and Kheri districts as compared with the percentages for 1887.

During 1888, the number of summary trials rose to 2,785 from 2,657 in 1887. The Lucknow city Bench tried 1,030 cases summarily and passed appealable sentences in 776 cases, of which only one was appealed, and even in that the sentence was confirmed. Out of the 859 appealable sentences passed in the province only eight were appealed, and they were confirmed.

Whippings.—The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1888 was 2,009 as against 1,986 persons in 1887. Only 17 boys were whipped during 1888 for offences which, if committed by adults, would have entailed other punishment. In 1887, the number of boys whipped for such offences was 30. The percentage of whippings calculated on all cases in which the offenders might have been punished with whipping was 23·34 in 1888 as against 23·54 in 1887.

There was an increase of Rs. 5,101 during 1888, as compared with the figures for 1887 in the amount of fines imposed, which aggregated Rs. 1,00,055 in 1888 as against Rs. 94,954 in 1887. The percentage of realizations, which was 84·0 in 1887, fell to 81·5 in 1888.

Compensation paid.—During 1888, only Rs. 16,697 were paid as compensation to injured persons, being 24·5 per cent. of Rs. 81,607, the amount of fines realised. In the previous year Rs. 32,137 were so paid, being 40·2 per cent. of the fines realised.

Habitual offenders.—The number of habitual offenders brought to trial in 1888 was 967 as against 935 in the previous year. The percentages of offenders convicted once before, and of those who had been convicted oftener, were similar in both years, *viz.*, 64·3 and 35·6 in 1888 as against 64·4 and 35·5 in 1887.

Imperial Return No. VI, Appeals to Deputy Commissioners.—There was an increase in the number of persons who appealed to Deputy Commissioners during 1888, *viz.* 1,221 as compared with 1,180 persons who appealed in 1887. The sentences on 750 persons, or 61·4 per cent., were confirmed or the appeals were rejected and 109 sentences or 8·9 per cent. were modified. At the close of the year, 33 appeals remained pending. The average duration of each appeal was 8·71 days as against 9·50 days in 1887.

Revision and supervision.—Applications to Deputy Commissioners under section 435, Criminal Procedure Code, were made by 520 persons during 1888 as against 482 in 1887. The applications referred to 927 persons, and were rejected or sentences confirmed as regards 740 persons, or 76 per cent.

The sentences on 15 persons were reversed and new trial or further inquiries were ordered in the cases of 159 persons. The cases of 12 persons were referred to this court and the cases of only 16 persons remained pending on 31st December, 1888.

The number of cases called for *suo motu* by Deputy Commissioners during 1888 fell to 931 cases connected with 1,687 persons from 1,040 cases 1,828 persons in 1887. The cases of 86 persons were referred to the Judicial Commissioner.

Witnesses examined.—There was a considerable increase in the number of witnesses examined by Magistrates during 1888 as compared with the number examined in the previous year, *viz.*, 94,535 persons as against 99,536 in 1888. In each of the years the percentages of witnesses discharged on the day they attended or on the second day of their attendance were, respectively, over 93·0 and over 5·0.

Witnesses dieted.—Fewer witnesses were dieted in 1888 than in 1887, and the expenditure was less, as shown by the following figures :—

	Number of witnesses dieted.	*Total cost.*	*Average cost.*	
		Rs.	a.	p.
1887	46,561	23,033	7	10
1888	46,191	21,485	7	5

Imperial Return No. IV, Sessions Courts.—In 1888, the five Sessions Judges disposed of 326 cases, involving 630 persons, as against 349 cases involving 702 persons in 1887.

Witnesses examined.—Fewer witnesses were examined by Sessions Judges in 1888 by 252 than in 1887, when 4,150 witnesses were examined as against 3,898 in 1888. Rupees 4,702 were paid as diet-money and travelling allowance to 3,542 witnesses, the average per witness being Re. 1-5-2, or three annas and one pie more than in 1887.

Imperial Return No. VI, Appeals. –The appeals of 2,933 persons came before Sessions Judges in 1888, being 213 more than during the previous year. The sentences of the lower courts were confirmed or appeals were rejected in the cases of 2,473 persons, or over 84 per cent. as against 81 per cent. in 1887. The sentences passed upon 125 persons were modified and reversed as regards 241 persons. Proceedings against 37 persons were quashed, and the cases of four persons were referred to this court.

The appeals of 46 persons remained pending at the close of 1888, and the average duration of each appeal fell to 10·85 days from 11·17 days in 1887.

Revision.—During 1888, the applications made to Sessions Judges for revision of sentences, passed on 280 persons, numbered 190 as against 197 such applications made in 1887. Sentences were confirmed or applications were rejected concerning 225 persons, or over 80 per cent. New trial or further inquiry was ordered in the cases of six persons, and the cases of 19 persons were referred to the Judicial Commissioner. Applications regarding 30 persons remained pending at the close of 1888.

Commissioners called up *suo motu* 33 cases, involving 41 persons, and referred the cases of five persons to the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

The number of persons dealt with by the court of the Judicial Commissioner is given below :—

	No.
Report for confirmation of capital sentence	85
Appeals	367
Revision side—	
Applications by parties	225
References by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners	143
Cases called for *suo motu* by the Judicial Commissioner	10
Total ...	780

The death sentences on 27 persons were confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner; the sentences passed on three persons were commuted to transportation for life and on four persons to transportation for a term of years. One person was acquitted.

5.—Jails.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

During the two cold seasons of 1887 and 1888 the Lieutenant-Governor visited, with one or two exceptions only, all the jails in Oudh and in the Rohilkhand Division of the North-Western Provinces, as well as the Sahâranpur, Dehra, and Almora Jails, and the several central prisons excepting Agra and Benares. He was thus enabled to obtain considerable personal insight into the appearance and physique of the jail population, the condition of the buildings, and a variety of questions connected with labour, discipline, economy, and health which came before him.

With regard to the jail population the numbers in 1888 showed progressive increase, and were higher than in any of the years subsequent to 1883. The figures from 1880 onwards are as follows :—

Average daily population of the Jails, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the years 1880—88.

Year.	*Convicts.*			*Under-trial prisoners.*			REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1880	26,039	1,633	27,672	1,186	73	1,259	
1881	24,949	1,527	26,476	1,260	82	1,342	
1882	22,669	1,396	24,065	1,230	74	1,304	
1883	20,589	1,284	21,873	1,198	71	1,269	
1884	18,984	1,091	20,075	1,171	63	1,234	
1885	17,351	937	18,288	1,186	55	1,241	
1886	17,692	923	18,615	1,357	66	1,423	
1887	17,281	679	*17,960	1,464	67	1,531	In September the average number of under-trials rose to 1,723, the highest it has been for years.
1888	19,619	897	20,516	1,477	76	1,553	

The chief cause of the increase in the last two years, and especially in the year 1888, was probably the progressive rise of prices since 1886, which had been accompanied by increase of distress resulting in a greater amount of crime, though mainly of the less important kind. The prices of wheat, juár, and bájra at Cawnpore in January were 13 seers 12 chittaks, 17 seers 8 chittaks, and 16 seers 12 chittaks severally ; in December they were 14 seers 4 chittaks, 18 seers 0 chittaks, and 17 seers 0 chittaks ; the average of the year being 16 seers 4 chittaks, 17 seers 14 chittaks, and 16 seers 0 chittaks. A successive series of good harvests brought the jail population gradually down from 27,672 in 1880 to 18,288 in 1885, since when the numbers have again begun slowly to rise. Five hundred and thirty-five Burmese were received in 1888 by transfer from Burma, and should be excluded for purposes of comparison, with any previous years, at least prior to 1887. Considerable as had been the increase in numbers in the jails, the average daily population of the Province was still considerably less than that for which accommodation is provided. Excluding civil prisoners, juveniles, under-trial, and hospital accommodation, the number of prisoners who could be accommodated in the jails is shown as in round numbers 29,000 ; the actual daily average for the year under review was 20,516, or 71 per cent. of the number for whom accommodation is as a maximum nominally provided. The jail population increased steadily throughout the year, from 20,617 in January to 22,514 in December. The number of convicts discharged in the course of the year was 47,508, of whom 2,434 were released under the operation of the good conduct rules. Four thousand four hundred and five males, or 11·57 per cent. of admissions, were identified as old offenders against 11·43 in 1887, and of females 6·71 against 6·40 in 1887. Of the juveniles sent to prison during the year, 53 or 14·09 per cent. only had been previously convicted. The proportion of juveniles previously convicted was thus considerably greater than that of adults, which was 11·25. Four thousand five hundred and eighty-two, or about one-ninth of the whole of the admissions, were habitual criminals, of whom 4.382 were identified habitual offenders before conviction, their previous convictions being endorsed in the warrants of conviction by the Magistrate ; 144 were identified after admission by the jail authorities, and 56 admitted themselves to be habituals.

* This average was vitiated by the release of over 7,000 convicts on the occasion of the Jubilee. As a fact 4,051 more convicts were admitted than in 1886, and the daily average number for the last six months of the year was 18,728.

The original estimate for the year 1888-89 on account of jails amounted to Rs. 10,96,000 : the revised estimate stood at Rs. 11,32,000 : the provision taken at the commencement of the present quinquennial contract being Rs. 10,50,000. This increase of expenditure is for the most part, so long as high prices continue, inevitable ; but the attention of the jail authorities was drawn to the necessity of keeping down as far as possible, by the storage of grain, by increased receipts from labour, or by review and revision of existing establishments. The saving to Government during the first year by the storage of grain above amounted to Rs. 17,683. The average number of days' remissions under the good conduct rules by convicts of from two to five years' terms, showed an increase from the previous year : the figures were as follows :—

	Two years.	*Three years.*	*Four years.*	*Five years.*
1887	45	62	75	91
1888	47	68	93	111
Total ...	+2	+6	+18	+20

Of 11 escaped convicts, 10 were re-captured, and one convict who in the previous year had escaped was also re-captured. Under "Offences relating to work" there was a decrease from 2,820 to 2,076 ; but it is doubtful whether the result was due to a real absence of offences, or of failure to report. In Bara Banki offences relating to work fell from 192 to 28, and in Mirzapur from 174 to 80. The high percentage of offences against work in these two districts attracted notice last year, and the result was that in 1888 the authorities passed to the opposite extreme of largely omitting to record this class of offence. In Bijnor there were nine offences relating to work, and 12 only against discipline : which, with five under smoking or the possession of forbidden articles, made a total of 26. In 24 of these cases solitary punishment with reduced diet was awarded ; and in two corporal punishment. It may be questioned whether, in view of the class of cases, the punishment was not severe ; but judging from the paucity of offences it was certainly deterrent. The Allahabad District Jail did not register a single offence relating to work ; but its offences against prison discipline were considerably in excess of the average of the class to which it belongs. There seemed some ground for surmising that the distinction between these two classes of offences was not always accurately observed. In Mainpuri, with a daily average of 287 prisoners, there were 67 offences against work and 23 against discipline ; in Partabgarh, with 269 prisoners, there were six offences only against work, but 52 against discipline. The Lucknow Central Jail showed among central jails the lowest record of offences, *viz.*, 43 against an average for central jails of 53 under "smoking or possession of forbidden articles," 31 under "offences relating to work" against an average of 117 ; and under "offences relating to discipline" 117 against an average of 217. It is noticeable, though it may be but a coincidence, that in this jail the average earnings of prisoners were less than in any jail but Fatehgarh, where, however, special causes existed. The number of offences relating to work, no doubt, largely depends on the temper of officials and of discipline enforced in the jail. This class of offence is delicate to handle. There is danger that censure of jails in which the proportion of offences under this head is high, may result in returns not in accordance with a high standard of discipline. The nature of the punishments inflicted showed probably for reasons similar to those above referred to, considerable diversity of practice. In the Bareilly Central Prison, for instance, while there were 248 cases of solitary confinement with reduced diet ; in the Allahabad Central Prison there were two such cases only. In the Agra Central Prison of a total number of punishments amounting to 621, not less than 356 are classed under the head "other punishments," an amount considerably in excess of any other central jail. Corporal punishment was the least resorted to in Lucknow among central jails ; the whole number of punishments in that jail being 192 only, against an average for the six central jails of 392 ; while the average number of prisoners in the Lucknow

Central Prison was 1,593, a larger number than any except Bareilly, where they amounted to 1,620. In Bahraich, with an average number of 228 convicts, the number of prisoners punished was 145; the ratio 59·85; the highest ratio in the Provinces among jails of any considerable population. Corporal punishment also was very freely administered in the Bahraich Jail. In round figures, 30 per cent. of the prisoners suffered solitary confinement with reduced diet, and more than 10 per cent. were subjected to corporal punishment. It is noticeable, with regard to the free use of solitary confinement on reduced diet in the Bahraich Jail and the instructions which have issued on the subject from superior authority, that the health of the prisoners in that jail was exceptionally good, though Bahraich is by no means an exceptionally healthy district. Five hundred and seventy-four male prisoners only, out of an average number of 19,619 suffered solitary confinement: 431 only, corporal punishment.

Of the 1,553 "other punishments" inflicted during 1888 no less than 872 were "warnings," while there were only 45 sentences to "hard labour" which is defined as "transfer from some pleasanter and lighter" "form of labour in the factories to the hardest form of labour, such as the corn-mills, drawing water, and brick-making."

The restriction of the use of fetters introduced by the orders which issued under the authority of this Government in September, 1888, relieved 9,500 out of a total of 12,380. The orders were to the effect that no male prisoner under two years' sentence was to be fettered unless he displayed insubordination; convicts between two and five years would be relieved of one fetter after one year passed without misconduct, and of both fetters after 18 months. In Sitapur, of a total male convict population of 1,669 during the year, no less than 765 were fettered; of these 221 being prisoners from six to twelve months. The prison-warder system appears to have worked satisfactorily, whether among the male or female warders.

The mark system showed the largest average remissions for two year terms in the Bara Banki Jail, a jail which has recently suffered from an outbreak, and in which the discipline was very doubtful. The average remissions where large numbers are concerned (in periods, that is to say, of two years exactly, and not exceeding three years) were on the whole tolerably uniform throughout the several jails, though there are marked exceptions. The divergency was most marked in jails of the second class. Thus, 33 two-year prisoners in the Fyzabad district jail were released with an average remission of 31 days: in Gházipur (a jail of the same class) 41 prisoners of a similar term showed an average remission of 51 days.

A reformatory school was established at Bareilly, in April, 1889, in the building recently finished, and formerly intended for a female jail. It was found that it was not required for this latter purpose, and on the whole no better site could be fixed upon for the purposes of a reformatory. The Lieutenant-Governor inspected the building last October, before it was selected, and gave directions, which have been since carried out, for adapting it for reformatory purposes. He again visited it in April, 1889, when a few boys had already been sent there. Since then the numbers have increased, and amounted to about 30. It is not desirable that the numbers should increase rapidly, for the measure is experimental in these Provinces, and will be better managed if in its earlier days the numbers are not so large as to make them difficult to deal with. The site admits of indefinite expansion, and there is much more ground in the neighbourhood than will be required for all purposes of occupation. The Lieutenant-Governor had a conference with the Visitors, and took the opportunity of exchanging views with them. It was particularly impressed upon the Inspector-General, Prisons, that the period passed at the reformatory should be disciplinary and educational in its first aspect, and penal so far only as is necessary to enforce the main object.

The number of convicts employed in manufactures increased by 1,225, being apparently the result of the increase in the total jail population.

The total falling off in profits was Rs. 20,666; the earnings per head having fallen from Rs. 9-14-0 to Rs. 7-9-0; but these figures omit labour supplied on public works, which cannot be taken into account until completion. The Bareilly Central Prison completed works the value of labour on which is estimated at Rs. 25,000. Difficulty, however, was found in making a profit on goods supplied to the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments, partly from the fact that the goods which are hand-made have to compete with machine-made goods.

The total cost of prisoners per head was Rs. 43-5-0, as against Rs. 42-11-0 in 1886. The high prices account for this increase, and it is satisfactory to find that, in spite of the tendency of prices to rise throughout the year, the figure has not been greater.

On a daily average strength of 22,202 prisoners of all classes, 17,446, or 78·5 per cent., were admitted into hospital, against 72·3 per cent. for the year preceding, being an increase of 6·2 per cent. The daily average number sick was 663, or about 3 per cent. of the average strength, against 2·6 for the year preceding. Of 17,446 cases treated in hospital, 629, or 3·6 per cent., were fatal: the death-rate for males was 28 per thousand of the average strength, and for females 35; but in the latter case the percentages are delusive on account of the smallness of the numbers. The jails which showed the largest proportion of malarial fevers were—

Etáh	1,347	Per 1,000 of population.
Bánda	1,223	
Muzaffarnagar	1,125	
Moradabad	1,015	
Orai	990	
Mirzapur	829	
Aligarh	718	
Bowel-complaints.		
Gorakhpur	749	
Bánda	431	
Muttra	348	
Muzaffarnagar	385	

The deaths from these were excessively high in the following jails:—

Etawah	66	Per 1,000 of population.
Bulandshahr	58	
Muttra	48	
Bánda	47	
Gorakhpur	31	
Hamírpur	29	
Cawnpore	29	
Gonda	24	

The jails are mostly small jails, and 60 or 100 cases of sickness, and three or four deaths in the year, give formidable percentages, as at Etáwah, where three deaths yield a death-rate of 66 per 1,000. Although the statistics, on the whole, were favourable, sickness was greater than in the preceding year, and the mortality rose from 22·85 per thousand in 1886 to 27·64 in 1887, and 28·33 in 1888. In 1884-85 it was as low as 21 and 22 per thousand. The increase of about 6 per thousand may be reduced by 2·63 and 1·12 deaths from cholera in 1887 and 1888 respectively, leaving the increase of mortality from ordinary causes from 3·5 to 4·5 per thousand. The year 1888 was a year in which malarial fever was especially prevalent: it may be also assumed that the scarcity caused by the rise in prices led to prisoners entering the jails in increased numbers in a reduced condition.

The jails which especially called for attention from the death-rate of the year 1888, were Bánda, Etáwah, Cawnpore, Mirzapur, Hamírpur, Muttra, Orai, Moradabad, Aligarh, and the Meerut district jail. The following table shows the ratio of the death-rate of all classes for six years in each of the above jails:—

Death-rate (of all classes) for six years in eight jails.

Year.	Bánda.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Mirzapur.	Hamírpur.	Muttra.	Orai.	Moradabad.	Meerut District Jail.	Aligarh.	REMARKS.
1883	64·63	20·03	29·00	51·65	15·57	35·68	60·10	39·45	...	20·49	
1884	* 150·86	7·81	14·68	44·51	11·78	37·29	0 0	40 48	38·24	23·46	
1885	50 39	18·40	14·39	19·34	21·02	12·36	9·75	58 64	44·95	33·27	
1886	21·16	9·42	32·22	13 94	15 63	10·22	35 57	37·31	52·86	52·28	
1887	76 92	23·11	45·91	28·89	41·86	14·38	16 50	36 68	61·08	55·22	
1888	100·49	† 76·88	51·11	‡ 50·17	§ 50·40	77·31	‖ 66 58	40·90	68·89	57·67	
Average of six years ...	77·40	25 94	31·21	34·75	26 04	31·20	31·41	42·24	44 33	40·39	

The health of the Bánda jail was noticed last year, and measures have since been taken to ascertain among other matters if a better water-supply cannot be provided. The question whether, in view of the facts, the jail in its present site should be maintained is engaging the attention of the Government.

6.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

Although 3,307 fewer suits were instituted in 1888 than in 1887, there was an increase of 1,909 suits, as compared with 1886, in which year itself there was a large increase compared with the preceding year.

The total number of suits instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Courts subordinate to the High Court during the year under report were 97,067, 97,443, and 9,659 respectively. No definite reason was assigned for the decrease in institutions. But it is believed that the number of suits in 1887 was abnormally high owing to a rush of litigation before the Debtors Act came into force, and that the falling off in 1888 was due (*a*) to the failure of several indigo factories in the Mainpuri district which used largely to sue on "sattas" and (*b*) to the gradual decision of cases which had arisen from a revision of settlements.

Details of the increase and decrease for each district are as follows :—

District.	*Increase.*	*District.*	*Decrease.*
Moradabad	417	Mainpuri	1,185
Jhánsi	400	Aligarh	689
Sháhjahánpur	398	Agra	662
Saháranpur	317	Allahabad	584
Bánda	265	Gorakhpur	435
Bareilly	41	Mirzapur	272
Jaunpur	13	Farukhabad	255
		Cawnpore	251
		Ghazipur	228
		Benares	193
		Azamgarh	64
		Meerut	41

Every district, except three, shows an increase in the pending files. Cawnpore shows fewer cases pending by 142, Mirzapur by 25, and Gorakhpur by 24 than at the close of 1887. The largest increases are in—

District.	*Suits.*
Moradabad	226
Sháhjahánpur	197
Azamgarh	194
Meerut	173
Mainpuri	121
Gházipur	118
Farukhabad	113
Aligarh	105

* Population 245, deaths 37, due to dysentery and fever.

† Ditto 65, ditto five. In this year all prisoners sentenced to more than 60 days were transferred to Agra. Sick men were detained, hence the enormous rise in death-rate.

‡ Deaths 12. Of these nine over 60 years of age. Of the remainder two were admitted in bad health, and one died of cholera.

§ Of 11 deaths, six were sent straight to hospital on admission.

‖ 10 deaths—
1 Snake-bite.
1 Bright's disease.
8 Admitted suffering from organic disease, of which they died.

The pending file was above 500 in the following districts: Gorakhpur 983; Meerut 702; Saháranpur 698; Gházipur 669; Moradabad 625; Sháhjahánpur 589; Allahabad 588; Jhánsi Division 559; Aligarh 531; and Mirzapur 523.

The class of suits in which increase was most noticeable was "To establish rights to real property" (1,039); and the decrease was chiefly in suits relating to "Contracts" (4,054).

There was an increase of Rs. 20,07,357 in the value of the subject-matter in dispute. The average value per suit which rose from Rs. 225-5-0 to Rs. 255 was still below that for 1886 (*viz.*. Rs. 277-7-0). The number of suits decreased under each valuation, except those between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000, where there was a slight increase. In Munsifs' and District Judges' Courts there was a falling off in valuation; while Courts of Small Causes and Subordinate Judges account for the whole increase.

The percentage of suits contested to those otherwise disposed of was very nearly the same as 1887, *i.e.*, 28·9.

The following figures show the variation between the figures of 1887 and 1888 in the manner of disposal of suit:—

Decrease.	*Suits.*	*Decrease.*	*Suits.*
Decreed *ex-parte* ...	1,575	Judgment for plaintiff after contest	302
Compromised	967	Without trial	152
Decreed on confession ...	700	Dismissed *ex-parte* ...	56
Judgment for defendant after contest	487		

The number of suits decreed *ex-parte* is a trifle less than in 1887, being a fraction under, against a fraction over 27 per cent., of the whole number disposed of. The proportion is perhaps naturally most noticeably high in Small Cause Courts, and then in Munsifs' Courts.

There was a rise in the average duration of both contested and uncontested suits, *viz.*, from 59 to 65 and from 25 to 28 days respectively. The number of miscellaneous cases for disposal increased from 23,855 to 26,780. The increase was noticeable in all Courts other than those of District Judges, which showed a diminution of 310 cases. The average duration in this class of litigation fell in contested cases from 43 to 34 days, but rose in uncontested cases from 27 to 28 days.

The duration in the Courts of District Judges in uncontested cases still remained high.

The most numerous and important of these cases were as follows:—

	Cases.
1. Claims in respect of attached property	48,193
2. Applications for delivery of possession	4,928
3. Cases under section 244, Civil Procedure Code	3,117
4. Applications for restoration of suit or appeal	2,540
5. Applications under section 83, Act IV, 1882	1,498
6. Cases under section 258, Civil Procedure Code	1,462
7. Applications for certificates (Act XL, 1858)	769
8. Other applications (Act XL, 1858)	504
9. Applications for certificates (Act XXVII, 1860)	465
10. Applications *in formâ pauperis*	450
11. Orders rejecting plaints	447
12. Commissions to examine witnesses	440
13. Applications for review (section 623)	426
14. Criminal proceedings	425
15. Applications in insolvency	330
16. Applications for transfer	222
17. Cases regarding intestates (section 7, Regulation V, 1799) ...	206
18. Complaints (sections 328 and 334)	173

The number of appeals for disposal rose from 14,248 to 15,031; of these 9,928 were disposed of as against 9,858 in 1887, and 5,103 remained pending as compared with 4,390 at the close of the preceding year. Thus while 70 more cases than in the last year were disposed of, 713 more were left pending. Of the appeals disposed of 4,066 (or 178 less than the number in the previous year) were heard by District Judges, 5,393 (or 293 more than in 1887) by Subordinate Judges, 192 by Small Cause Court Judges having jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges, and 277 by officers in the Jhánsi Division. There were 925 appeals against rent decisions, 1,011 from the judgments of Subordinate Judges and 7,523 from those of Munsifs. District Judges decided, on an average, the same number of appeals (223) as last year; but the average decided by Subordinate Judges rose from 319 to 337. The number of appeals pending over three months fell from 2,111 to 1,401; but the average duration rose from 93 to 117 days. It was higher than that of any year since 1884, and increased in all Courts except in those of the Jhánsi Division. The results of appeals was much the same as in the previous year, though somewhat more favourable to the Lower Courts: 60·2 per cent. were upheld, 14·8 modified, 17· reserved, and 8 remanded. The number of appeals summarily rejected rose from 49 to 63, miscellaneous appeals increased from 1,149 to 1,354, of which 961 were disposed of and 393 remained pending. The duration showed a considerable improvement in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, where it decreased from 56 to 44 days, but a falling off in those of District Judges, where it increased from 80 to 101 days.

The following figures indicate the state of business in execution of decree cases.

The business under this head was as follows:—

	Decrees.		
	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1886	117,854	105,511	12,343
1887	117,270	104,641	12,629
1888	111,291	95,374	15,917

Out of 6,816 decrees transferred for execution to other Courts 5,728 related to ancestral property, and were sent under section 320 of the Code to Collectors for disposal. Executions against ancestral property were most numerous in the following districts:—

District.	*Decrees.*	*District.*	*Decrees.*
Meerut	721	Agra	453
Gorakhpur	582	Sahâranpur	415
Aligarh	564	Azamgarh	298
Shâhjahânpur	506	Farukhabad	262
Mainpuri	474	Bareilly	248
Moradabad	461		

With the exception of Bareilly these are the same districts in which they have been most numerous for the last two years.

Rupees 6,95,542 less than in the previous year were realized with process, and Rs. 61,683 less without process: the net decrease being Rs. 7,57,225. The proportion of applications however, which were fructuous wholly or in part was 34·2 against 32·07.

The number of judgment-debtors arrested fell from 4,162 to 2,237, and of those imprisoned from 924 to 489.

The sales of moveable property increased by Rs. 249, and of immoveable property by Rs. 450.

The number of witnesses summoned in original suits fell off from 250,353 to 246,083; and the amount of diet-money paid was Rs. 1,23,551 as compared with Rs. 1,22,839 in 1887; the average amount paid to each witness being eight annas. The number of parties examined was 21,032 as against 23,303 in 1887.

The following table shows the average amount of work of each sort done by the different Courts excluding Courts of Small Causes :—

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Original suits.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Sessions cases.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
3	36	103	214	43	81	332	81

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Suits. Withdrawn.	Suits. Ex-parte.	Suits. Contested.	Suits. Total.	Miscellaneous cases. Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous cases. Judicial.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.
75	48	121	244	439	197	337	9

MUNSIFS.

Suits. Withdrawn.	Suits. Ex-parte.	Suits. Contested.	Suits. Total.	Miscellaneous. Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous. Judicial.
423	292	330	1,045	1,126	247

Six Subordinate Judges and ten Munsifs in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers also disposed of the following averages :—

	Subordinate Judges.	*Munsifs.*
Suits	574	505
Execution of decrees	386	133
Miscellaneous Judicial	29	18

The following figures disclose the state of the work which came before the High Court during 1887 and 1888 respectively :—

	Pending.		Instituted.		Total.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
1. Original suits	1	2	1	2	2	4	...	1	2	3
2. Miscellaneous cases (Judicial),	42	76	286	293	328	369	252	284	76	85
3. First appeals in suits ...	275	264	232	232	507	496	243	156	264	340
4. Second appeals in suits ...	2,117	2,278	1,931	1,852	4,048	4,130	1,770	1,509	2,278	2,621
5. Appeals under section 10 L.P....	3	10	15	52	18	62	8	34	10	28
6. First appeals from orders ...	53	59	160	201	213	260	154	192	59	68

Second appeals again show a decrease in institution, but only to slight extent this year. The increase in appeals under section 10 of the Letters Patent is noticeable, and is probably due to litigants becoming aware that such appeals lie.

The following are the figures showing the total income of the Civil Courts of these Provinces :—

Year.	Rs.
1885	24,07,003
1886	24,03,930
1887	24,58,213
1888	24,55,912

The principal items of increase and decrease are—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
Fees for employment of Amins	21,286	Net value of stamps ...	34,316
Other fees (process) ...	4,627	Duty, &c., on instruments not duly stamped ...	1,935

There has been an increase this year in the total amount of expenditure, as compared with the previous year, under every head except that of Central Názir, &c.

No district, however, shows a deficit.

The expenditure in the High Court shows an increase of Rs. 2,532. There is a deficit in the High Court alone of Rs. 2,01,363.

The net result for the Provinces, after deduction of the total expenditure from the total income, gives for the years 1885—88 a gain to Government as follows :—

Year.	Rs.	a.	p.
1885	8,50,781	7	5
1886	8,27,388	10	0
1887	8,95,102	13	0
1888	8,72,361	15	11

Which though less this year than in 1887 shows a steady advance as regards the years previous to that.

(b)—Oudh.

Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the number of ordinary civil suits instituted, but an increase in Small Cause Court litigation. The figures are—

	1887.	1888.
Ordinary suits	42,667	39,535
Small Cause Court suits	20,071	23,358
Total ...	62,738	62,893

An increase in the value of the suits which were filed took place, but seems to have been entirely due to the institution of a suit in Gonda, valued at 28 lakhs of rupees, without which a decrease would have been apparent. The average value of each suit was Rs. 161 against Rs. 150 in 1887. The similar figures for the North-Western Provinces were Rs. 255 and Rs. 225. In Oudh, 77· per cent. of the suits were for amounts below Rs. 50; in the North-Western Provinces the similar percentage was only 53·. One suit for every 181 persons of the population was instituted in Oudh against one for every 337 in the North-Western Provinces.

In ordinary Civil Courts, the decrease which took place of 3,132 suits is not to be wondered at, for during the two former years the increase had been nearly 25 per cent. The main decrease was under the heads in which there had formerly been an increase—suits relating to contracts. Suits on account stated and for money, &c., alone showed an increase; which, however, was slight. The restoration of the powers of an Honorary Assistant Commissioner to the Rája of Nánpára accounted for the increase in work done by that class of courts, while the decrease shown against Subordinate Judges and Munsifs was due to the larger institutions on the Small Cause Court side of their courts. The work in District Judges' Courts seems to be steadily increasing. As regards the mode of disposal the chief difference between the two years seems to have been that more suits were compromised, and more were decided after contest in favour of the defendant. There was considerable decrease in the number withdrawn with leave. Contested suits were in number as follows :—

	1887.	1888.
Decided by Subordinate Judges	5,739	5,032
Ditto Munsifs	12,458	13,536

The state of the pending files was more satisfactory than at the close of 1887, while the percentage of suits dismissed for default was only 18.

The number of appeals for disposal was slightly in excess of that of the preceding year, and yet fewer appeals remained pending. The percentage of decisions affirmed was 57·8 against 58·4 for 1887. The similar percentage for the North-Western Provinces was in both years 60·. The general average duration of appeals was almost the same in both Provinces, and was in Oudh, 116 days, in the North-Western Provinces, 117 days: of those pending (1,140), 467 were of more than three months' standing.

The increase in the civil appellate work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court was considerable. The figures are—

		First Appeals.	Second appeals.
For disposal	1887	70	519
	1888	103	606
Pending	1887	83	244
	1888	70	321

The duration also increased from 204 and 200 days to 317 and 295 days respectively in either class of appeal. The result in appeals decided was not wholly satisfactory, only 63 per cent. of the Lower Court's decisions having been confirmed. Of those pending 279 were of more than three months' standing against 171 at the close of 1887.

In addition to the above, the Judicial Commissioner decided 67 miscellaneous civil appeals and 185 applications for revision under section 622, Civil Procedure Code, against 108 and 139 respectively in 1887. In both classes of cases the pending file and the average duration exhibit an increase :—

	Pending.		Over three months.		Duration in days.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
First appeals ...	23	34	19	24	140	229
Second appeals ...	7	31	4	20	179	213
Revision cases ...	49	73	28	55	107	132

A similar result as regards the duration in miscellaneous appeals in the Courts of District Judges and Subordinate Judges is noticeable. The average duration rose from 36 days in 1886 to 79 days in 1888, and 104 cases remained pending against 31 at the end of 1886.

There were 28,004 applications for execution of decrees for disposal. Of these 23,984 were disposed of, of which 10,606, or 44 per cent. were wholly infructuous. It is observed with satisfaction that although there was a considerable increase in the number of witnesses examined, over 96 per cent. were detained for only one day. The weeding of records seems to have progressed considerably, except in Gonda. The surplus from process fees was larger than at the close of 1887, but the balance of the Sale Commission Fund was smaller.

There were 23,358 Small Cause Court suits before the Courts, the institutions in the ordinary Civil Courts on the Small Cause Court side having risen from 12,809 to 16,275 : the increase under the head of "contracts" more than counterbalances the falling off under that head in the ordinary Courts referred to above. There were more Subordinate Judicial Officers exercising jurisdiction in such cases than in the previous year. More suits seem to have been compromised or decreed on confession; but the average duration rose slightly, and more suits remained pending. In execution of decrees of Small Cause Courts, which were also more in number, the amounts realised increased, but a considerably larger percentage of decrees were wholly infructuous.

Rent litigation shows an increase of 1,048 suits. The increase was chiefly noticeable in Hardoi and Bara Banki, and in a less degree in Fyzabad; while in Sitapur there was a decrease. These changes are said chiefly to have taken place in suits for arrears of rent, though in Fyzabad the increase is also said to have been due to a larger number of notices of ejectment having being contested, and there seems to be now generally more knowledge of the way in which such suits can be prosecuted or defended. It is considered by the Judicial Commissioner that dismissals in default and *ex-parte* decrees were nowhere due to any cause other than the indifference of the parties concerned. In contested cases plaintiffs seem to have been successful in about three out of every four suits.

The increase in miscellaneous cases under the Rent Act was considerable, and may be partly due, as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi, to the readier resort now had by landlords to distraint procedure with a view to the more

prompt realisation of their rents. The average duration in rent courts both in suits and miscellaneous cases was lower in 1888 than in the previous year.

There were slightly fewer rent appeals for decision: 62 per cent. of the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, and the average duration of appeals fell in Commissioners' Courts from 150 to 89 days, and in Deputy Commissioners' Courts from 49 to 34 days. Appellate work continued to be heavy in the Court of the Commissioner of Fyzabad: 369 appeals remained pending in his Court; and though the duration has been materially reduced, it was still excessive (147 days). Altogether 247 appeals of more than three months' standing remained pending at the close of the year in Commissioners' Courts.

The Judicial Commissioner disposed of fewer rent appeals (351 against 446). In contested cases 72 per cent. of the decisions of Lower Courts were confirmed. The average duration rose from 142 to 231 days. In miscellaneous rent appeals, which were but few in number, it was still higher (255 days).

There was again an increase in rent execution cases: fewer debtors were imprisoned; considerably more than half the decrees under execution were fully executed; and in only 28 per cent. were they productive of no result. The figures disclose an improvement compared with the previous year. In Civil and in Rent Courts alike (with the exception of the Kheri Rent Courts) no detention of witnesses took place.

The average number of processes served by each process-server varied from 267 in Sitapur to 718 in Fyzabad. The fees realised payed all expenses besides affording a surplus of Rs. 6,529 for the Province, though there was, as in 1887, a deficit in both the Sitapur and Hardoi districts.

The total receipts in Civil Courts in Oudh again increased from Rs. 6,18,218 in 1887 to Rs. 6,25,107 in 1888. The expenditure, however, more than counterbalanced this increase, having risen from Rs. 4,54,203 to Rs. 4,63,828, and was due chiefly to an increase in establishment entertained to serve an increased number of processes. The difference amounted to Rs. 2,737, and the net income to Government was Rs. 1,61,279.

(c)—Kumaun.

Five thousand five hundred and seventeen regular suits were instituted in the Kumaun Division in 1888 as against 5,307 in 1887, or an increase of 210 suits. There was an increase of 6 suits only in Kumaun, 242 in Garhwál, and a decrease of 37 in Tarái. The increase in Garhwál was ascribed in part to the subsidence of the epidemic of cholera (which last year prevented people instituting suits), and partly perhaps to the modification in the method of classing suits of certain kinds as civil which were before treated as revenue, such as suits for the pre-emption of land.

Five thousand six hundred and fourteen regular cases were disposed of as against 5,486 last year, or an increase of 128. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 387 as against 484, or a decrease of 97. The decrease was in every district except Garhwál, where there was an increase of 35 cases; and though generally in Kumaun there was a decrease of cases pending, there was an increase of 21 in the Court of Assistant Commissioner, Naini Tal. Of the contested suits, 1,069 were decreed in favour of plaintiff and 600 in favour of defendant.

The proportion of cases decided on their merits to the total number decided was 39·38 as against 35·10 last year. The number of *ex parte* cases decreed was somewhat less than last year (1,000); but in all three districts there was a net increase of decreed uncontested cases. The large number of these was ascribed, as in preceding years, to the unwillingness of many debtors to pay their debts until summoned by a Civil Court, and the same remarks, it was said, applied to many cases struck off without decree.

	1887.	1888.
Kumaun	1,790	1,881
Garhwál	342	382
Tarái	231	274

There were 496 miscellaneous cases as against 404 last year, of which 467 were disposed of. Of applications for execution of decree there were 2,948 for disposal against 2,683 last year. Of this number 2,269 were disposed of and 679 were left pending, as against 2,167 and 492 respectively during 1887. Of the pending c[illegible] 231 were more than three months old as compared with 204 in the preceding year. These figures did not compare well with those of the preceding year. Appeals were punctually disposed of; and the very low percentages, both of the appeals to the total number of appealable decrees, and of cases in which the order was disturbed to the total number of appeals, may be regarded as satisfactory. No improvement in the duration of original suits was, however, noticed.

The total value of suits (original and appellate) (5,955) was Rs. 4,55,378-11-0 against Rs. 4,46,000 of last year, and the costs were Rs. 45,660-4-3, giving an average percentage of costs to value of 10·02, and of cost per suit of Rs. 7-10-8, against 9·96 and Rs. 7-10-2, respectively, last year. The income from process fees rose from Rs. 10,964 in 1887 to Rs 11,808, and the surplus from Rs. 5,627 to Rs 6,500, indicating careful management. There was a net loss to Government of Rs. 16,741-7-1, as against Rs. 19,376-8-3 in 1887, and Rs. 24,416-13-5 in 1886, and cost of establishment was Rs. 55,742-5-0, as against Rs. 54,338-10-8 last year.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No report on this subject was submitted this year; but a detailed census of the clans in these Provinces suspected of practising the crime was taken instead

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8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Civil suits to which the State was a party increased from 84 in 1886-87 to 107 in the year under report. Of the 63 claims instituted by Government, 16 remained pending at the close of the year. In 34 contested suits the State was successful, while 3 were compromised. One claim was withdrawn, and in 9 the State was unsuccessful. The value of the claims at stake in these 47 cases was Rs. 1,64,435-15-11, of which the State obtained decrees for Rs. 1,03,234-14-9, or 62 per cent. Of the 9 cases in which the State was unsuccessful, 4 were references made by Collectors to District Judges under Act X of 1870. Of the Rs. 61,178-7-1 decreed against the State, these cases accounted for Rs. 49,489.

The number of suits in which the State was defendant was 44; of these 6 remained pending, 28 were decided in favour of, and 5 against Government; 3 were withdrawn, and 2 were compromised. The value of these 38 claims was Rs. 1,43,559-9-0, and out of this amount only Rs. 1,185 were decreed against Government. Three of the five cases were from the Cawnpore district, and all three related to property seized in execution of decrees for arrears of money due as security from excise farmers. In these cases it would appear that due care had not been taken by the District authorities to test the security taken from the farmers.

Between the 1st October, 1887, and 30th September, 1888, the Government preferred 5 appeals to District Courts. One remained pending, 3 were decided in favour of the State, and the fourth would have been so decided, had it not been that whilst the appeal was pending the respondent died. This fact was not discovered for six and-a-half months, when it was too late to cite the heirs as respondents, and thus the appeal abated. In 14 appeals the State was respondent. Three remained pending. Of the remainder, involving Rs. 41,204-15-0, seven proved fruitless, while in 4 property to the value of Rs. 355, or only .8 per cent. of the total claims made, was recovered.

The total amount decreed in favour of Government to be realised was Rs. 35,164-14-6, of which Rs. 13,205-8-8 were realised, or 38 per cent. From the following analysis of the figures regarding the recoveries effected during the year it would appear that the recoveries in Oudh disclosed a better result than those for the North-Western Provinces:—

	North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.	
	1886-87.	1887-88	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Demand ...	21,629 7 10	25,240 5 10	41,675 2 6	9,923 8 8
Recoveries ...	4,060 3 4	3,916 1 10	32,514 9 7	9,289 6 10
	18 per cent.	15 per cent.	78 per cent.	93 per cent.

Municipal Boards were not fortunate in their litigation. There were 38 original suits, of which 9 remained undecided; 16 were decided in favour of the Boards, 12 against them, and 1 was withdrawn. The value of the 38 cases in which Boards were concerned was Rs. 6,864, and the value of those decided against them Rs. 3,041. There were 9 cases in appeal before the Courts of first appeal. Three were still pending at the close of the year, 5 were determined in favour of, and 1, involving a claim of Rs. 30, against the Boards. There were 6 cases before the High Court in second appeal. Three ended in favour of the Boards, while 3 remained pending. Out of a total of Rs. 1,061-3-6 decreed in favour of the Boards, they realised only Rs. 230-12-8, while Rs. 219-7-1 were remitted. As regards recoveries, the result, as in the cases to which the State was a party, was equally unsatisfactory. The figures are—

	Rs. a. p.
Demand ...	1,061 3 6
Realised ...	230 12 8
Remitted ...	219 7 1
Recoverable	610 15 9

In the North-Western Provinces the Board of Revenue as Court of Wards was plaintiff in 71 cases. Thirty-nine cases were decided, of which 6 only were lost. Of the sum of Rs. 11,998 involved, Rs. 9,099, or 75 per cent., were decreed in their favour. Nineteen cases were instituted against the Court of Wards, 8 of which remained pending; 2 were compromised, 1 withdrawn, 6 decided in favour of and 2 against the Court. These two decisions were, however, reversed on appeal. In Oudh there were 126 cases in which the Court of Wards was plaintiff: 108 were decided for and 12 against the Court; 4 were compromised and 2 were withdrawn. Out of the 65 cases against the Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 4 were compromised, 5 withdrawn, 23 decided against the Court, and 33 in their favour. There were 45 cases decided in regular appeal: 36 were won, and only 9 lost. One special appeal was heard and decided against the Court, the amount at stake being only Rs. 30. The recoveries, however, amounted to little more than 11 per cent. of the amounts outstanding. Of the larger items shown as recoverable the following were noticeable:—

District.	*Estate.*	*Amount.*
		Rs. a. p.
Ghâzipur ...	Anapur ...	21,269 8 0
Etah ...	Nagla Amin ...	4,097 15 6
Moradabad ...	Kunj Behari Lal ...	8,511 1 8
Bareilly ...	Begum Mashuk Mahal ...	3,213 1 11
Gorakhpur ...	Majhauli ...	2,490 5 0
Bara Banki ...	Narauli ...	4,353 5 0
Sitapur ...	Sarosa ...	6,060 9 5
Rae Bareli ...	Pandriganeshpur ...	2,796 14 9
Sultanpur ...	Mahona ...	2,706 14 3
Partabgarh ...	Bargaon ...	2,154 15 10

The expenditure in the North-Western Provinces on Court of Wards' litigation was in excess of the receipts, while that in Oudh was but little below it.

Out of Rs. 46,660 due in pauper suits, Rs. 6,974 were recovered, while Rs. 11,030-13-0 were expunged as irrecoverable: recoveries were 15· per cent., and irrecoverable items 23· per cent. The percentage of recoveries was less than usual, while that of items written off was fairly normal. The small proportion of recoveries was ascribed to a certain extent to the large number of dues decreed during the year. The districts conspicuous for the largest arrears were—

	Rs.
Agra	4,609
Moradabad	2,165
Cawnpore	2,180
Allahabad	3,913
Benares	1,880
Jaunpur	1,607
Fyzabad	1,247

9.—Registration.

Offices.—At the commencement of the year there were 345 offices open for the registration of documents, *viz.*, 29 offices of Registrars and 316 offices of Sub-Registrars. The number has been increased by the substitution of two registration districts, *viz.*, Kumaun and Garhwál, instead of the former registration district, Kumaun; the Senior Assistant Commissioners of Kumaun and Garhwál have been appointed Registrars for their respective districts in place of the Commissioner of the Division. A new sub-registry office was also opened for the Bhábar, the officer in charge of the Bhábar being appointed Sub-Registrar. The employment of non-official instead of official agency was further extended by the appointment of six Departmental Sub-Registrars during the year.

The following table shows the different classes of officers and the number of each kind:—

Class.	*Number.*
Registrars, Ex officio	26
Ditto, Non-official	4
Sub-Registrars, Ex officio...	168
Ditto, Non-official	125
Ditto, Special	9
Ditto, Departmental	15
Total ...	347

Results for the year.—The results for the year were noticeable, both in respect of the number of documents registered and the surplus receipts, the figures being the highest on record since the years 1877-78 and 1878-79, which were years of famine and scarcity in a considerable part of the provinces. The total aggregate of the property forming the subject-matter of the documents registered was Rs. 8,19,60,078 against Rs. 7,71,03,979 in the preceding year, an increase of more than 48½ lakhs. The greater part was in sales and mortgages. The districts in which there was the largest increase in the total number of documents registered were Bánda (3,037 against 2,330), Jaunpur (5,356 against 4,810), Mirzapur (4,127 against 3,703), Gházipur (6,961 against 5,980) and Gonda (4,681 against 3,725). Though in Oudh there seemed to have been a slight decrease in receipts compared with the preceding year, the gross receipts compared with those entered in the budget estimates disclosed a surplus as follows:—

	Receipts according to budget estimate.	*Actual receipts.*	*Surplus.*
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces ...	2,63,130	2,86,906 5 11	23,776 5 11
Oudh	80,690	91,547 9 6	10,857 9 6
Total ...	3,43,820	3,78,453 15 5	34,633 15 5

Receipts and Charges.—The subjoined table shows the results of the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Year.		Total number of documents registered.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration officers.	Percentage of charges on receipt.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
North-Western Provinces.	1887-88 ...	144,338	2,75,679	1,38,974	1,36,705	220	50·41
	1888-89 ...	147,897	2,86,906	1,42,582	1,44,324	222	49·69
	Increase ...	3,559	11,227	3,608	7,619	2	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	1887-88 ...	48,321	92,570	54,468	38,102	125	58·83
	1888-89 ...	47,301	91,547	52,997	38,549	125	57·89
	Increase ...	...	...	...	5,447	...	...
	Decrease ...	1,020	1,023	1,471	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Increase ...	2,539	10,204	2,137	13,066	2	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total number of documents registered in Books I, III, and IV increased from 192,659 to 195,198; and the total receipts from all sources rose from Rs. 3,68,249-2-3 to Rs. 3,78,453-15-5. The expenditure (which consists mainly in percentages on fees) necessarily increased by Rs. 544-5-1. The surplus therefore was Rs. 1,98,738-1-1, or 52·5 per cent. of the income.

Registrations affecting immovable property.—Registrations in Book No. I during the past two years comprised the following classes of documents :—

	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Gifts	3,039	...	3,039	3,083	...	3,083
Sales or exchange	39,363	...	39,363	41,144	...	41,144
Mortgages	48,438	25,610	74,048	49,225	25,303	74,528
Leases	15,730	3,745	19,475	17,730	3,448	21,178
Others	7,556	5,053	12,609	7,460	5,243	12,703
Total ...	114,126	34,408	148,534	118,642	33,994	152,636

The variations in district figures are for the most part unimportant. Under sales there is an increase of 1,781 documents in the united provinces. Mortgages of Rs. 100 and upwards have increased in the North-Western Provinces and decreased in Oudh, though in neither case has the variation been marked. The following are among the reasons given by District Officers for increased resort to registration in sales and mortgages of both classes: (1) high prices of food-grains and unfavourable agricultural prospects; (2) the requirements of the Transfer of Property Act becoming better known, and the prudence of registering mortgage and sale-deeds under Rs. 100 being more fully realised. Perpetual leases have fallen off slightly, whereas the number of leases (other than perpetual) compulsorily registered has increased by 2,053, or 14 6 per cent. There has been an increase of 50·7 per cent. in Oudh. The most noticeable increase took place in the Gonda district, where 1,202 documents of this description were registered, as compared with 421 of the preceding year. The Registrar attributes this increase to a large number of kabuliats in the taluqas of Balrámpur and Kapurthala having been registered.

Registrations affecting movable property.—Obligations for the payment of money have fallen off this year. The number of such documents registered was 18,902 against 21,114, or a decrease of 10·4 per cent. Other documents registered under section 18, clause *(f)*, have made good the decrease observed last year. The

number of documents registered in Book IV has decreased by 1,639, or 3·8 per cent. The district variations are unimportant.

Wills and authorities to adopt.—The number of wills registered has again increased, being 1,188 against 1,098 of last year. Benares heads the list as usual; Lucknow, with a larger city population, shows only 57. The Bengali residents registered most of the wills in Benares. Authorities to adopt have decreased in both provinces.

Aggregate value of property transferred.—The following are the details of the aggregate value of the property transferred:—

	Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property transferred.	Average of each transaction.
		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Sales of immovable property—			
Of Rs. 100 and upwards	25,781	2,05,77,929	798
Of less than Rs. 100 in value	15,363	8,96,032	58
II.—Mortgage of immovable property—			
Of Rs. 100 and upwards	49,225	3,01,24,575	611
Of less than Rs. 100 in value	25,303	16,64,689	65
III.—Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money.	18,902	40,18,471	212

Financial results.—The income and expenditure of the past two years were—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
INCOME.	Rs.	Rs.
Fees—		
Ordinary	2,42,054	2,48,249
Extraordinary	48,180	35,581
Copying	78,015	94,624
Total	3,68,249	3,78,454
EXPENDITURE.		
Inspecting Office—		
Salary	6,480	6,480
Establishment	4,012	3,913
Contingencies	3,779	5,471
Registering Officers—		
Salary	65,489	62,785
Percentage	54,647	57,813
Establishment	51,733	51,118
Contingencies	7,303	8,000
Total	1,93,443	1,95,580
Surplus	1,74,806	1,82,874

Inspections and prosecutions.—The number of criminal prosecutions fell from 18 to 4, and those which were instituted were brought to light by registering officers. The number of inspections made might, however, have been more numerous. In Benares none were made at all. In the following districts the Registrars failed to inspect, as required, all the offices of Sub-Registrars subordinate to them:—

District.	*Number of offices uninspected.*
Moradabad	2
Shâhjahânpur	4
Cawnpore	10
Ghâzipur	6
Unao...	10

In Cawnpore 6 out of 16 Sub-Registrars' offices only were inspected by the Registrar, and in Unao 5 out of 15. In the three districts of Benares, Unao, and Sultanpur the District Officers seemed also to have neglected this portion of their duties, and their attention was called to the subject.

General.—No registered documents were discredited by the Civil Courts during the year.

10.—Municipal.

The number of Municipalities was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 109. Of these, six were under Act XV of 1873, and 103 under Act XV of 1883.

The question of extending Act XV of 1883 to the Jhánsi Municipality (which was under the older Act) was under consideration, but it was decided that circumstances did not warrant immediate action of this kind.

The following are the four oldest Municipalities in these Provinces :—

Naini Tal	established in	1850
Mussoorie	ditto	1850
Dehra	ditto	1857
Bareilly	ditto	1858

The total income of all municipalities amounted to Rs. 29,65,689, against Rs. 29,41,200 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 24,489. Including the opening balance, the total assets were Rs. 34,12,767. The income was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Taxation	22,30,851
Realisations under special Acts	73,576
Proceeds of lands, &c.	15,174
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	50,693
Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, &c.) ...	68,727
Municipal fines	21,124
Payment for municipal services rendered to individuals	3,969
Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds	76,711
Sundries (rent of nazúl lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.) ...	4,16,603
Deposits	2,927
Advances	5,334
Total	29,65,689

No loans were contracted by any municipality during the year 1888-89.

The principal form of taxation was octroi, which was is force in 82 towns.

The other systems of taxation were as follow :—

		Towns.
Conservancy tax	in	2
Tax on professions and trades	,,	18
Compound and site-tax	,,	27
Tax according to circumstances and property	,,	13
Tax on houses and lands	,,	11
Do. vehicles	,,	11
Do. animals and servants	,,	3
Tolls, &c.	,,	4
Tax on quarries	,,	1
Do. stalls	,,	1

The tax on professions and trades ceased to be levied in Háthras and Dhámpur, and was introduced in Lalitpur in the form of a tax on weighmen. A tax on vehicles was sanctioned in Fatehpur, and a house-tax in "Naya Mandi" in the Gháziabad Municipality.

Octroi was levied for the first time in Gonda during the latter part of this year in place of the old house-tax.

The following four Municipalities had the largest balances at credit at the commencement of the year :—

	Rs.
Allahabad	36,801
Naini Tal	22,714
Dehra	18,253
Cawnpore	17,846

The total gross income from octroi was Rs. 23,61,343 as compared with Rs. 23,33,325 of the preceding year.

The total net income from octroi amounted to Rs. 19,01,569, against Rs. 18,98,404 in 1887-88. As compared with the preceding year, the net receipts were as under :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	11,06,458	11,11,807
" II	76,733	77,461
" III	1,43,451	1,29,920
" IV	1,05,668	1,01,202
" V	1,12,345	1,12,844
" VI	49,571	52,796
" VII	2,38,553	2,55,377
" VIII	65,625	60,162
Total ...	18,98,404	19,01,569

The only noticeable variations are the decrease in Class III, amounting to Rs. 13,531, and the increase in Class VII, amounting to Rs. 16,824. The former is, no doubt, partly due to the abolition of the octroi on kerosine oil in a[illegible]mici-palities, and the latter is generally attributed to the large number of marriages celebrated during the year—which was an auspicious one.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

The following figures show the proportion of refunds given to the amount of gross imports, in the more important articles :—

		Amount or value of gross imports.	*Amount or value on which refunds were given.*
		Mds.	Mds.
Grain ...	1887-88	2,13,61,625	35,66,002
	1888-89	2,09,18,380	34,67,746
Refined sugar ...	1887-88	6,88,294	3,05,533
	1888-89	8,13,284	3,65,248
		Rs.	Rs.
Cloth ...	1887-88	2,30,73,017	40,44,245
	1888-89	2,29,55,864	39,78,472
Metals ...	1887-88	52,68,626	9,99,138
	1888-89	47,76,258	9,39,555

Both cloth and metals show a higher proportion of refunds than in the previous year. The improvement has been continuous, and shows that the refund system is being more fully understood and more carefully worked year by year. The total sum paid in refunds (of octroi tax) amounted to Rs. 4,59,774 as compared with Rs. 4,38,649 in 1887-88.

The net average consumption per head of population of the following articles stood as follows :—

		Mds.	s.	c.
Grain ...	1887-88	6	23	0
	1888-89	6	17	9
	Government standard	7	0	0
Refined sugar ...	1887-88	0	5	10
	1888-89	0	6	9
	Government standard	0	6	0
Unrefined sugar,	1887-88	0	24	13
	1888-89	0	21	8
	Government standard	0	15	0
		Rs.	a.	p.
Cloth ...	1887-88	6	9	8
	1888-89	6	15	8
	Government standard	6	0	0
Metals ...	1887-88	1	9	2
	1888-89	1	6	6
	Government standard	2	0	0

The Government standards were again considerably exceeded in several of the Municipalities. The more marked cases of excess consumption of grain were :—

	Actual figures.	*Government standard.*
	Md. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
(1) Gháziabad	11 39 9	7 0 0
(2) Chandausi	11 10 12	
(3) Háthras	10 20 5	
(4) Dhámpur	10 4 2	

In no case were the excesses so considerable as in 1887-88. Dhámpur had an incidence of 3 maunds, and 18 seers less than that of the previous year, showing that more care had been taken in the administration of octroi.

The following were the principal instances of over-consumption in cloth :—

	Rs. a. p.
(1) Etah	19 2 10
(2) Sultanpur	17 14 6
(3) Muzaffarnagar	14 7 1
(4) Etáwah	12 14 4
(5) Firozabad	12 7 5
(6) Kosi	12 3 8
(7) Bahraich	12 2 1

The cause of the high figures in Etah, Etáwah, and Firozabad is believed to be the low rates of octroi—which discourage small buyers from taking the trouble to claim refunds. This is a measure regarding the expediency of which the Government has more than once expressed doubt, and steps have been taken to put matters on a sounder basis. The other cases of over-incidence mentioned above exist in country towns which supply the small needs of a peasant population. Purchases in such cases are usually of so small a value that refunds are not asked for.

As to the income from other heads of taxation, the receipts from (1) conservancy tax ; (2) compound and site tax ; (3) tax on vehicles ; (4) tax on animals ; and (5) tolls, &c., showed increases : while those from (1) tax on professions and trades ; (2) tax according to circumstances and property ; (3) tax on houses and lands ; (4) tax on quarries ; and (5) tax on stalls, showed decreases. The details of the receipts are given below :—

	Rs.
Conservancy tax	15,818
Tax on professions and trades	1,17,428
Compound and site tax	72,087
Tax according to circumstances and property	48,300
Tax on houses and lands	26,753
Do. vehicles	20,280
Do. animals and servants	3,851
Tolls, &c.	24,378
Tax on quarries	122
Do. stalls	265
Total ...	3,29,282

The total of the previous year was Rs. 3,22,427.

The total income from all forms of taxation amounted to Rs. 22,30,851, as against Rs. 22,20,831 of the previous year.

Realisations under special Acts (Acts III of 1867, I of 1871, and XIV of 1879) amounted to Rs. 73,576, exceeding those of 1887-88 by Rs. 2,007.

Proceeds of land, &c., brought in Rs. 15,174, as compared with Rs. 22,889 in 1887-88, in which year the number of sales was abnormally large.

The total municipal expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,92,408 against Rs. 30,20,133 in the previous year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,09,795.

The following abstract shows the chief heads of expenditure:—

	Rs.
General establishment.	
Office establishment, &c.	97,738
Collection of taxes, &c.	2,79,754
Public safety.	
Lighting	1,03,939
Police	4,16,977
Public health.	
Erection of buildings	2,71,850
Repairs to ditto	55,848
Maintenance of medical institutions	79,481
Vaccination	14,549
Water-works	14,600
Road-watering	53,269
Road-cleaning	1,40,118
Conservancy	4,44,778
Drainage works	28,090
Public gardens	53,003
Public instruction.	
Contribution to schools	1,24,665
Public convenience.	
Establishment	31,574
Construction and maintenance of roads...	4,05,012
Other (new) works	66,771
Other repairs	52,295
Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.)	21,473
Contributions to Provincial or Local Funds	1,65,919

The chief differences in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, are the following:—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
(1) Lighting	13,956	Construction and maintenance of roads	33,950
(2) Police	11,307	Other (new) works ...	40,827
(3) Erection of buildings ...	11,739	Other repairs	13,213
(4) Repairs to ditto ...	10,069	Contribution to Provincial local funds	14,158
(5) Conservancy	22,660		
(6) Contributions to schools ...	13,754		

The important subject of female medical education and of zenana hospitals has, as in previous years, received the attention of many municipalities: taking the form usually of scholarships to girls studying at the Agra Medical College, and of subscriptions to the Dufferin Fund. A sum of Rs. 97,502 was expended in contributions towards 315 schools, with an average daily attendance of 19,451.

The following were the more important original Municipal Public Works undertaken during the year:—

		Rs.
Dehra ...	Nálapáni water-supply	12,430
Kásganj ...	Municipal tank	7,130
Deoband ...	Drainage cut	4,700
Jaunpur ...	Town hall	4,452
Nawábganj ...	Ditto	3,185
Amroha ...	Ditto	3,126
Sambhal ...	Masonry drains	3,217
Mussoorie ...	Bhatta conservancy	7,133
Lucknow ...	New drains	28,482
Agra ...	City pavements	8,437
Allahabad ...	Drains	5,126

The most important feature of this year's administration was the taking of measures towards the introduction of various municipal drainage and water-supply schemes. A Supervising Engineer of Municipal Water-works was specially

appointed to this charge: to advise Municipalities in matters of water-works and drainage, to prepare projects for the same, to arrange for tenders, and to supervise the execution of works. Municipalities utilising the services of this officer are required to contribute to the cost of his entertainment and establishment, which is estimated at about Rs. 24,000 per annum.

During the year, the Municipalities of Agra, Allahabad, and Benares availed themselves of this privilege.

In Agra a site for the water-works near the Jumna was purchased at a cost of Rs. 10,200. A contract was also entered into with Messrs. Marillier and Edwards to construct the works, within a period of two years. Negotiations were in progress with Messrs. Easton and Anderson for the necessary machinery. Steps were being taken to obtain a loan of Rs. 10,00,000 from Government for the carrying out of these works. The octroi schedule was, at the same time, revised in order to provide funds for the payment of the interest on this money.

The Allahabad scheme also progressed during the year. A suitable point for pumping the water from the river Jumna was fixed upon, and it was arranged that the filter-beds and clear water pumping station should be located in the Khusru Bágh. Steps were also being taken to find money to pay the interest on the loan necessary for the scheme.

At Benares, the Supervising Engineer was engaged in making a rough project for a drainage and water-works scheme. Nothing was finally settled during the year 1889-89, and no conclusions of importance arrived at.

In Lucknow, new hydraulic machinery was used in boring the experimental artesian well. Rupees 30,238 were spent in the year, and a depth of 676 feet was reached. So far, no appearance of water-bearing sand has been found below 400 feet.

In Fyzabad, specimens of the water of the river Surju taken at various seasons of the year were examined with a view to ascertaining the capacity of the river for a permanent supply from any fixed point. The results obtained promised well, and further experiments are to be made.

Elections.—Of the persons entitled to vote in the various wards in which elections took place during the year, 46·5 per cent. actually voted. The municipalities where the keenest interest was shown in the matter of election were—

Dhámpur,	where	95·5 per cent. of electors voted.	
Bulandshahr,	„	95·1	ditto.
Ujhani,	„	94·4	ditto.
Sandila,	„	83·6	ditto.
Budaun,	„	83·5	ditto.

On the other hand, the public interest was apparently somewhat slack in—

Gorakhpur,	where only	9·2 per cent. of electors voted.	
Bánda,	„	14·3	ditto.
Kásganj,	„	15·6	ditto.

No poll was held in 28 municipalities. The elective system has not yet been extended to the eight others marginally noted.*

* Jhánsi.	Bilsi.
Lalitpur.	Dhunehra.
Naini Tal.	Fatehpur Sikri.
Bela Partabgarh.	Newalganj cum-Maharajganj.

The average number of municipal members on each Board or Committee is fourteen, with an average attendance of eight at an average number of eighteen meetings. The highest average attendance was at Mussoorie, where, out of a total of nine members, the average number present at each meeting was 8·8. The lowest was at Etáwah, where the mean attendance was only 5·9 with a total membership of 18.

Only 21·9 per cent. of the municipal members throughout the Provinces were nominated by Government, the remaining 79·1 per cent. were elected by their fellow-citizens. The figures are—

Number elected	1,239
Number appointed	346
Total ...	1,585

The following were the principal sums spent during the year for sanitary purposes in the municipalities of these Provinces :—

At *Naini Tal* a sum of Rs. 15,630-5-11 was expended on sanitary works and in carrying out conservancy arrangements. The project for the removal of night-soil from the upper bazaar beyond the watershed by a ropeway was under consideration. A sum of Rs. 481-8-3 was spent in improving the drains inside the bazaar. The water springs behind the Gurkha barracks were roofed in, and a good road made to them.

At *Kashipur*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 8,584-8-3, of which Rs. 2,478-3-9 were spent on original works and Rs. 3,998-10-11 for repairs.

At *Nagina*, the sum of Rs. 5,108-6-4 was expended for sanitary works.

At *Naíibabad*, the total amount spent for sanitary purposes was Rs. 5,524-12-4.

At *Moradabad*, Rs. 32,692-8-0 were expended for sanitary purposes, of which Rs. 12,247-15-10 was the cost of the conservancy establishment.

At *Chandausi*, Rs. 16,338-3-3 were expended for sanitary purposes.

At *Bareilly*, the re-construction of drains on both sides of the Alamgiriganj bazaar, the excavation and widening of Kaye's nála, and the consolidation and paving of the head of Ganda nála, &c., have improved the general drainage of the town. The expenditure for sanitary purposes amounted to Rs. 17,768-14-4, of which a sum of Rs. 14,502-12-7 was spent on conservancy.

At *Sháhjahánpur*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 14,934-10-10.

At *Tilhar*, Rs. 2,078-5-8 were expended on conservancy, and Rs. 1,172-12-0 on sanitary works.

At *Budaun*, the total sum expended for sanitary purposes was Rs. 7,189-8-5.

At *Dehra*, the important sanitary work of introducing a supply of pure water from the "Nálapáni" spring was accomplished during the year.

At *Mussoorie*, the revised conservancy scheme was completed in 1888, and the sewage farm, 3½ miles from the station, is being worked. The sum spent on this, the *Bhatta*, conservancy scheme was Rs. 7,132-9-9, in addition to ordinary station conservancy charges, amounting to Rs. 9,819-13-8.

At *Hardwár Union*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 8,966-0-6.

At *Deoband*, the chief sanitary work executed during the year was the deepening of the drainage cut, which involved an outlay of Rs. 4,700, and it is proposed to spend a similar sum on the same work during the year 1889-90.

At *Meerut*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 19,384-7-0.

At *Koil, Aligarh*, the total income was Rs. 66,391-11-9, and the sum of Rs. 15,447-14-2 was expended for sanitary purposes.

At *Háthras*, the expenditure on sanitary works was Rs. 26,743-7-4.

At *Agra*, the amount expended for sanitary purposes was Rs. 62,906-8-6, of which Rs. 27,320-1-0 was the cost of the conservancy arrangements and Rs. 22,120-4-6

the outlay on the new water-works. Rupees 8,591-7-9 were spent on paving lanes and thoroughfares, and the latrines were improved at considerable cost.

At *Muttra*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 18,289-14-10, of which a sum of Rs. 2,738-11-0 was spent in the construction of drains and latrines and pavements in certain muhallas of the town.

At *Brindaban*, the outlay for sanitary purposes was Rs. 9,307.

At *Etáwah*, the expenditure incurred for sanitary purposes was Rs. 12,269-7-9.

At *Mainpuri*, the sum expended for sanitary purposes was Rs. 6,848.

At *Farukhabad*, the expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 11,413-8-10.

At *Kásganj*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 10,281-3-9.

At *Bánda*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 16,297-15-3.

In *Allahabad*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 72,543. Plans and estimates for the new water-works, which will involve an outlay of about Rs. 15,40,000, were submitted to Government for sanction.

At *Jaunpur*, the total expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 7,098-8-6.

At *Orai*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 8,150-4-5, of which Rs. 1,437-6-6 was the outlay on new works.

For *Benares*, the Supervising Engineer, Municipal Works, has elaborated a scheme of water-works and sewers at an estimated cost of 40 lakhs.

At *Mirzapur*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 32,982-5-10.

At *Gházipur*, the total expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 6,848-11-10.

At *Gorakhpur*, Rs. 1,213-11-3 was spent in draining the Ramgarh Tal. Conservancy charges amounted to Rs. 10,453-12-5, and Rs. 664-0-11 were spent on drainage.

In *Lucknow*, receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,31,215, and the expenditure for sanitary purposes Rs. 1,27,728, of which Rs. 64,448 were spent on original works, and Rs. 3,578 on repairs. The large sum of Rs. 30,238 was expended in boring the artesian well, which reached a depth of 676 feet.

At *Sitapur*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 7,961-13-8.

At *Hardoi*, the expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 5,853. A sum of Rs. 2,430-12-0 was expended during the year on the drainage works now in progress.

At *Rae Bareli*, Rs. 7,504 were expended for sanitary purposes out of an income of Rs. 19,475.

At *Fyzabad*, five hundred and nine wells were cleaned and repaired. Drainage was improved. Rupees 18,511-9-2 were expended for sanitary purposes.

At *Bahraich*, the total expenditure for sanitary purposes was Rs. 10,502-9-4.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

During the year 1888-89, 329 towns were administered under Act XX of 1856, as compared with 327 in the preceding year. The population of the towns was 1,654,145, and the number of houses assessed to taxation 203,279. The gross realisations from the tax amounted to Rs. 3,03,373, while the incidence of taxation was Re. 0-2-11 per head of population, and Re. 1-7-10 per assessed house. The total income, including miscellaneous receipts, and the balance from the preceding year, was Rs. 4,11,860; the total expenditure was Rs. 3,38,648; leaving a balance of Rs. 73,212 at the credit of the towns at the close of the year.

12.—Military.

Volunteer movement.

During the year a detachment of Volunteers was formed at Jhánsi and attached to the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps. The organisation of a reserve force of armed Europeans and Eurasians in connection with the existing Volunteer force in these Provinces was under the consideration of Government; which resulted in the formation of the Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps and the Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps, the former numbering 179 members, and the latter 172. A band has been started by the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The aggregate strength of all arms rose from 2,282 to 2,358, excluding the numbers of the two reserve companies. The Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps failed to qualify for capitation grant. Of the officers and men on the rolls 62·75 per cent. were extra-efficients, 25·68 efficients, and 11·57 non-efficients. This is a small improvement on the previous year, when the figures were 60·91, 26·20, and 12·89 respectively; and the number of marksmen increased from 360 to 423. The Mussoorie Companies are still unable to show any marksmen owing to the range being limited to 500 yards; endeavour is being made, however, to obtain a 600 yards firing point. Of the 88 non-efficients in the Naini Tal Corps, 51 were absent from the station. The 4th Administrative Battalion shows 82 non-efficients out of a total strength of 331, or about 25 per cent. The battalion is a scattered one, and it is difficult to get the men together. Naini Tal still feels the want of another 1st class Instructor, the distances in the hills being so great that one Instructor cannot do justice to the several companies requiring his services. The financial condition of the different corps was sound, except the Gházipur Battalion, which shows an expenditure of Rs. 1,625 in excess of receipts. The Gházipur Light Horse rendered valuable assistance to the Civil Officers at Gházipur in maintaining peace between the Hindús and Muhammadans during the Rámlíla and Muharram festivals, and their services were cordially acknowledged by Government.

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS, 1888-89.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualification for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	9	25	226	260	9	25	226	260	...	17·08	...	...	...	107	65	88	107	65	88
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.	Kátgodám, Budaun, Moradabad, Aligarh, Saháranpur, and Rosa.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	14	13	108	135	14	13	108	135	...	20·52	...	...	...	93	22	20	93	22	20
Oudh Volunteer Rifles ...	Twelve as detailed below.*	1	6	1	8	5	7	25	37	27	40	335	402	32	47	360	439	19·00	22·31	33	4	...	233	168	1	266	172	1
II Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles,	Dehra, Meerut, and Aligarh,	...	3½	2	5½	...	...	...	...	18	33	264	315	18	33	264	315	...	27·50	...	...	...	152	126	29	152	126	29
Agra Volunteer Rifles ...	None	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	8	42	169	211	8	42	169	211	...	20·23	...	...	...	183	26	2	183	26	2
Thomason College Volunteer Rifles.	None	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	35	37	1	1	35	37	(The corps did not qualify, and were therefore not inspected.)										
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles,	None	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	55	61	3	3	55	61	...	59·10	...	...	...	51	2	8	51	2	8
III Administrative Battalion.																												
Allahabad Volunteer Rifles,	Bánda and Fatehpur ...	...	3	1	4	...	...	..	...	16	37	297	350	16	37	297	350	...	17·59	...	...	...	261	86	3	261	86	3
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh... ...	1	...	...	1	4	8	31	43	...	...	...	...	4	8	31	43	21·32	...	31	...	12	...	...	...	31	...	12
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles,	Jhánsi	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	13	114	133	6	13	114	133	...	31·00	...	...	...	88	27	18	88	27	18
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Hamírpur and Orai ...	1	...	...	1	3	6	34	43	...	...	...	...	3	6	34	43	12·20	...	37	1	5	...	...	...	37	1	5
IV Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Battalion ...	Benares, Gorakhpur, Gházipur, Basti, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Sonepur, and Lehra.	3	6	...	9	13	10	84	107	11	13	200	224	24	23	284	331	11·01	12·90	59	13	35	135	42	47	194	55	82
GRAND TOTAL ...		6	28½	8	42½	25	31	174	230	113	220	1,803	2,128	138	251	1,977	2,358	15·88	23·13	160	18	52	1,303	564	216	1,463	582	268

* Sitapur. Rae Bareli. Kheri. | Unao. Hardoi. Sultanpur. | Fyzabad. Bara Banki. Goshainganj. | Bahraich. Gonda. Mankapur.

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS, 1888-89—*(concluded)*.

Corps.	Detachments.	Musketry qualification. Figure of merit. Cavalry.	Figure of merit. Infantry.	Percentage of extra-efficients. Cavalry.	Percentage of extra-efficients. Infantry.	Number of marksmen. Cavalry.	Number of marksmen. Infantry.	Receipts. Balance of previous year.	Receipts. Receipts of the year.	Receipts. Total.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Administrative Battalion.												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps	...	...	153·89	...	41·15	...	41	1,848 2 4	4,675 3 6	6,523 5 10	6,213 0 3	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles ...	Kátgodám, Budaun Moradabad, Aligarh, Sahárunpur, and Rosa.	...	169·60	...	68·88	...	21	714 15 8	3,485 0 0	4,199 15 8	2,196 0 10	
Oudh Volunteer Rifles ...	Twelve as detailed on page 58...	151·72	152·76	89·18	57·96	7	59	6,271 13 5	12,673 8 9	18,945 6 2	14,011 12 10	
II Administrative Battalion.												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles ...	Dehra, Meerut, and Aligarh,	...	...	...	48·57	...	20	7,289 12 3	8,311 4 10	15,601 1 1	10,174 3 0	
Agra Volunteer Rifles ...	None	...	170·49	...	86·73	...	44	1,930 11 2	6,177 6 1	8,108 1 3	7,188 15 2	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifles.	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles ...	None	...	175·86	...	83·60	...	21	...	1,680 0 9	1,680 0 9	...	
III Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Volunteer Rifles ...	Bánda and Fatehpur ...	...	184·49	...	74·57	...	87	2,919 7 4	9,505 4 3	12,424 11 7	8,453 7 4	
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh	175·19	...	72·09	...	18	...	242 6 9	1,291 11 11	1,534 2 8	1,347 8 6	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles ...	Jhánsi	...	172·92	...	66·16	...	28	1,587 0 3	2,823 11 3	4,410 11 6	3,065 12 0	
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Hamírpur and Orai ...	187·42	...	86·04	...	21	...	...	1,631 9 11	1,631 9 11	1,631 9 11	
IV Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Battalion ...	Benares, Gorakhpur, Gházipur, Basti, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Sonepur, and Lehra.	158·15	158·36	55·14	60·26	26	30	1,480 1 8	4,321 6 10	5,801 8 6	7,002 1 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...		...	...	69·56	61·23	72	351	24,284 6 10	56,576 4 1	80,860 10 11	61,234 6 10	

13.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1)—*Village Records.*

Establishment.—Revisions of patwári establishments, for the purpose of equalising the areas of patwári circles, reducing the number of patwáris where possible, and improving the pay of the lowest grades, were effected during the year in some districts. The general effect was to decrease the number of patwáris in the North-Western Provinces from 21,862 to 21,693 and in Oudh from 9,236 to 8,717. No important change in the constitution or duties of kanúngo and patwári establishments was undertaken.

Examinations.—Annual examinations of kanúngos and candidates for kanúngoship were held at the head-quarters of each Division.

The results were as follows:—

	Total examined.	*Passed in full.*	*Passed in part.*	*Failed.*
Kanúngos	17	7	9	1
Assistant Kanúngos	19	10	7	2
Patwári teachers	3	2	1	...
Candidates	146	58	63	25
Total ...	185	77	80	28

Patwári schools.—The training school at Gorakhpur under the superintendence of Colonel Sandeman, Deputy Superintendent, Survey, trained a large number of patwáris and kanúngos in surveying and mensuration at a small cost and in very short time—averaging two months per man trained. Other schools also continued to be worked successfully, and the progress of education among patwáris in every district was steady. The total amount of fees realised during the year in the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 17,892 and the expenditure Rs. 14,242; in Oudh, the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,078 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,125. Taking the province as a whole, the cost was more than recovered by the fees realised.

Patwári forms.—The total cost of supplying patwári forms during the year amounted to Rs. 66,330, or about Rs. 2,000 less than in the preceding year. Revised forms of the more important village papers, which in the preceding year had been introduced in six districts of Oudh and had met with unqualified approval, were this year permanently introduced in all the districts of Oudh and experimentally in five districts of the North-Western Provinces. These forms greatly economize time and labour, and when introduced in all the districts of the united provinces they will bring down the total cost of patwári records to probably about Rs. 40,000.

Amendments and rulings.—The following amendments and rulings were sanctioned during the year:—

For the North-Western Provinces.

(1) The class of "new fallow" in the patwári's papers was made to include all fields that have lain fallow for three instead of two years in succession.

(2) Special field allowances to kanúngos are only to be passed to men of proved efficiency, and may be discontinued if efficiency be not sustained.

(3) Passed and qualified men are to be preferred in making appointments of assistant kanúngos.

(4) Patwári school teachers to be selected from among the principal teachers of town or tahsíli schools or from the subordinates of the Survey Department. The salary of the teachers was henceforth fixed at Rs. 25 per mensem.

(5) Transfers of proprietary rights to be reported by the patwári to the registrar kanúngo, but the patwári to enter in his register of proprietary holdings only those transfers on which orders have been passed by the Collector.

(6) The sadr kanúngo to be no longer restricted to cold weather tours, and to be responsible for examining the village maps and ascertaining that all required corrections have been made.

For Oudh.

(1) Column 2, rent-paying area of the village register, should represent the area in respect of which the rent is payable and recoverable during the year to which the figures relate.

(2) In the event of landlords disagreeing as to the nomination of a patwári the Deputy Commissioner may appoint.

Revision of settlement.—Settlement operations in Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar were actively prosecuted during the year and proceeded satisfactorily on the basis of the annual records of the patwáris corrected up to date. A special inquiry was made into the state of the maps in the Jhánsi district, with the result that a re-survey has been sanctioned on the cadastral system to be carried through by the patwáris and kanúngos trained and supervised by Colonel Sandeman, assisted by a small professional staff. Garhwál was also inspected, and a report on the measures to be taken preliminary to its re-settlement forwarded to the Board of Revenue.

Inspection.—Thirty-eight districts were inspected, among which were Kumaun, Garhwál, and the hill pargana of Dehra inspected this year for the first time. Notes of these inspections were forwarded both to the Board of Revenue and to the Commissioners of Divisions, so that negligence or irregularities are brought to prominent notice. In addition to this, Government has had under its consideration proposals for improving the accuracy of the patwári's papers through closer attention being paid to the subject by the district staff, and has also strengthened the subordinate inspecting staff of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. There is evidence in the inspection notes that the accuracy of the village records is progressing, and that the work of patwáris and kanúngos as a whole shows continued improvement.

(2)—*Agricultural Fairs.*

The principal agricultural fairs during the year were held at Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Etáwah, Mainpuri, Lalitpur, Bara Banki, Khairabad (in Sitapur), and Nawabganj (in Gonda). Excepting Etáwah, Lalitpur, and Mainpuri, dates of which severally clashed with those of Bara Banki, Bulandshahr, and Muttra, the dates of the several shows were this year so fixed as to afford sufficient time to the exhibitor and others to carry their goods with ease from one show to another. Taking everything into account the Aligarh show was the most successful of all; Meerut ranked next, while in regard to exhibits of agricultural produce Saháranpur was first, the total number of exhibits having amounted to 3,345. In addition to the exhibits of agricultural implements and produce ordinarily sent to the more important shows by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, a good collection of fine arts was this year sent to two shows from the Lucknow Museum.

(3)—*Agricultural Journal.*

The journal was published regularly every month throughout the year both in Urdu and Hindi. The number of subscribers at full rate for the former rose

from 70 to 75, while the subscribers for the latter numbered 22. In addition to this nearly 300 copies in Urdu and 175 copies in Hindi were printed for distribution among the agricultural correspondents of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture and the editors of vernacular papers; the latter copying freely all the important articles which appeared in the journal on various agricultural subjects.

(4)—*Forecasts.*

Forecasts of wheat, oil-seeds, and cotton crops were submitted by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture as in the preceding year, bulletins concerning each crop being regularly received from the members of the Agricultural Association and other principal zamíndárs of the province, who enrolled themselves as correspondents in 1884.

(5)—*Cawnpore Experimental Station.*

The monsoon rains were again unfavourable for farming operations, and with regard to the kharíf experimental plots it may be said generally that the season practically ruined the experiments. An important point, however, was made in the application of gypsum to indigo with what appears so far distinct advantage. A quantity of this mineral was also sent to Tirhoot for trial, results of which would appear to have been satisfactory from the fact that more gypsum has lately been indented for. Some of the chief points which the experiments with cold weather crops tended to establish were:—

1.—That the application of saltpetre has a more direct effect on straw than on grain.

2.—The most economical manure for which is farm-yard manure.

3.—When farm-yard manure cannot be obtained at a sufficiently cheap rate, green soiling with hemp is the most economical way of enriching the land.

4.—Various waste substances now neglected by the people give sufficiently good results when used as manure.

5.—A moderately deep ploughing of five inches gives better results than deeper ploughings of six and nine inches.

6.—Feeding cattle with cake and applying their manure to the land is more economical than applying the cake direct.

(6)—*Demonstration Farm.*

The Demonstration Farm at Meerut was during the whole year managed by Chaudhri Debi Singh, Rai Bahadur, assisted by an Overseer, whose services were lent to him from the Experimental Station, Cawnpore. All the operations were conducted on the same lines as in the preceding year. Credit is due to this intelligent native landowner for his efforts to extend the cultivation of the useful variety of wheat known as Muzaffarnagar wheat throughout the Meerut district. A large quantity of this wheat is annually grown on the farm and sold at reasonable rates as seed grain to cultivators.

(7)—*Enclosure of waste land.*

In the two Cawnpore plots of úsar land the trees which were reported as doing well last year continued to thrive. In the plot which is treated by cultivation and on which stock is kept on commercial principles, six acres more was reclaimed during the year, making in all 30 acres (out of the whole plot of 54 acres) under cultivation. Of these 15 acres have been let to cultivators at Rs. 7 an acre; in the preceding year only five acres were let at Rs. 6 an acre. On the two plots of úsar in the Aligarh district sections have been marked out for observing and registering the changes brought about by conservation in the character of the herbage. The improvement in the grasses appears to be very marked; but as regards trees, all attempts to sow and plant them have hitherto been fruitless: the few young trees

still alive being stunted and sickly. Some portions of the land are being flooded by canal water, and appear to improve under this treatment.

(8)—*Agricultural improvements in Court of Wards' Estates.*

This section is now blank, the Special Engineer being no longer entertained, and the department having now no direct connection with such improvements.

(9)—*Distribution of wheat.*

Nearly 390 maunds of selected Muzaffarnagar wheat and a small quantity of Buxar wheat was distributed during the year by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. Very encouraging reports have been received from persons to whom Muzaffarnagar wheat was supplied, and there is reason to believe that cultivation of this specially fine soft variety is now spreading in almost every district of the province.

(10)—*Ploughing Fairs.*

The trained ploughmen whom it has been customary for the Department in previous years to send to selected districts in order to give practical demonstrations to cultivators of the use and value of improved ploughs, were this year, with a view to keep down expenditure, not sent. From the Experimental Station, however, some 67 ploughs were either let out or gratuitously lent on trial to applicants, and the services of trained ploughmen were lent to eight zamíndárs to instruct the tenants on their estates.

(11)—*Boring Apparatus.*

Boring apparatus and the services of apprentices trained for the purpose were freely lent to zamíndárs and to Managers of Court of Wards' estates; 124 borings were made during the year.

(12)—*Museum.*

The additions to the Museum and its Library during the past year were numerous, and some of them very valuable. Various improvements were effected in arranging and exhibiting the collections. The number of visitors registered by the turnstile was 206,128, or less by about 80,000 than the estimated attendance of former years.

(13)—*Sahárunpur Gardens.*

Excessive rainfall occurred in September, and a violent storm uprooted numerous trees in the gardens; the winter was, however, mild and unusually free from frost, so that the season on the whole was favourable.

The financial results of the year were very satisfactory. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 16,120; adding to this the cost of seeds and plants distributed to Soldiers' gardens and the saving to Government by use of the drugs grown at the gardens, the total revenue of the gardens amounted to Rs. 21,093 against an expenditure of Rs. 18,910.

The rose garden was enlarged, and a plot of waste brought under tillage. The fruit crop was above the average, and its sale yielded a good return. The number of plants and cuttings distributed during the year was larger than in the preceding year, and the demand for acclimatized seeds shows a good increase. The demand for gardeners trained in the gardens was in excess of the number trained, and the high wages which they obtained show the esteem in which they are held by the public. Interesting experiments were conducted with foreign varieties of sugarcane and wheat and huskless barley for malting purposes; a number of exotic fruit trees and vines were also under observation. The utility of the mesquit bean as a fodder tree and of the paper mulberry for plantation on úsar land deserve special mention among the plants under experiment and observation.

(14)—*Lucknow Gardens.*

The general management of the gardens and the financial results of the year are highly creditable to the Superintendent. The total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 12,236 against Rs. 11,063 in the previous year, and the total expenditure to Rs. 14,897 against Rs. 14,460.

The extreme heat and dryness of May and June, 1888, proved fatal to some fruit trees, and the rains of February and March, 1889, ruined the experimental crops of wheat. The yield of fruit, however, was generally good.

Some plots of land under exhausted fruit trees were cleared, manured, and re-planted, and the cultivation of new varieties of the peach, orange, and lemon tribes continued to receive attention. Flower culture was steadily prosecuted, and the sale of ornamental plants and trees was greater than in any previous year. The combined eucalyptus and date plantation was unfortunate in the loss of a large number of date trees and in the destruction of eucalyptus seedlings by white-ants. The results of the paper-making experiment with the bark of the paper mulberry show that the prospects of making the cultivation of this tree pay are small; its culture will, however, be kept up for the present.

The demand for trained gardeners continues here also as in Saháranpur, and a number of boys are in training.

(15)—*Arboriculture.*

Avenues.—During the year under report the length of roads under operation was 3,570 miles, of which 3,301 were old and 269 new.

This shows an increase of 260 miles against 3,310 of last year's.

The expenditure on account of old and new works was Rs. 53,008, or Rs. 2,586 less than that of 1887-88. The average expenditure per mile was Rs. 14-13-9, against Rs. 16-12-9 of last year.

The total length of roads provided with trees up to the end of the year was 4,583 miles, and the total number of trees planted during the year was 87,062.

The following table will show the length of avenues under operation and the number of trees planted during 1888-89 in each Division :—

Division.	Length of avenues under operation during 1888-89.	Total length of avenues at the end of 1887-88.	Length of avenues planted during 1888-89.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1888-89.	Total number of trees planted during 1888-89.
Meerut	429	450	34	484	19,533
Agra	738	446	21	467	21,885
Rohilkhand	436	801	26	827	4,229
Allahabad	532	627	56	687	9,478
Benares	322	611	36	647	8,721
Jhánsi	320	313	22	335	7,096
Kumaun	31	69	...	69	942
Lucknow	169	298	28	326	1,719
Sitapur	315	201	19	220	2,737
Fyzabad	207	326	18	344	5,992
Rae Bareli	71	172	9	181	4,730
Total ...	3,570	4,314	269	4,583	87,062

Groves.—Seventy-one groves were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,222, covering an area of about 524 acres.

Nurseries.—The total number of nurseries maintained during the year was 189 against 213 in the preceding year. The difference is due to the fact that 34 nurseries have been closed and 10 new nurseries established during the year.

The number of trees in the nurseries including the balance of previous year was 485,019, out of which 182,603 were taken out, leaving a balance of 302,416.

The total cost under this head was Rs. 9,885 against Rs. 11,081 in the preceding year.

Financial Resumé.—The budget grant for 1888-89 was Rs. 70,000 and the expenditure was Rs. 66,989, or Rs. 3,962 less than that of the previous year.

The receipts for the year were estimated at Rs. 39,000. But the actual income was Rs. 47,084, or Rs. 14,194 in excess of the last year.

The receipts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Moradabad, Pilibhít, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Benares, Unao, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh districts cover more than their total expenditure.

The following table will show the receipts and expenditure of each Division :—

Division.	*Receipts.*			*Expenditure.*			
	Lopping and felling.	Fruits, grass, &c.	Total.	Avenues.	Groves and nurseries.	Lopping and felling.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	14,906	612	15,518	9,429	1,934	89	11,452
Agra	3,545	1,046	4,591	8,347	1,879	678	10,904
Rohilkhand ...	6,354	3,772	10,126	6,866	971	280	8,117
Allahabad ...	5,871	1,538	7,409	8,139	2,629	452	11,220
Benares	1,707	1,800	3,507	4,576	1,051	251	5,878
Jhánsi	238	573	811	7,967	808	22	8,797
Kumaun	...	...	...	200	648	...	848
Lucknow	1,218	721	1,934	1,575	1,248	45	2,868
Sitapur	422	25	447	1,880	460	25	2,365
Fyzabad	1,108	136	1,244	2,054	232	...	2,286
Rae Bareli ...	931	463	1,394	1,975	248	31	2,254
Total ...	36,295	10,686	47,084	53,008	12,108	1,873	66,989
Transferred from Public Works Department.	...	108					

The native gentry of Meerut, Etáwah, Cawnpore, Sháhjahánpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Unao, and Kheri appear to have taken a good deal of interest in the matter, and trees have been planted and maintained on the public roads in a good many instances by the co-operation of private persons.

FORESTS.

The areas of the reserved forests in square miles at the beginning and close of the year are given on the margin. In the Oudh Circle there was no change. The reduction of 12 square miles in the Naini Tal Division of the Central Circle was due to the re-calculation of the area from the four-inch maps and the exclusion of demarcated village lands within forest bounds formerly included within the gross forest area. The small increase of 492 acres in the School Circle was occasioned by the inclusion, on the one hand, of the Bandla, Kothali, and Raura forests in Jaunsár (508 acres), and by a reduction, on the other, of 16 acres in Dehra Dún, the revised areas given in the working plan having been adopted.

Area of reserved forests in square miles.

Circles.	1st April, 1888.	31st March, 1889.
Central	1,604	1,592
Oudh	1,203	1,203
School	800½	801
Total ...	3,607½	3,596

The boundaries of the Central Circle were as a rule in good order; but in both the Jhánsi and Ganges Divisions much new demarcation was required. The

survey in the Jhánsi Division brought to light several discrepancies which were under settlement, and additional pillars were being built. In the Oudh Circle the greater portion of the boundaries was inspected by Divisional Officers: nearly 20 miles of new ditching were completed, and 65 miles of the Nepál boundary cleared. By the introduction of the railway into the Kheri district the value of land had increased, and it was said that landlords were combining to dispute the forest boundary. Three cases occurred during the year. The Nepál authorities again did little to keep the boundary clear on their side; in the Gonda Division they did nothing to keep clear the stipulated 30 feet. This has been the subject of separate correspondence. In the School Circle the majority of the boundary pillars were in good order, the others were under repair or being re-built. Of the 703 miles of artificial boundary, 634 miles were inspected and found in good order. Two of the boundary disputes with adjoining proprietors have been decided; but there were a few others which were under inquiry. The inner demarcation of the Jaunsár forests cost Rs. 1,700. The total expenditure in the three Circles on account of demarcation was Rs. 6,804,* as compared with Rs. 4,852 in the previous year.

Circles.	Rs.
* Central ...	2,925
Oudh ...	1,566
School ...	2,313

Surveys, Working Plans, &c.—The expenditure under this head in each Circle, compared with that of the preceding year, was as follows:—

Circle.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central	319	230
Oudh	1,640	7,676
School	4,140	279
Total ...	6,099	8,185

In the Central Circle, the boundary of the proposed reserve in Gagar-Niglat has been surveyed, and the field work in Dolwar—Morar forests (Naini Tal Division) has been completed. In the Udepur and Chandi forests (Ganges Division) the revision of the boundary has been completed. Colonel Sandeman's Revenue Survey Party in Jhánsi has undertaken the survey on an eight-inch scale of the forests in that district, and most of the boundaries had been surveyed by the close of the season. In the Lalitpur Division only did the forests of this Circle remain unsurveyed, and as the Revenue Survey Party was making a traverse survey of the district in connection with Jhánsi, the Conservator purposed applying for a survey of the forests in the district. The Kohtri plan of operations was under preparation. The Ganges working plan and the Rehar five-year plan of operations were sanctioned during the year. In the Oudh Circle there were no working plans for the Pilibhít, Bhira, Bahraich, and Gonda forests. The Kheri working plan had been completed, and was under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Forests. The Gorakhpur plan was under preparation. In the School Circle, the Dehra Dún working plan came into force during the year. The Saháranpur plan had not been framed. The plans of the Tehri-Garhwál leased forests, the Deoban Range, and the Mandali forest as modified, were sanctioned during the year. The proposal of the Conservator to lease and manage departmentally certain forests, lying within the Chakráta Cantonment, was not approved by the Military authorities. Mr. Hearle's working plan of the Jannsár chír forests was still with the Inspector-General.

The value of these plans is undoubted. Without them Government has no real information as to the value of its forests, the prudence or improvidence of the management, and the measures desirable on a considerate forecast of the capacities of individual forests and the requirements of the several markets. A large amount of valuable work has been done for these Provinces in this branch of Forest

administration during the last five years; but the Lieutenant-Governor has had occasion more than once to comment on the excessive length and elaboration of the plans submitted for his approval. The markets of India do not present a very steady or constant demand, and the plans are apt to err in the anticipation that these markets will adapt themselves precisely to those measures which the Surveying Officer indicates as most advantageous in theory to the development and progress of the forest. This mistake was illustrated in a very marked manner in the report this year from the School Circle. In a Circle where scientific requirements and practical knowledge should have been most skilfully adjusted, it appeared that in the first year of the Dehra working plan the prescribed thinnings could not be carried out, because the establishment of Range Officers was inadequate; and the prescriptions for working a bamboo forest failed for some other reason not stated. Again, in Kansra the timber marked by the working plan was unsaleable, and other wood had to be substituted. It is quite possible that in all these cases the deviation from the working plan was right and proper; but if it was so, these incidents are an illustration of the necessity of making the plans simple and to some degree elastic, and of carefully considering beforehand how far the professional scheme of improvement may be varied to meet the changing condition of the market.

Establishment.—The Conservator of the Central Circle remarked that he hoped that the scheme for revising the upper subordinate establishment of Sub-Assistant Conservators and Rangers would soon be sanctioned. The 22 ranges in the Circle were in charge of four rangers and 18 foresters. In the Oudh Circle the re-organisation of the subordinate staff was sanctioned by the Government of India after the close of the year, and the revision was to have effect from the 1st October, 1889; but this Conservator was also of opinion that the forests could not be fully worked without a strengthening of the superior staff. In the School Circle the seven rangers were said to have done excellent work. The foresters, some of whom were in charge of ranges, were well reported on, except one, who was reduced to a lower grade. The forest guards generally did well: a few had to be punished by dismissal, for conniving at theft and bribery. One forester obtained the forester's certificate, and several of the students not belonging to the Circle were temporarily attached to Dehra Dún and Jaunsár Divisions.

Breaches of forest law.—The following table gives the principal details:—

Prosecution for breaches of forest law.

Circle.	Cases before the Courts.	Prosecutions.				Cases compounded.	
		Convictions.		Acquittals.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of persons.	Amount received in compensation.
							Rs.
Central	48	36	116	11	55	872	2,548
Oudh	74	70	142	4	14	253	1,280
School	10	7	12	3	4	198	808
Total ...	132	113	270	18	73	1,323	4,636
Total for 1887-88	162	126	244	33	100	1,379	4,414

There was again a decrease in the number of cases brought before the Courts compared with the previous year. In the Garhwál and Ganges Divisions the changes in the rules for bamboo-cutting worked well, and led to a decrease in the

number of cases. There was one bad case of deliberate firing of the Horai forests in the Kumaun Division, for which six months' imprisonment was awarded. In the Oudh Circle the greater number of cases were for unauthorised felling and illicit grazing in Bahraich and Gonda. In cases compounded there was a small increase compared with the previous year. In the School Circle the number of cases had doubled; five of these were cases of theft of sleepers in the Jaunsár Division. The other cases were concerned with unauthorised fellings, injury to forests by fires, and illicit grazing. The relations between the Department and the inhabitants of neighbouring villages were reported to be generally good

Forest fires.—The following statement compares the fire-conservancy operations of the year with those of 1888:—

Fire conservancy operations.

Circle.		Area attempted to be protected.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failure.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ...	1887-88 ...	407,841	400,694	7,147	1·78	17,935	8·44
	1888-89 ...	427,212	424,615	2,597	0·60	18,819	8·45
Oudh ...	1887-88 ...	487,819	451,577	36,242	8·02	13,719	5·39
	1888-89 ...	487,919	437,213	50,706	10·39	11,525	4·53
School ...	1887-88 ...	396,381	377,623	18,758	4·96	7,353	3·7
	1888-89 ...	399,660	368,020¼	31,639¾	7·90	6,507	3·12
Total ...	1887-88 ...	1,292,041	1,229,894	62,147	5·05	39,007	5·8
	1888-89 ...	1,314,791	1,229,848¼	84,942¾	6·42	36,851	5·38

These figures show an increase of 22,700 acres to the area under fire conservancy; and 6½ per cent. of the area attempted to be protected was burnt, compared with 5 per cent. in the previous year. The area actually protected diminished in the Oudh and School Circles, and increased by 24,000 acres in the Central Circle. The cost of protection was about the same, though the Oudh Circle showed a small decrease. The late winter rains and the early break of the monsoon reduced the risk of fire considerably. Fires in the Naini Tal Division were diminished by the completion of new and in some cases widened fire lines. In the Garhwál and Ganges Divisions the rates were lowered. In Jhánsi and Lalitpur the continued success was most satisfactory, while the expenditure was almost nominal. In the Oudh Circle there were few fires, except in the Bahraich and Pilibhít Divisions. The most serious fire of the season was in the Bahraich Division, where 19,200 acres of the Nisháangara block were burnt; but fortunately, owing to the density of the forest, the damage was not great. In connection with this fire, one man was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and two to one month each. The other large fire was in block No. 3 of the Gonda Division: 2,986 acres were burnt. The fire came from the Nepál forests, notwithstanding the representation made by the Government of India to the Nepál Darbár the previous year. The fires in Pilibhít were so numerous as to call for special remark, but did little harm. In the School Circle there were two extensive fires in the Kalianpur and Koelpura blocks in the Dún Division; both crossed the Siwáliks from the Saháranpur side, and showed the necessity for an efficient fire line along the ridge of the Siwáliks. In the Saháranpur Division the areas burnt exceeded those of the previous year by 11,240 acres. Of the 16 fires in this division 12 were evidently incendiary. The most serious was that of the 28th May and the two following days in the Barkala and Kaluwála blocks of the Western Range, where the grass was set fire to in several places: this fire extended over 20,000 acres. The efforts of the District and Forest authorities to discover the authors of these repeated fires failed, and strong measures are necessary to put a stop to this very serious and organised mischief. The suspension of the grazing privileges of certain villages was approved by Government. In the Jaunsár Division the result was very favourable: the failures amounting to only 532 acres, compared with 1,114 acres in the previous year.

Grazing.—The receipts under this head rose from Rs. 89,220 in the previous year to Rs. 1,02,728 in the year under review. There were still arrears in the Saháranpur district, amounting to Rs. 3,220. In the Central Circle the area closed to grazing was 27·89 per cent. of the total forest area, in the Oudh Circle 44·59 per cent., and in the School Circle it was 29½ per cent. Throughout the Central Circle grazing was light, and the charges almost nominal, being 5·26 pies per acre. The Oudh Circle afforded grazing for 330,754 cattle; the dues were realised without trouble; and the collection would in future be simplified by the introduction of the plan successfully followed in Saháranpur and Dehra of a periodical settlement with the head-men of villages. The School Conservator reported that the recovery of the grazing fees in his Circle presented no difficulty; and the Gújars had ceased to trouble, since they were permitted to lop certain specified kinds of trees and climbers on payment of an extra rupee per buffalo. The completion of these arrangements certainly helped to improve the relations of the country-people and the officers of the Department.

Natural and artificial reproduction.—In the Central Circle there was a heavy and general fall of sál seed and an absence of seed in the chír forests, and there was no severe frost. Bamboos seeded more extensively than in ordinary years in the Ganges Division and Garhwál; but there was no general seeding in any part of Kumaun. In Oudh the natural reproduction in the closed forests was very good, except in parts of Bahraich and Gonda. The protection from fire was everywhere most marked in an improvement in the soil, the existing young growth, and the appearance of numerous seedlings. In the School Circle the sál tree seeded fairly well and the chír seedlings all over the hills were doing well, especially where protected from fire and grazing. In many of the raus shisham seedlings were appearing and doing excellently under the shelter of fire protection. The reproduction of the kharsu oak was also satisfactory. The seedling of deodár was not general, and as in the Central Circle there was no chír seed. The expenditure under artificial reproduction in each Circle is given on the margin. In the Central Circle artificial reproduction in regular plantations was confined to the hill forests, where the demand was out-growing the resources. Fair success had been attained, and no unnecessary work was attempted. The Ránikhet nursery continued to be well and economically managed by Mr. Craw, and in many cases he had supplied gardeners trained at Chaubattia. In the Oudh Circle the sissu plantations in the Gorakhpur Division had increased and were doing well, except the Madhaulia plantation. In the School Circle the sissu plantations were not thriving in some parts, nor were the sál plantations in the Dún, and most of these will be abandoned. In Jaunsár the blank areas in the nurseries were re-planted and some new nurseries were made. Several specimens of the Scotch pine had been planted and were doing well. The cutting of creepers was continued in all Circles.

Circles.	Rs.
Central	3,050
Oudh	2,502
School	1,735

Communication and buildings.—The expenditure incurred on communications and buildings during the year is given in the following form:—

Circles.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditur of the year
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central	35,028	16,651	470	52,149	2·0
Oudh	16,494	12,316	1,072	29,882	8·1
School	6,629	13,728	198	20,555	7·7
Total ...	58,151	42,695	1,740	1,02,586	12·2
Total for 1887-88 ...	46,531	43,147	2,372	92,100	11·1

The outlay in the Central Circle was larger than in the previous year; 108 miles of new cart and bridle-roads and pathways were made, and 1,534 miles kept in repair; 31 new buildings were constructed, providing accommodation for officers and subordinates, and 125 were repaired. The most important works were 17 miles of cart-road in Kumaun to open out the Kalannia nadi forests, and six miles in Garhwál to serve the Adnála basin of the north Patli Dún. In the Oudh Circle 147½ miles of new roads were made, and seven wooden bridges were constructed in the Bahraich forests. Two sets of out-houses were erected for the rest-houses in the Bhira sub-division, and a large shed for the storage of grass for the Lucknow market. In Gonda a second class rest-house with its out-offices was completed during the year, and in the Gorahkpur Division the offices at Chaumukha. Wells for drinking purposes were also in hand. In the School Circle several new roads and bridges were under construction, and the usual repairs were executed. Under buildings, the largest expenditure was on account of the divisional buildings at Chakráta. Except in the School Circle, the expenditure was higher than in the previous year. The construction of roads in forests which are newly opened to the market was of course essential; and provision was needed for the shelter and accommodation of the servants of the Department.

Yield and working.—The following abstract of Forms Nos. 54 and 55 exhibits the timber, fuel, and minor produce "removed" from the forests during the year, and the agency by which it was removed:—

	Cubic feet (000s omitted).							
	Class.				*By whom removed.*			
	Total outturn.	Selection fellings.	Clearances.	Thinnings.	Government agency.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.
Central Circle.								
Timber ...	10,01,	6,98,	3,03,	...	13,	6,72,	47,	2,68,
Firewood ...	14,16	3,64,	10,52,	...	2,79,	8,39,	1,96,	1,
Minor produce...	Rs. 1,61,178	...	...	...	Rs. 4,411	Rs. 1,51,401	Rs. 1,234	Rs. 4,132
Oudh Circle.								
Timber ...	24,62,	2,59,	21,31,	70,	3,57,	5,26,	13,89,	1,88,
Firewood ...	16,66,	...	12,92,	3,73,	2,76,	8,20,	4,44,	1,24,
Minor produce...	Rs. 1,12,321	...	...	...	Rs. 11,274	Rs. 85,855	Rs. 10,820	Rs. 4,372
School Circle.								
Timber ...	7,83,	5,62,	12,	2,08,	2,57,	4,27,	3,	95,
Firewood ...	25,57,	1,25,	21,50,	2,82,	4,27,	4,61,	...	16,68,
Minor produce...	Rs. 62,983	...	...	...	Rs. 945	Rs. 53,700	...	Rs. 8,338
Gross total.								
Timber ...	42,46,	15,19,	24,46,	2,78,	6,27,	16,25,	14,39,	5,51,
Firewood ...	56,39,	4,89,	44,94,	6,55,	9,82,	21,20,	6,40,	17,93,
Minor produce...	Rs. 3,36,482	...	...	...	Rs. 16,630	Rs. 2,90,956	Rs. 12,054	Rs. 16,842

Timber to the amount of 4,246,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 5,639,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 3,36,482 were removed from the forests during the year. For the previous year the corresponding figures were: timber 5,108,000 cubic feet; fuel 6,281,000; and minor produce Rs. 3,47,392. These figures include grants of produce to free grantees and right-holders, and both the amounts and value of the produce thus given are uncertain. Omitting the two last columns of the above table, the removals by Government agency and by purchasers during the last two years are thus contrasted:—

		Cubic feet (000s omitted).					
		Government agency.			*Purchasers.*		
		Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.
Timber ...	1887-88 ...	15,	4,12,	2,88,	5,81,	4,28,	5,91,
	1888-89 ...	13,	3,57,	2,57,	6,72,	5,26,	4,27,
Firewood ...	1887-88 ...	2,08,	2,86,	4,46,	9,78,	11,91,	3,70,
	1888-89 ...	2,79,	2,76,	4,27,	8,39,	8,20,	4,61,

Compared with the figures of 1887-88 the output of timber by Government agency was smaller in all three Circles; but that of timber removed by purchasers was greater in all but the School Circle. The removal of fuel by Government agency increased in the Central and decreased in the Oudh and School Circles; removal by purchasers increased in the School and decreased in the Central and Oudh Circles. In other words, there was a diminution in the output both of timber and fuel, and the most marked features of the year were the continued substitution of private for Government agency in the timber operations of the Oudh Circle, and the development of Government agency in the fuel business of the Central Circle.

The following statement, abstracted from Appendix A, shows the number of trees felled in each Circle, whether by Government agency, contractors, or grantees, and classifies them according as they fall under "selection fellings" of mature trees, or "thinnings," or "clearances:"—

Statement of trees felled.

Circle.		*Selection fellings.*		*Thinnings.*		*Clearances.*		*Total.*	
		Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.
Central ...	1888-89...	74,814	959,000	...	...	14,545	94,000	89,359	1,053,000
	1887-88...	50,064	776,000	2,421	1,000	7,000	26,000	59,490	803,000
School ...	1888-89...	11,491	813,000	215,347	476,000	20,053	59,000	246,891	1,349,000
	1887-88...	13,716	985,000	67,767	271,000	3,830	13,000	85,313	1,269,000
Oudh ...	1888-89...	3,317	259,000	286,329	444,000	916,375	3,424,000	1,206,021	4,128,000
	1887-88...	5,568	364,000	130,594	313,000	1,449,738	5,137,000	1,585,900	5,814,000

In the Central Circle there was a large increase under "selection fellings" and "thinnings," due to fellings of old unsound trees covering or injuring advance growth, and to strip or coppice cuttings in Rehar under the recently approved plan of operations. In the School Circle there was a decrease under "selection fellings," but a very large increase under "thinnings" and "clearances," occasioned mainly by the extended operations in the Dún under the working plan. In the Oudh Circle there was a decrease under "selection fellings" and "clearances" and an increase under "thinnings." A smaller number of sál and assina trees was cut down, and the demand for firewood in the Pilibhít and Kheri districts was lessened.

The value of timber and fuel in stock in the departmental depôts at the beginning and end of the year is shown in the following abstract from Form No. 57:—

Depôt stocks of timber firewood.

Circle.		*At beginning.*			*At end.*		
		Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
				Rs.			Rs.
Central ...	Timber ...	C. ft.	8,750	655	C. ft.	7,654	427
	Firewood ...	Mds.	354	31	Mds.	846	77
Oudh ...	Timber ...	C. ft.	1,402,280	4,04,802	C. ft.	1,300,495	475,461
	Firewood ...	Mds.	159,170	26,225	Mds.	65,772	9,905
School ...	Timber ...	C. ft.	139,526	1,12,924	C. ft.	147,255	100,863
	Firewood ...	"	227,478	22,044	"	170,952	11,772

The Central Circle shows the smallest stock of timber, which is a consequence of closing departmental timber works; but, as noticed above, the fuel operations were increased by the demands of the Commissariat. The value of timber in stock in the Oudh Circle increased by the sale of inferior timber; although the cubical contents were lower, the value of the timber was higher. The accumulated stock of firewood was worked off by better arrangements for sale both at Lucknow and Bahramghát. In the School Circle, on the other hand, though there was an increase in the cubical contents of timber in stock, there was a decrease in value. The number of metre-gauge sleepers and of deodár and pine scantlings on hand in the Jaunsár Division was very large. The Commissariat at Chakráta and the Roorkee Workshops increased their consumption of firewood.

The produce of the forests and its estimated value is abstracted from appendix B as follows :—

		(000s OMITTED FROM CUBIC FEET AND RUPEES.)					
		Central Circle.		*Oudh Circle.*		*School Circle.*	
		Cubic feet.	Rupees.	Cubic feet.	Rupees.	Cubic feet.	Rupees.
Timber..	1888-89,	1,001,	3,08,	2,462,	4,10,	783,	3,25,
	1887-88,	721,	2,77,	3,240,	5,05,	1,029,	3,24,
Firewood	1888-89,	1,416,	63,	1,666,	36,	2,557,	93,
	1887-88,	1,426,	51,	2,574,	40,	2,775,	1,05,
Grazing and minor produce.	1888-89,	...	1,61,	...	1,12,	...	63,
	1887-88,	...	1,60,	...	1,83,	...	55,

There was an increase under all heads in the Central Circle. In Oudh there was a decrease under all heads. Under timber it was due to lessened fellings; so also under firewood the supplies from the forests were deliberately reduced owing to the large stock on hand. The decrease in grazing dues was said to be nominal, and caused by a difference of calculation in the free grazing of rightholders. In the School Circle the value of the outturn was practically the same as that of the previous year.

Financial results.—The financial results of the year's operations are shown in the appended forms :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Circles.	*Receipts.*					*Expenditure.*					*Surplus.*				
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	4,92,897	4,43,183	5,79,023	4,80,450	5,22,832	2,61,912	2,54,479	2,77,117	2,27,543	2,54,400	2,30,585	1,78,654	3,00,906	2,22,907	2,78,438
Oudh ...	7,77,031	6,61,712	6,58,674	4,29,270	5,30,654	5,50,759	5,03,197	3,75,120	3,14,489	3,16,879	2,26,203	1,78,515	2,83,554	1,15,481	2,22,775
School ...	2,02,801	2,36,640	3,36,889	3,57,064	3,90,815	2,07,482	2,06,843	2,67,343	2,77,592	2,67,470	95,369	1,29,807	69,516	79,472	1,22,945
Total ...	15,72,819	14,61,494	15,73,556	12,47,384	14,83,802	10,20,153	9,74,519	9,19,580	8,20,574	8,38,749	5,52,217	4,86,976	6,53,976	4,17,810	6,24,053

Receipts and expenditure under the headings of departmental timber operations, other revenue, and formation, &c., of forests.

Circles.		Departmental timber operations.			Other revenue.			Formation, protection, and improvements.	Net surplus.
		Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1887-88 ...	43,748	37,295	6,453	4,16,702	99,278	3,17,424	1,00,970	2,22,907
	1888-89 ...	50,668	31,489	19,179	4,82,165	1,09,687	3,72,478	1,13,224	2,78,433
Oudh ...	1887-88 ...	2,37,965	1,64,309	73,656	1,91,905	71,801	1,20,104	78,329	1,15,431
	1888-89 ...	3,25,267	1,49,040	1,76,227	2,14,387	78,346	1,36,041	89,493	2,22,775
School ...	1887-88 ...	2,28,279	1,40,581	87,698	1,28,885	31,632	97,153	1,05,379	79,472
	1888-89 ...	2,46,215	1,50,359	95,856	1,44,100	30,487	1,13,613	86,624	1,22,845
Total ...	1887-88 ...	5,09,992	3,42,185	1,67,807	7,37,492	2,02,711	5,34,681	2,84,678	4,17,810
	1888-89 ...	6,22,150	3,30,888	2,91,262	8,40,652	2,18,520	6,22,132	2,89,341	6,24,053

Details of receipts under principal heads.

Circles.	Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency.		Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.		Confiscated drift and waif wood.		Forests not managed by Government.		Miscellaneous.		Total.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	43,749	50,668	4,05,682	4,77,562	1,232	1,376	...	...	9,787	3,226	5,32,833
Oudh ...	2,32,733	1,22,559	1,75,396	13,768	10,709	5,613	...	...	11,032	4,016	1,45,956
School ...	2,28,280	1,23,152	1,05,924	2,653	4,634	2,692	14,399	3,417	3,827	3,530	1,35,444
Total ...	5,04,762	2,96,379	6,87,002	4,93,983	16,575	9,681	14,399	3,417	24,646	10,772	8,14,232

Expenditure on conservancy and works.

Circles.		Timber and other produce removed by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.	Confiscated, drift, and waif wood.	Rent on leased forests.	Live-stock, stores, tools, and plant.	Communications and buildings.	Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central...	1887-88...	27,735	23,002	...	994	9,391	44,361	23,029	846	1,29,358
	1888-89...	22,803	23,759	...	610	10,859	52,149	26,071	2,208	1,38,459
Oudh ...	1887-88...	1,40,692	13,608	3,582	...	7,036	23,232	22,207	3,562	2,13,919
	1888-89...	1,22,559	13,768	5,613	...	6,560	29,882	28,895	4,016	2,11,293
School ...	1887-88...	1,18,966	1,683	4,569	11,501	4,095	24,508	19,553	* 5,801	1,90,676
	1888-89...	1,23,152	2,653	2,692	11,150	4,018	20,555	17,056	† 6,947	1,88,223
Total ...	1887-88...	2,87,393	38,293	8,151	12,495	20,522	92,101	64,789	10,209	5,33,953
	1888-89...	2,68,514	40,180	8,305	11,760	21,437	1,02,586	72,022	13,171	5,37,975

* Includes Rs. 2,334, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.
† Includes Rs. 3,417, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.

Expenditure on establishment.

Circles.	Salaries.		Travelling allowance.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	91,747	97,885	11,675	12,767	4,763	5,290	1,08,185	1,15,942
Oudh ...	81,437	86,644	13,452	13,709	5,630	5,232	1,00,519	1,05,585
School ...	72,727	67,122	9,192	6,807	4,997	5,319	86,916	79,248
Total ...	2,45,911	2,51,651	34,319	33,283	15,390	15,841	2,95,620	3,00,775

The receipts of the three Circles amounted to Rs. 14,62,802 against Rs. 12,47,384 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 8,38,749 against Rs. 8,29,574. The net surplus was Rs. 6,24,053, or Rs. 2,06,243 in advance of the last year; and, with the exception of the year 1886-87 (Rs. 6,53,976), the largest surplus since 1883-84. In the Central Circle there was a large demand for timber, especially for green first class sál: it was so brisk that exports had to be checked in order to keep within the working plans. The demand for railway sleepers fell off. There was a considerable increase in the Naini Tal Division, attributed especially to the movement of troops raising the demand for fuel: building timber was also in considerable demand. The large increase in the Oudh Circle was attributed to the larger sales at Bahramghát, the sale of standing timber, poles, &c., from the strip fellings for the past two years in the Bahraich Division, and to the more lively demand for timber owing to the reduced importations from Nepál. There were also large sales of firewood from the stock in hand. The demand for baib grass for paper manufacture also increased, and arrangements were made for its sale to the mills in Calcutta. In the School Circle better prices obtained, especially at the auction sales, during the year, and the demand for timber was great both from the Government for building purposes at Chakráta and for the Canal Department, and from private purchasers. A large quantity of drift timber on the Ganges was sold, and brought in better prices. A bill for Rs. 13,606 for sleepers supplied to the Rájputána and Malwa Railway remained unpaid at the close of the year, which would have increased the surplus by this amount.

As regards the financial results of each Circle, the receipts of the Central Circle amounted to Rs. 5,32,832 against Rs. 4,60,450 in the previous year; the charges were Rs. 2,54,400 against Rs. 2,37,543, and the surplus Rs. 2,78,433 against Rs. 2,22,907. Of the gross receipts, departmental operations yielded Rs. 50,668 against Rs. 43,748. The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 22,803 against Rs. 37,295. The revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 4,82,165 against Rs. 4,16,702, the chief items being timber Rs. 3,10,872 against Rs. 2,41,775. The only decrease was under bamboos; and this was occasioned by the steps taken during the last two years to compel a strict rotation in the cutting of bamboos. The immediate loss of revenue will be well repaid by the measures adopted.

The receipts of the Oudh Circle were Rs. 5,39,654 against Rs. 4,29,870 in the year 1887-88; the charges aggregated Rs. 3,16,379 against Rs. 3,14,439; and the surplus Rs. 2,22,775 against Rs. 1,15,431. Of the gross receipts Rs. 3,21,283 were derived from departmental operations against Rs. 2,37,965 in 1887-88; the charges under this head were Rs. 1,22,559 against Rs. 1,64,309; the net receipts were thus Rs. 1,98,724 against Rs. 73,656. The revenue from other sources aggregated Rs. 2,18,371 against Rs. 1,91,905 in 1887-88, of which the receipts for timber came to Rs. 1,03,161 against Rs. 73,773. There was a considerable increase under all heads except other minor produce, which showed a reduction of Rs. 8,749.

In the School Circle the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,90,315 against Rs. 3,57,064 in the year 1887-88, the charges were Rs. 2,67,470 against Rs. 2,77,592, and the surplus Rs. 1,22,845 against Rs. 79,472. Of the gross receipts Rs. 2,38,790 were derived from departmental operations, against Rs. 2,28,279 in 1887-88; the charges under this head were Rs. 1,23,152 against Rs. 1,40,581. The net receipts were thus Rs. 1,15,638 against Rs. 87,698. The revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 1,51,525 against Rs. 1,28,785 in the preceding year. The receipts of this Circle have been increasing gradually since the year 1883-84, when they were Rs. 2,71,565, and they stood at the end of the year at Rs. 3,90,315, or an increase of about 44 per cent. in the six years. The expenditure, which was commented on last year as being high, has been reduced from Rs. 2,77,592 to Rs. 2,67,470.

SECTION IV.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

THE following figures show the demands, collections, and balances on account of Mill-rents, Mines, and Quarries for the revenue year 1887-88:—

	Water Mill-rents.	Copper and Iron mines.	Stone quarries.	Total demand including arrears.	Collections.	Recoverable balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kumaun ...	10,264 7 5	244 10 8	...	10,509 2 1	10,443 9 0	65 9 1
Garhwál ...	3,089 14 1	139 8 0	...	3,229 6 1	3,223 6 1	6 0 0
Total ...	13,354 5 6	384 2 8	...	13,738 8 2	13,666 15 1	71 9 1
Mirzapur ...	...	...	76,458 2 7	76,458 2 7	76,458 2 7	...
Total ...	13,354 5 6	384 2 8	76,458 2 7	90,196 10 9	90,125 1 8	71 9 1

TRADE.—*Traffic other than rail-borne.*

The only other traffic besides the rail-borne which was registered throughout the year was (*a*) foreign traffic with Thibet and Nepál, and (*b*) traffic with Bengal by the river Gogra.

The cordon of post maintained for the registration of foreign traffic remained unaltered. The posts on the Nepál frontier were all inspected by inspectors attached to the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, while one of the five posts maintained on the Thibet frontier was visited by the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun. The registration work was generally found satisfactory.

The following table compares the total commerce transacted during the year under report with that transacted in the previous year:—

Direction of traffic.	1888-89.		1887-88.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
Imports—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
From Tibet	113,529	8,58,291	65,473	5,07,787
From Nepál	2,692,572	56,99,519	3,382,566	66,37,883
Total ...	2,806,101	65,57,810	3,448,039	71,45,670
Exports—				
To Tibet	114,433	4,34,034	60,997	3,09,724
To Nepál	247,213	35,21,732	273,582	37,58,994
Total ...	361,646	39,55,766	334,579	40,68,718

The decrease in the import from Nepál occurred mostly under grain and firewood, and in the export under cotton piece-goods, metals, and salt. The increase in the traffic with Tibet occurred in borax, wool, salt, and grain:—

Import from Nepál.	Mds.	Rs.
Total decrease ...	689,994	9,38,364
Decrease under grain ...	540,324	7,80,572
Ditto firewood ...	122,113	30,528
Import from Tibet.	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase ...	48,056	3,50,504
Increase under borax ...	24,387	1,57,651
Ditto salt ...	18,856	78,620
Ditto wool ...	4,548	1,03,994

Export to Nepál.	Mds.	Rs.
Total decrease ...	26,369	2,37,262
Decrease under cotton piece-goods...	3,776	1,39,243
Ditto metals ...	1,269	43,875
Ditto salt ...	15,604	31,765
Export to Tibet.	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase ...	53,436	1,24,310
Increase under grain ...	51,818	1,47,537

(b) The total traffic with Bengal by the river Gogra amounted to 4,816,400 maunds. The exports consisted chiefly of grain, oil-seeds, sugar, and timber, and the principal imports were grain, salt, tobacco, and iron :—

	Mds.		Mds.
Total exports	3,886,885	Total imports	929,515
Export of grain	1,655,450	Import of grain	487,359
Ditto oil-seeds	1,361,130	Ditto salt	159,050
Ditto sugar	665,632	Ditto tobacco	72,215
Ditto timber	199,062	Ditto iron	44,819

TRADE.—*Rail-borne traffic.*

The new line of the Indian Midland Railway in the Jhánsi Division from Kálpi southwards was constituted into a separate internal block from April, 1888, and the Madras seaports were formed into a block by themselves, their traffic like that of Calcutta and Bombay being shown separately from the rest of the province in which they lie.

The registration arrangements were somewhat altered during the year under report. Hitherto returns of all traffic which passed over any portion of the East Indian Railway were compiled for the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bengal, and the Panjáb at the Jamálpur office of that railway; while for the Governments of Bombay and Madras returns were compiled in the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, independently of the Jamálpur office. The invoices in each case formed the basis of registration, but in their transmission from one office to another they were sometimes so much delayed that frequently goods registered in one quarter in the Jamálpur returns were registered in another quarter in the Bombay returns, and thus discrepancies constantly occurred in the returns published by the Governments of Northern and Southern India. To avoid these discrepancies and to ensure early publication of returns, a fresh division of work has been introduced in the principal railway offices where these returns are compiled. The East Indian Railway office now furnish returns of only imports from Southern India, the exports to Southern India being tabulated and furnished by the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay; the compilation of the returns of imports into the Panjáb and Sindh being likewise transferred to the office of the Auditor, North-Western Railway.

Railway plant and rolling-stock were removed from the list of articles adapted for registration of rail-borne traffic return from the commencement of the present year; two new sub-heads *mandua* and *chena* were added under "grain."

As in the preceding year the goods imported into these provinces are valued at the rates prevailing in the provinces whence they were imported, while the exports are valued at the rates prevailing at the Cawnpore market.

The total traffic of the united provinces with the other British provinces' ports and native states amounted to 4,04,60,153 maunds, valued at Rs. 26,07,87,485 during the year under report, against 4,55,54,763 maunds, valued at Rs. 30,53,32,736 reported last year. From the latter, however, 69,15,284 maunds from weight and Rs. 5,18,35,629 from value must be deducted on account of railway plant and rolling-stock included in the last year's report, before any comparison is made of the two years' traffic :—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Weight.	*Value.*	*Weight.*	*Value.*
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Export from North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,02,50,674	14,41,81,055	2,29,06,867	15,13,83,690
Import into North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,83,88,805	10,92,56,052	1,75,53,286	10,94,03,795
Total ...	3,86,39,479	25,34,37,107	4,04,60,153	26,07,87,485

The increase in export is chiefly accounted for by larger exports of wheat, rapeseed, and poppy-seed to Bombay ; of linseed and hides to Calcutta ; of coal to the Panjáb and Rájputána ; of provisions to Calcutta, Bengal, Panjáb, and Rájputána ; and by the higher value of cotton and sugar : against these increases has to be set a slightly diminished export of opium to Calcutta. Decrease in imports is principally due to less imports of grain from Bengal and the Panjáb, and of metals and provisions from Calcutta : the decrease in the value of imports was, however, more than made up by increased import of cotton goods from Calcutta, woollen goods from the Panjáb, coal from Bengal, and salt from Rájputána—

	Weight.	*Value.*
Export.	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase	26,56,193	72,02,635
Increase under wheat to Bombay	6,17,506	13,82,923
Ditto rapeseed ditto	7,40,986	30,93,097
Ditto poppy-head ditto	2,73,344	12,74,152
Ditto linseed to Calcutta	4,09,070	12,81,686
Ditto hides ditto	1,164	7,38,309
Ditto coal to Rájputána and Panjáb	4,75,593	4,75,593
Ditto other provisions to Bengal, Calcutta, Panjáb, and Rájputána	82,077	16,66,869
Ditto in the value of cotton	...	40,28,332
Ditto sugar	...	11,64,247
Less decrease under opium to Calcutta	29,064	84,28,560
Import.		
Total decrease in weight	8,35,519	...
Total increase in value	...	1,47,743
Decrease under grain from Bengal	18,85,695	35,18,518
Ditto ditto Panjáb	7,32,751	16,35,490
Ditto metals from Calcutta	29,440	25,30,722
Ditto provisions ditto	46,516	11,23,493
Less increase under cotton goods from Calcutta	90,297	63,53,361
Ditto woollen goods from Panjáb	7,633	13,26,236
Ditto coal from Bengal	12,81,988	4,80,745
Ditto salt from Rájputána	3,57,099	17,70,389

PUBLIC WORKS.

(a)—Buildings and Roads Branch.

The revenue realised during the year 1888-89 as compared with the revised estimate for that year and the actuals for 1887-88 was as follows :—

	Service.	1888-89. Revised estimate.	1888-89. Actuals.	1887-88. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works	500	424	668
	Civil "	...	—170	170
	Total	500	254	838
Provincial.	Rent of buildings	17,000	13,280	17,283
	Sales of produce	18,100	11,864	10,672
	" house, lands, &c.		—2,334	21,473
	" old materials		4,168	3,589
	" tools and plant		1,263	1,209
	Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Railway Engineering Civil College.	...	...	...
	Ferry receipts	...	...	...
	Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	4,600	2,595	4,603
	Profits from Roorkee Workshops	1,00,000	98,003	1,27,458
	Thomason Civil Engineering College receipt	31,300	30,266	32,049
	Total	1,71,000	1,59,105	2,18,336
Local.	Rent of buildings	1,800	1,784	1,604
	Sales of ditto	7,400	265	371
	" tools and plant		1,228	1,201
	" produce		5,750	4,246
	" old materials		1,812	2,235
	Value of materials received from old buildings,	...	81	33
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	1,800	764	1,250
	Unclaimed deposits	...	318	1,423
	Total	11,000	12,002	12,363

The actuals for the year were below the revised estimate by Rs. 17,141, and Rs. 61,178 below the actuals of 1887-88.

The budget-grants, as finally revised, were as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works	69,900	
	Civil "	1,10,000	
	Total		1,79,900
Provincial		24,74,000	
Local		24,34,000	
	Total		49,08,000
	GRAND TOTAL		50,87,900

The actual expenditure distributed by funds was—

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works	66,366		
	Civil "	1,16,681		
			1,83,047	
Provincial		25,73,471		
Local		23,29,913		
			49,03,384	
Contributions			69,114	
	Total			51,55,545

Distributed by service and main heads of account, the expenditure was as in the following table :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense balance.		Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Imperial. Military Works ...	51,935	2,115	12,068	...	248	...		66,366
Imperial. Civil " ...	37,405	56,317	21,555	...	1,404	...		1,16,681
Total ...	89,340	58,432	33,623	...	1,652	...		1,83,047
Provincial. Civil Buildings ...	5,16,769	3,11,123	4,59,701	1,68,238	13,138	11,502		25,73,471
Provincial. Communications ...	1,55,293	9,22,997						
Provincial. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	9,113	5,597						
Total ...	6,81,175	12,39,717	4,59,701	1,68,238	13,138	11,502		25,73,471
						Suspense Account.	Profit and loss.	
						Rs.	Rs.	
Local. Civil Buildings ...	1,42,187	1,11,179	5,41,970	...	12,418	—4,971	21	23,29,913
Local. Communications ...	5,14,874	9,80,930						
Local. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	12,771	18,534						
Total ...	6,69,832	11,10,643	5,41,970	...	12,418	—4,971	21	23,29,913
Contributions ...	63,770	2,204	2,941	...	199	...	...	69,114
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,04,117	24,10,996	10,38,235	1,68,238	27,407	6,531	21	51,55,545

The final grants and actual expenditure are compared below :—

Service.	Final grant.	Actual outlay.	Outlay compared with grants. More.	Outlay compared with grants. Less.	Percentage of excess or short outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... Military Works	69,900	66,366	...	3,534	—5·06
Imperial ... Civil	1,10,000	1,16,681	6,681	...	+6·07
Provincial	24,74,000	25,73,471	99,471	...	+4·02
Local	24,34,000	23,29,913	...	1,04,087	—4·27
			106,152	1,07,621	
Total ...	50,87,900	50,86,431	Less 1,469		—0·03

And the lapses under the different main heads were as follows :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess outlay.	Profit and loss.	Increase or decrease in suspense balance.	Net short outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... Military,	—1,365	—685	—832	—652	—3,534	...	...	—3,534
Imperial ... Civil ...	—3,795	+9,217	+1,255	+4	+6,681	...	...	+6,681
Provincial ...	+81,175	+4,717	—15,061	—2,862	+67,969	...	+31,502	+99,471
Local	—61,168	—27,357	—3,030	—7,582	—99,137	+21	—4,971	—1,04,087
Total ...	+14,847	—14,108	—17,668	—11,092	—28,021	+21	+26,531	—1,469

It will thus be seen that the total expenditure under all branches amounted to Rs. 51,55,545, against a budget grant of Rs. 50,87,900, and that this expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,83,047
Provincial	25,73,471
Local	23,29,913
Contributions	69,114
Total ...	51,55,545

Taking the three main heads of Original Works, Repairs, and Establishment, the figures are:—

	Rs.
Original works	15,04,117
Repairs	24,10,996
Establishment	10,38,235

Thus:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Imperial ...	Military	51,935
	Civil	37,405
	Total ...	89,340
Provincial...	Civil Buildings	5,16,769
	Communication	1,55,293
	Miscellaneous Public Improvement	9,113
	Total ...	6,81,175
Local ...	Civil Buildings	1,42,187
	Communication	5,14,874
	Miscellaneous Public Improvement	12,771
	Total ...	6,69,832
Contributions		63,770
Total, Original Works ...		15,04,117

Repairs:—

		Rs.
Imperial ...	Military	2,115
	Civil	56,317
	Total ...	58,432
Provincial ...	Civil Buildings	3,11,123
	Communication	9,22,997
	Miscellaneous Public Improvement	5,597
	Total ...	12,39,717
Local ...	Civil Buildings	1,11,179
	Communication	9,80,930
	Miscellaneous Public Improvement	18,534
	Total ...	11,10,643
Contributions		2,204
Total Repairs ...		24,10,996

Establishment—

	Rs.
Imperial	33,623
Provincial	4,59,701
Local	5,41,970
Contributions	2,941
Total, Establishment (i) ...	10,38,235
Or including Thomason Civil Engineering College	1,68,238
Total, Establishment (ii) ...	12,06,473

The total (i) is Rs. 95,282 less than the amount (Rs. 11,33,517) charged during 1887-88.

Sub-divided into its several heads, the establishment charges and percentages on totals work out as follows:—

	Rs.	
Direction	1,61,489	15·56
Accounts	93,116	8·98
Construction	7,83,630	75·46
Total ...	10,38,235	100·00

The following table shows the percentage of Establishment to works, total outlay, and final budget grants:—

Service.	Total final grant.	Actual outlay, including establishment and tools and plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works and repairs and suspense.	*Percentage of establishment charges.* To grant, columns 2 and 4.	To outlay, columns 3 and 4.	To works only, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial { Military Works	69,900	66,366	12,068	54,050	17·26	18·18	22·33
Imperial { Civil „ ...	1,10,000	1,16,681	21,555	93,722	19·60	18·47	22·99
Provincial Buildings and Roads.	23,24,000	24,05,233	4,59,701	19,32,394	19·78	19·11	23·78
Thomason College establishment.	1,50,000	1,68,238	1,68,238	...	...	...	...
Local Incorporated ...	24,34,000	23,29,913	5,41,970	17,75,504	22·27	23·26	30·52
Contributions ...	95,762	69,114	2,941	65,974	3·07	4·25	4·46
Total ...	51,83,662	51,55,545	12,06,473	39,21,644	23·27	23·40	33·76

TOOLS AND PLANT.

The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial ... { Military	248
Imperial ... { Civil	1,404
Total ...	1,652
Provincial	13,138
Local	12,418
Total ...	25,556
Contributions	199
Total ...	27,407

This is 0·53 per cent. on the gross outlay of Rs. 51,55,545 and 0·70 per cent. on the expenditure of Rs. 39,15,113 on works and repairs.

The usual financial statistics of production and distribution are attached to the end of this report. They show clearly the expenditure incurred under the different heads Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

The following is a detail of the important original works under each sub-head on which expenditure was incurred during the year under review:—

IMPERIAL.

Military.

Except the defensive works at the Roorkee Workshops which were completed at a total charge to the Military Department of Rs. 4,542, and the Ránibagh and Ránikhet Cart-road, the expenditure on which was met partly from Imperial, partly from Provincial Funds, there were no important works carried out under this head. The entire expenditure during the year was Rs. 51,935.

Civil.

Opium.—A number of works were carried to completion during the year. On the Trash godowns at the Opium Factory at Gházipur an expenditure of Rs. 13,220 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 50,000.

The extension of No. 5 Cake godown in the Gházipur Factory was completed at a cost of Rs. 23,698.

The entire expenditure under this head was Rs. 28,586.

Postal and Telegraph.—There were no important works under these heads. The expenditure was only Rs. 4,508 and Rs. 2,307 respectively.

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Buildings.

The total expenditure on original works Civil Buildings was Rs. 5,16,769, of which nearly two lakhs of rupees were spent on works under the head Administration. The following were some of the works carried out for the different Civil Departments.

Administrations.—Re-roofing the Collector's kacheri at Etáwah. Rupees 6,457 were expended against an estimate for Rs. 15,221.

New tahsíli at Chhibramau.—Rupees 6,016 were spent against an estimate for Rs. 11,847, and the work was nearly completed.

New tahsíli at Handia.—This building was completed at a cost of Rs. 13,765.

New Commissioner's office at Benares.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 33,683.

Re-roofing wings of Deputy Commissioner's Court at Rae Bareli. The amount expended on this work during the year was Rs. 19,422; making a total outlay of Rs. 25,656 against an estimate for Rs. 26,582. The work was nearly completed.

New tahsíli at Khairana, Muzaffarnagar district, was completed for Rs. 11,368. Additions to the Deputy Commissioner's kacheri at Hardoi, were completed at a cost of Rs. 14,302.

New distillery at Rae Bareli.—Materials to the value of Rs. 7,970 were collected. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 26,993.

The entire expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,93,855.

Forest.—Girders and bricks to the value of Rs. 3,406 were ordered for adding a new Lecture-room, &c., estimated to cost Rs. 14,623 to the Forest School Building at Dehra.

Law and Justice.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 42,397. The only important work was the District Judge's kacheri at Sitapur, which was completed at a cost of Rs. 17,778.

Ecclesiastical.—Expenditure Rs. 6,006. No important works.

Jails.—The re-roofing of certain additional barracks and workshops in the Jail at Aligarh was completed at a cost of Rs. 12,348.

The District Jail at Rae Bareli was completed. Rupees 4,853 were spent during the year, making a total outlay of Rs. 23,157 against an estimate for Rs. 22,556.

The expenditure on Jail works was Rs. 1,37,172; certain works being carried out by the agency of the Prison Department, of which the following were the most important:—

New Central Prison at Bareilly, completed at a cost of Rs. 96,647.

Remodelling and enlarging the Jail at Hardoi.—The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 20,042, making a total of Rs. 66,971 against an estimate for Rs. 79,722.

Re-roofing eight barracks in the Central Prison at Allahabad, completed for Rs. 19,968.

Police.—The new Kotwáli at Cawnpore was completed for Rs. 27,381. The total expenditure on new police buildings was Rs. 70,639.

Educational.—There were no important works under this head. The entire expenditure was Rs. 13,193.

Medical.—The re-roofing of the dispensary buildings at Roorkee was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,648.

The expenditure on new Medical buildings was Rs. 49,264. Apart from this expenditure, however, a sum of Rs. 43,638 was spent during the year on the several buildings connected with the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra, which were well in hand, and which it was anticipated would all be carried to completion by the close of 1889-90.

Miscellaneous.—Rupees 10,690 were spent on the work of re-building the enclosure wall and store-sheds, &c., of the Roorkee Workshops, which is estimated to cost Rs. 25,137.

The restoration of the Secretariat Block at Allahabad was completed at a cost of Rs. 66,830.

Communications.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,55,293. The most important works in progress were the following:—

Metalling Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Saugor road, Lalitpur district—Completed for Rs. 2,71,267.

Enlarging the Karon nadi bridge on the Delhi, Aligarh, and Agra Section of the Grand Trunk Road, Muttra district.—This was put in hand, but an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 only was incurred on it against an estimate for Rs. 10,438.

Re-constructing Bhainsore nála bridge on Muttra, Kásganj, and Bareilly road, Budaun district, completed for Rs. 24,729.

On the Ránibagh-Ránikhet Cart-road, the following works were completed during the year:—

		Rs.
Constructing	1st Section	94,843
Ditto	2nd ditto	2,36,458
Ditto	3rd ditto	1,60,166
Ditto	lattice girder bridge over Ramgarh ravine	40,764
Ditto	abutments and erecting superstructure of Kosi bridge ...	1,08,508
Protective works in the Khairna ravine		9,982

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The restoration of the tank at Ashta in the Jhánsi district was completed for Rs. 14,332. The tanks at Kakarna and Gana in the Lalitpur district were also completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,172.

Government Foundry at Roorkee.

The transactions which show a net profit of Rs. 98,003-5-0 were as follows:—

Payments.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash paid to credit of Government	91,457	12	9
Charges against Public Works Department adjusted by transfer	2,00,218	4	7
Total ...	2,91,676	1	4

Dues.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash on letters-of-credit, 1888-89	1,17,000	0	0
Other receipts and transfers credited...	76,672	12	4
Total ...	1,93,672	12	4
Balance profit	98,003	5	0

Ganges River and Tolls.

	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April, 1888	65,991
Collections in 1888-89	12,225
Total Receipts ...	78,216

Outlay on maintenance of Public Works and Collection Establishment:—

	Rs.
(a) In Civil Department	2,809
(b) „ Public Works Department	12,061
Total ...	14,870
Unexpended balance on 31st March, 1889	63,346

Ferry Funds.

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department		6,76,668
Expenditure incurred in ditto		24,535

Expenditure by the Public Works Department on—

	Rs.	
(a) Works and maintenance	90,568	
(b) Share of Public Works establishment	20,831	
(c) Ditto Tools and Plant	1,358	
		1,12,757
Total Expenditure		1,37,292
Surplus		5,39,376

Accommodation for Travellers.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department ...			44,324
Expenditure by Civil Department ...		21,348	

Expenditure by Public Works Department on—

(a) Works and maintenance	68,373		
(b) Share of Public Works establishment ...	15,726		
(c) Ditto Tools and Plant	1,026		
		85,125	
Total, Expenditure ...			1,06,473
Expenditure more than Receipts ...			62,149

against a corresponding excess of Rs. 37,644 in 1887-88.

LOCAL.

Civil Buildings.

The total expenditure incurred by Local Boards on new Civil Buildings amounted to Rs. 1,42,187.

The important works were as follows :—

Educational.—The Boarding-house Zila School at Aligarh was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,425. The entire expenditure under this head was Rs. 80,985.

Medical.—The new Dispensary at Lakhimpur in the Kheri district was completed for Rs. 15,119.

Additions and alterations to the charitable dispensary at Dehra.—Rupees 3,418 were expended against an estimate for Rs. 16,648.

The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 60,074.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head the expenditure was Rs. 8,764; but there were no important works.

Communications.

The total expenditure was Rs. 5,14,874. The important works undertaken during the year were :—

Constructing a bridge at Madapur over Káli nadi and its approach on Fatehgarh and Bewar road, Farukhabad district.—The outlay during the year was Rs. 29,223, making a total outlay of Rs. 57,641 against an estimate for Rs. 74,248.

Constructing a lattice girder bridge over the Sirsa nadi in the Mainpuri district.—Total outlay Rs. 5,223 against an estimate for Rs. 13,146.

Raising and metalling the road from Pahra *viâ* Rámpur to Rudari Railway station, Etah district.—Total outlay Rs. 4,442 against an estimate of Rs. 12,457.

Constructing bridges and culverts on Aliganj and Majhola road.—Total outlay Rs. 10,709 against an estimate for Rs. 12,186.

Constructing Malanga nadi bridge, Jalaun district.—Total outlay Rs. 34,823 against an estimate for Rs. 37,128.

Metalling Kunch Ait road, Jalaun district.—Estimate Rs. 23,486; outlay Rs. 3,214.

Metalling Lalitpur and Mehroni road to Tehri boundary, Lalitpur district. —Estimate Rs. 59,578; outlay Rs. 17,265.

Constructing an iron girder bridge over the Sandli nadi on Nakur-Gangoh, II class road, Saháranpur district.—Estimate Rs. 14,186; outlay Rs. 10,225.

Metalling six miles of Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road, Muzaffarnagar district. —Estimate Rs. 38,350; outlay Rs. 5,024.

Metalling Shámli and Kairana road, Muzaffarnagar district.—Estimate Rs. 31,994; outlay Rs. 7,001.

Constructing an iron girder bridge over the Choya nadi at Debai on Debai Railway Feeder road, to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Bulandshahr district—Completed for Rs. 37,836.

Re-metalling abandoned portions (11th to 23rd mile) of the Anúpshahr and Aligarh road, Bulandshahr district—Completed for Rs. 14,391.

Improving Johai road between Talla Silang and Lilam, Kumaun district—Completed for Rs. 12,500.

Constructing a bridge over the Alaku nadi river at Deoprayag, Garhwál district.—Estimate Rs. 16,951; outlay Rs. 15,121: nearly completed.

Constructing a bridge over the Ganges river at Lachmanjhula, Garhwál district—Completed for Rs. 28,000. [The whole cost of this bridge was contributed by Rae Surajmal Jhinjhanwála Bahádur of Calcutta.]

Metalling Bijnor and Nagína road, Bijnor district.—Estimate Rs. 62,600; outlay Rs. 54,359.

Raising and bridging Najíbabad and Kotdwára road, Bijnor district.—Estimate Rs. 24,817; outlay Rs. 5,638.

Constructing Karaola bridge on Chandpur and Seohara road, Bijnor district. —Estimate Rs. 53,400; outlay Rs. 27,169.

Constructing a masonry bridge over Raputwa nála on Bisalpur and Khudaganj road, Pilibhít district.—Estimate Rs. 16,768, outlay Rs. 12,918.

Improving Newria Sitarganj and Newria Mahaffi road, Pilibhít district—Completed for Rs. 17,448.

Constructing Sindhauli bridge over Khannaut river on Sháhjahánpur and Pawayan road, Sháhjahánpur district—Completed for Rs. 70,446.

Constructing Gumti bridge at Ghattiaghát on Pawayan and Khotar road, Sháhjahánpur district—Completed for Rs. 60,344.

Metalling Bari and Mahmudabad road, Sitapur district.—Estimate Rs. 32,082; outlay Rs. 11,670.

Constructing a masonry bridge over Katna river on Lakhimpur and Sháhjahánpur road, Kheri district.—Estimate Rs. 54,135; outlay Rs. 52,404.

Constructing Iron screw-pile bridge over the Khandwa nála on Lakhimpur-Singahi road, Kheri district.—Estimate Rs. 17,388; outlay Rs. 12,483.

Metalling Tánda and Akbarpur road, Fyzabad district—Completed for Rs. 22,334.

Metalling Gonda and Bahrampur road, Gonda district.—Estimate Rs. 74,575; outlay Rs. 73,077.

Completing Nawábganj and Atraula road, Koanah bridge, Gonda district—Completed for Rs. 74,766.

Constructing a bridge over Bhakla nadi, Bahraich district—Completed for Rs. 69,474.

Metalling Rae Bareli and Sultanpur road, Rae Bareli district.—Estimate Rs. 31,687; outlay Rs. 12,172.

Constructing bridges and culverts on Basti and Nangarh *viâ* Radhauli and Bansi road, Basti district.—Estimate Rs. 31,993; outlay Rs. 28,285.

Constructing a new 2nd class road from Deoria to Padrauna, Gorakhpur district.—Estimate Rs. 51,095; outlay Rs. 48,494.

Metalling Phulpur and Sháhjahánpur road, Azamgarh district—Completed for Rs. 24,585.

Metalling Phipna and Korantadih road, Gházipur district—Completed for Rs. 24,279.

Metalling Phipna and Rasra section of Ballia and Rasra road, Ballia district.—Estimate Rs. 25,178; outlay Rs. 1,255.

Metalling Narainpur and Ahraura road, Mirzapur district.—Estimate Rs. 29,153; outlay Rs. 20,183.

Raising and bridging Rajpur and Suryan road, Bánda district.—Estimate Rs. 32,567; outlay Rs. 21,468.

Constructing Iron-girder bridge over Basna nála at mile 15 on Jaunpur and Mirzapur road, Jaunpur district.—Estimate Rs. 24,166; outlay Rs. 23,612.

Constructing a feeder road from Mariáhu to Jalalganj Railway Station, Jaunpur district—Completed for Rs. 11,147.

Constructing an Iron-girder bridge over Bara nadi on Khaja and Kishenpur road, Fatehpur district.—Estimate Rs. 23,576; outlay Rs. 11,079.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 12,771; but the only important work was the construction of a drainage line from Reyth and Nanauta falling into the Kurwani nadi, Aligarh district.—Estimate Rs. 22,689.

Works of Public Utility.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,57,975, or Rs. 72,725 more than the previous year's outlay, was incurred during 1888-89, on works of public utility by private individuals at their own cost. Appendix K shows the nature and number of the works constructed in each Division.

The works on which large sums of money were expended are shown in the following table:—

District.	Names of individuals.	Description of work.	Amount.
			Rs.
Sháhjahánpur...	Late Rája Jagan Nath Singh, Raís and Taluqdár of Pawáyan.	Iron girder bridge over the river Khanaut.	44,908
Garhwál ...	Rai Suraj Mal Bahádur, Jhinjhanwála, Calcutta.	Iron suspension bridge over the Alaknanda.	28,000
Bahraich ...	Rája-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala... ...	Thirty-seven irrigation wells	18,850
Benares ...	Rai Sita Ram	A masonry tank ...	15,000
Ditto ...	Munshis Madho Lal and Sadho Lal ...	Ditto	12,000
Allahabad ...	Lála Harhar Singh of Badakhar ...	Earthen tank	4,000
Bahraich ...	Rája-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala... ...	School-house	3,018
Bulandshahr ...	Girwar Parshad, son of Kishore Chand, and Makhan Lal and Sulli, sons of Salig Ram, Bania.	One dharmsála... ...	2,000

(b)—Railways.

I.—Works in progress.

Lucknow-Sítapur and Seramau Railway.—No advance was made during the year under review, with the construction of the Lucknow-Sítapur and Seramau Railway beyond the 110th mile from Lucknow, owing to the proposal of Government to hand over to a company the working and completion of the line to Pilibhít.

On the open line no new works were found necessary beyond providing hand railings on the piers of the Gumti and Gond bridges in miles 4 and 43 respectively. Large ballast-spreading operations were carried out. The line was lifted and packed, and levels taken over the entire length from Lucknow to Gola Gokarnath.

It was reported that the merchants at Sítapur were anxious and willing to pay for the extension of one of the goods siding at that station to a grain mart in Thomsonganj, a distance of about 1¼ mile from the existing station; but no proposals in the matter have yet been received.

The works executed during the year were as follows:—

Land.—All temporary land was relinquished, and application was submitted for the relinquishment of certain land permanently acquired near the Lucknow city station, for which it was found that there was no further need.

Earthwork.—There were no operations under this head beyond slight repairs to existing banks.

Bridges.—One small culvert to take the drainage of the trunk road was constructed under the approach road to the Kamalpur station.

Level-crossings, Fencing, and Telegraph.—No work was done under these heads.

Ballast.—Seven hundred and eighty thousand cubic feet were collected and stacked for spreading; owing to settlement in banks and sinking of ballast into them, considerable addition to the ballast will still be required during the ensuing year.

Permanent way.—During the year the Forest Department delivered the remainder of the sleepers still required under its contract, and the total number now in stock is 35,622.

Station and buildings.—The traffic requirements called for no increase under this head.

Rolling-stock.—The under-frames and fittings ordered from England for the renewal of old and the erection of new stock, were received too late in the year to be fully utilised.

Establishment.—In August, 1888, Mr. H. S. Talbot, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, who had been in charge of the Railway since 1886, left the line, his services being placed at the disposal of the Gwalior Darbár. He was succeeded by Mr. G. A. Campbell, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. The services of Mr. W. G. Wood, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, were replaced at the disposal of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

II.—LINES UNDER SURVEY.

No new railway lines were under survey during the year; but proposals for the construction by a private company of a light steam tramway on a two feet six inches gauge from Sháhjahánpur to the town of Kothar, a distance of about 33 miles north-east of that place, received the approval of the Supreme Government. The line will run on the side of the existing metalled road. The preliminary orders required by the Act are under publication, and active operations should be commenced before the end of the current year.

III.—MINERAL RESOURCES.

As previously reported, there are no minerals worked in connection with the railways in the North-Western Provinces.

The fuel arrangements continued the same as reported last year. The coal used was Bengal coal, and cost at Bareilly about Rs. 22 per ton, whilst the wood cost about Rs. 6 per ton.

Lucknow-Sítapur and Seramau Railway.—The Bengal Coal Company continued to supply the coal for this line.

IV.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Lucknow-Sítapur and Seramau Railway.—As already noticed under head I (Works in Progress), all works necessary to meet the present traffic requirements having been provided, no further works were carried out.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was transferred to the Government on 1st January, 1889; but no change was made in the arrangements previously in force for working the Lucknow-Sítapur branch. Under instructions from the Government of India, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway administration will continue to work the Lucknow and Sítapur line on the same terms and conditions as those hitherto in force, until definite orders are received from the Secretary of State as to the completion of the line from Lucknow to Bareilly, including Seramau and Pilibhit.

Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway.—The line was maintained in good running order throughout, and during the year sustained no damage from floods or other causes. The banks have now become well consolidated, and are easily maintained. The ballast is good, and in most places of the full section.

On the night of the 30th April, 1888, a storm of exceptional violence occurred, by which the station offices at Saithal and Nawábganj were unroofed. The damage has been repaired.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.—At Naini Tal a goods shed and office have been completed; at Kátgodám a small addition was made to the station in the form of a luggage and parcel office. The four additional rooms to the Company's hotel at this station were also completed. The line was maintained in good running order throughout, and sustained no damages from floods or other causes. As in the case of the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway, on this line also the banks are now well consolidated and easily maintained. The ballast is good, and in most places of the full section. Haldu sleepers to the number of 23,876 were replaced with sál sleepers during the year. It is expected that during the ensuing year the renewal of the haldu by sál sleepers will be completed throughout the line. The stations and offices, bridges, &c., stood well, and were kept in good repair. The storm of the 30th April, 1888, did considerable damage at Deorania and Richa Road stations of this line also.

Lucknow-Sítapur and Seramau Railway.—Accidents.—There were 10 slight cases of derailment and trains parting; nine cases of cattle trespass, and one of running through gates. The trespassers, a man and a boy, were run over and seriously injured. A man travelling with a short-journey ticket jumped off the train while in motion, evidently to evade payment of fare; he was, however, not hurt, and was handed over to the police. A woman with her child, while attempting to get into a moving train, fell between the carriages and platform, and died from the injuries sustained. Three of the Company's servants were injured, and one killed by the working of trains.

Bareilly-Pilibhít and Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railways.—There were no serious accidents during the year worth notice. Owing to the storm of the 30th April, 1888, already mentioned, two wagons at Richa Road and one at Deorania were blown off the line and capsized; 13 miles of telegraph blown down, and the night trains to and from Kátgodám detained four hours by the falling of trees. No damage, however, was done to the permanent way. There were but two accidents to life and limb: one of the Company's servants was slightly injured in the shops, and a passenger died in a train from natural causes. The total number of accidents from 1st April, 1888, to 31st March, 1889, was 28 against 16 in the previous year. There were 10 cases of cattle run over by trains.

V.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Police.

Lucknow-Sítapur and Seramau Railway.—There was no change in the organisation of the police force.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.—The Government police continued to be maintained. The total number of persons employed during the year amounted to 795, of which 11 were Europeans, four East Indians, and 780 natives. European drivers continued to work the trains on the Rohilkand-Kumaun Railway, and natives those on the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway.

Schools.—As already reported, there are no special educational institutions for the children of the Provincial Railway employés. The public schools at Naini Tal and other local schools receive a considerable number of these children.

Volunteers.—There was no change in the organisation of the Volunteer movement, which continued the same as reported in previous years.

Medical attendance.—No special remarks are called for under this head.

VI.—STORES.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—No additions were made to the rolling-stock of this Railway, which was maintained in good running order throughout the year. The greater portion of the indent on England for under-frames and fittings, for renewal of certain old stock, and the erection of the additional stock referred to in the report for last year, was complied with ; but the material arrived too late to admit of any of the vehicles being built.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhit Railways.—The value of the stores on hand on the 31st December, 1888, amounted to Rs. 79,920. The stores consisted chiefly of engineers' and locomotive materials. The rolling-stock on the line was as shown in the margin.

Description.	*Number.*
Engines, class 0	8
First-class carriages	13
Half intermediate and half third-class carriages ...	4
Third-class carriages...	26
Horse-boxes	2
Brake-vans	12
Covered goods wagons	120
Low-sided ditto	60
Powder van	1
Travelling cranes, 10-tons	2.

VII.—CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau and Bareilly-Pilibhit Railways.—The capital transactions of these lines cannot be accurately known until the accounts for the year have been completed.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.—The total capital expenditure on this Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 52,969, and the expenditure to date Rs. 22,60,180. A further expenditure on capital account of about Rs. 75,000 is anticipated next year.

VIII.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—The gross earnings for the year were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
For the first half year	1,40,073	13	5				
Ditto second ditto	1,14,107	12	9	=	2,54,276	10	2

and the gross expenditure was :—

For the first half-year	97,461	0	8				
Ditto second ditto	85,625	8	9	=	1,83,686	9	0

The net earnings were thus Rs. 71,190-1-2, which upon an authorised capital outlay of Rs. 36,62,899, gives a dividend of 1·94 per cent., or ·82 over the previous year's dividend of 1·12 per cent. The increase in receipts is principally due to the increased open mileage, *viz.*, 104·59 miles as against 77·09 average miles open in 1887.

Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway.—The gross earnings for the year were :—

	Rs.		Rs.
For the first half-year	48,955		
Ditto second ditto	42,904	=	91,859

and the gross expenditure was—

For the first half-year	31,444		
Ditto second ditto	34,482	=	65,926

and the net earnings were Rs. 25,933, which upon a capital outlay of Rs. 14,63,055, excluding cost of Deoha Bridge, gives a dividend of 1·77 per cent. against 1·7 per cent. in the previous year.

Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.—The gross earnings for the year were :—

	Rs.		Rs.
For the first half-year	1,63,244		
Ditto second ditto	1,70,847	=	3,34,091

and the expenditure was—

For the first half-year	1,03,434		
Ditto second ditto	88,537	=	1,91,971

The net earnings were thus Rs. 1,42,120, which upon a capital outlay to 31st December, 1888, of Rs. 22,60,180, gives a dividend of 6·28 per cent. This result is nearly 1 per cent. better than the dividend of the previous year, and the Company pays some Rs. 1,262 to the Secretary of State for India, being the moiety of earnings above 5 per cent. on the capital outlay which, under the agreement of the Company with the Secretary of State, is due to him as his share of the Company's earnings.

IX.—TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.—During the first half-year the train service on the line consisted of one mixed and one goods train each way daily between Lucknow Junction and Lakhimpur, and of one mixed up and down daily between Lakhimpur and Gola Gokarnath until the 6th March, when a goods train was run each way daily over this section, and continued to work to the 14th June, 1888. In the second half-year two mixed trains were run up and down daily between Lucknow Junction and Lakhimpur, and one mixed train up and down daily on the section Lakhimpur to Gola Gokarnath, which was worked as a separate branch. The train mileage during the year was—

	Miles.
Mixed trains	111,391
Goods	32,278
Total ...	143,669

And the number of passengers and receipts from coaching traffic were as follows :—

	Number.	*Receipts.* Rs.
First half-year	243,433	84,607
Second ditto	214,557	72,126
Total ...	457.990	1,56,733

The total "outward" and "inward" goods lifted during the year was 2,007,435 maunds against 1,400,124 maunds in the previous year.

A comparison with figures of the train mileage, passengers, and goods traffic cannot, however, fairly be made, as the portion Lakhimpur to Gola Gokarnath was only opened to traffic on the 5th December, 1887. A steady and satisfactory improvement both in coaching and goods traffic is, however, reported.

Bareilly-Pilibhit and Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railways.—These lines have been thoroughly ballasted and consolidated, and, together with the stations and buildings, staff quarters and bridges, were in good order.

They were maintained at a cost of Rs. 336·76 per mile during the year against Rs. 312·60 in the previous year.

The locomotive expenses for the year, which cost per train mile as follows, show an increase of 0·23 annas on the cost of the previous year, which averaged 5·89 :—

Items.	First half of 1888.	Second half of 1888.
	Annas.	Annas.
Running expenses	1·33	1·66
Fuel	2·68	2·38
Water	0·18	0·24
Oil and tallow	0·27	0·28
Maintenance	1·20	2·02
Total ...	5·66	6·58

The water-supply at the Bareilly station still continues defective as regards its fitness for locomotive purposes, and the question will have to be taken up in view to arrangements being made for a better supply. On the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway the number of passengers carried and earnings for the years 1887 and 1888 were as follows :—

	Number.	*Receipts.*
		Rs.
1887	122,761	1,24,754
1888	134,260	1,38,919

The comparison shows an increase of 9 per cent. in numbers and 11 per cent. in receipts.

There was a slight decrease in the intermediate class passengers; but the increase in first class and third class passengers was very satisfactory. The number of horses carried increased from 265 to 293, and the receipts from Rs. 2,551 to Rs. 2,897.

The value of the total coaching traffic for the past three years was as follows :—

	Rs.
1886	1,47,935
1887	1,56,619
1888	1,75,702

and shows a continuous increase; the increase for 1888 being Rs. 19,083 over 1887 and Rs. 27,767 over 1886. As regards the goods traffic during the year 1887, 28,667 tons of general merchandise were carried, earnings Rs. 61,814; and during 1888, 31,399 tons, earnings Rs. 65,304.

The following figures compare the total goods traffic for the past two years :—

	Rs.
1887	72,411
1888	70,872

There was a decrease of Rs. 4,225 in the carriage of materials for construction and Rs. 714 in the carriage of revenue stores as compared with the year 1887. This deficiency was, however, nearly made up by the increase in the general traffic.

The following table gives some statistics of the traffics for the past two years, and it will be observed that the increase in the passenger traffic is very marked :—

Items.	1888.		1887.	
	First half.	Second half.	First half.	Second half.
Number of passengers carried one mile	2,591,859	3,667,641	2,397,515	2,451,669
Average number of passengers in a train at any one time.	132·48	246·28	126·36	133·95
Average number of passengers passing over each mile of line daily both ways.	106·28	148·75	98·85	99·41
Average number of tons in goods train at any one time,	47·63	84·32	56·26	86·20
Average number of tons of goods passing over each mile of line daily (both ways).	43·81	19·01	49·76	20·70

The development of the Naini Tal potatoe traffic continued during the year, and 41,850 maunds were despatched during 1888, as compared with 32,407 maunds in 1887, and 10,258 maunds in 1886. The wood traffic also continued to improve. The new agencies opened at Rámnagar, Ránikhet, Khairna, and Almora will, it is expected, bring considerably increased goods traffic to the line.

The coaching and goods traffic on the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway for the past two years is shown below:—

	Coaching.		Goods, general merchandise.		Goods, Railway materials.		Total.
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1887	107,255½	35,426	27,884	49,615	5,038	2,467	87,508
1888	111,176	36,627	24,889	45,224	4,114	1,835	83,686
Increase ...	3,920½	1,201	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	2,995	4,391	924	632	3,822

The receipts from coaching traffic shows an increase as compared with the previous year, the figures being—

	Rs.
1887	36,706
1888	37,908

The increase in the number of passengers carried was about 4 per cent., the figures being—

1887	107,255
1888	111,176

The following figures show the value of the total goods receipts for the past two years:—

	Rs.
For 1887	52,499
For 1888	47,299

The passenger traffic has shown a steady, though small, increase during the year; but there has been a falling off in the goods traffic, due to a deficient rice crop in the season 1887, and to the stoppage of the timber traffic owing to a dispute between the merchants and the Nepálese officials regarding forest dues.

During the ensuing year the goods traffic, however, is likely to more than fully recover the decrease now noticed. The rice crop has been a good one, and the timber trade with Nepál is again restored.

Cart and Tonga service.—The carting and tonga services to Naini Tal were carried on during the year, it is believed, to the satisfaction of the public.

There was a loss of Rs. 107 during the last half-year to the company in these services. The loss arose chiefly from the great mortality amongst the ponies, no fewer than 25 having died during the last half of the year against 35 in the previous year. The ponies were all powerful and strong, and of a good class; but pneumonia rapidly carried them off.

Five sets of good stables for the tonga ponies were completed during the year, and it is hoped that this will ensure there being fewer casualties amongst the ponies.

The earnings and expenditure during the past seven half-years were as follows:—

	Earnings.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Second half of 1885	5,690	7,726
First do. 1886	10,738	11,520
Second do. 1886	14,312	14,215
First do. 1887	18,894	18,107
Second do. 1887	20,919	24,077
First do. 1888	18 471	15,823
Second do. 1888	18,215	18,322

The carting traffic has so far more than paid its expenses, and the loss that has arisen that been entirely due to the tonga service.

X.—Rates and Fares.

No material alteration was made in the rates and fares during the year.

(c)—*Canals.*

I.—Financial Results.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The following table shows the Capital outlay of all kinds, direct and indirect, for and to the end of the year ending 31st March, 1889 :—

Table A.

Canal.		Outlay	
		During the year.	To the end of the year.
		Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—49. Irrigation Works.	Upper Ganges Canal	74,316	2,83,13,996
	Lower Ganges Canal	9,66,006	3,24,61,561
	Agra Canal	47,868	90,89,451
	Eastern Jumna Canal	90,024	32,26,191
	Total ...	11,78,214	7,30,91,199
Irrigation—43. Minor Works and Navigation.	Dún Canals	173	6,37,904
	Rohilkhand Canals	1,705	16,85,453
	Bijnor Canals	—9	69,968
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	...	82,398
	Ditto Survey ...	253	1,74,398
	Sardah Canal Survey	227	49,572
	Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	56,746
	Total ...	2,349	27,56,439
Famine—Relief and Insurance—35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Betwa Canal	35,769	41,86,013
	Grand Total ...	12,16,332	7,99,83,651

The division between direct and indirect charges is—

	During 1888-89.	To end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges, including "Loss by Exchange" ...	11,65,274	7,47,39,178
Indirect charges	51,058	52,44,473
Total ...	12,16,332	7,99,83,651

Of the total direct charges Rs. 7,18,57,342 have been provided from Imperial and Rs. 28,81,836 from Provincial Funds.

2. *Sanctioned estimates compared with expenditure to end of the year.*—The following statement compares the expenditure to the end of the year with the amount of the estimates sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India :—

Table B.

Canals.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure to end of 1888-89.	Difference.	
			More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	3,11,49,652	2,83,13,996	...	28,35,656
Lower Ganges	2,99,75,709	3,24,61,561	24,85,852	...
Agra	94,55,111	90,89,451	...	3,65,660
Eastern Jumna	36,75,923	32,26,191	...	4,49,732
Betwa	44,83,776	41,36,013	...	3,47,763
Total ...	7,87,40,171	7,72,27,202	24,85,852	39,98,811

A revised estimate for the Lower Ganges Canal is under preparation. The excess over sanctioned estimate is due to the expenditure on the new aqueduct over the Kali Nadi.

3. *Profit or loss based on realisations.*—The revenue actually realised from all canals, and the charges against revenue during the last two years are shown in the following table :—

TABLE C.

	1887-88.				1888-89.				Increase or decrease, 1888-89.
	Productive Works.	Protective Works.	Minor works and Navigation.	Total.	Productive Works.	Protective Works.	Minor works and Navigation.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Realisations—									
Water rates and miscellaneous revenue.	42,21,848	30,573	1,45,054	43,97,475	45,43,071	73,130	1,59,980	47,76,181	3,78,706
Indirect revenue,	8,72,376	...	86,284	9,58,660	8,74,133	...	86,284	9,60,417	1,757
Total ...	50,94,224	30,573	2,31,338	53,56,135	54,17,204	73,130	2,46,264	57,36,598	3,80,463
Charges—									
Direct charges...	* 21,84,408	82,954	1,39,468	* 24,06,830	† 23,80,736	1,04,435	1,28,757	† 26,13,928	2,07,098
Indirect charges,	1,45,296	6,759	11,755	1,63,810	1,48,407	8,192	11,134	1,67,733	3,923
Total ...	* 23,29,704	89,713	1,51,223	* 25,70,640	† 25,29,143	1,12,627	1,39,891	† 27,81,661	2,11,021
Net revenue ...	27,64,520	—59,140	80,115	27,85,495	28,88,061	—39,497	1,06,373	29,54,937	1,69,442
Interest charges,	26,55,600	1,54,205	...	28,09,805	27,08,619	1,56,375	...	28,64,994	55,189
Profit or loss ...	1,08,920	—2,13,345	80,115	—24,310	1,79,442	—1,95,872	1,06,373	89,943	1,14,253

* Of this Rs. 1,72,358 is chargeable to Imperial.
† Ditto 1,70,410 ditto

The net result for the two years is shown below :—

Class of works.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works ... ... Profit ...	1,08,920	1,79,442
Protective Works ... ... Loss ...	2,13,345	1,95,872
Minor works and Navigation ... ... Profit ...	80,115	1,06,373
Total Profit ...	...	89,943
„ Loss ...	24,310	...

4. *Profit or loss based on assessments.*—The result obtained by taking the assessments of the two years are compared in the following statement :—

TABLE D.

	1887-88.				1888-89.				Increase in 1888-89.
	Productive Works.	Protective Works.	Minor works and Navigation.	Total.	Productive Works.	Protective Works.	Minor works and Navigation	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assessments—									
Water rates and miscellaneous revenue.	43,99,084	66,428	1,60,033	46,25,545	46,86,160	79,476	1,56,490	49,22,126	2,96,581
Indirect revenue,	8,72,376	...	86,284	9,58,660	8,74,133	...	86,284	9,60,417	1,757
Total ...	52,71,460	66,428	2,46,317	55,84,205	55,60,293	79,476	2,42,774	58,82,543	2,98,338
Charges—									
Direct charges...	* 21,84,408	82,954	1,39,468	* 24,06,830	† 23,80,736	1,04,435	1,28,757	† 26,13,928	2,07,098
Indirect charges,	1,45,296	6,759	11,755	1,63,810	1,48,407	8,192	11,134	1,67,733	3,923
Total ...	* 23,29,704	89,713	1,51,223	* 25,70,640	† 25,29,143	1,12,627	1,39,891	† 27,81,661	2,11,021
Net revenue ...	29,41,756	—23,285	95,094	30,13,565	30,31,150	—33,151	1,02,883	31,00,882	87,317
Interest charges,	26,55,600	1,54,205	...	28,09,805	27,08,619	1,56,375	...	28,64,994	55,189
Profit or loss ...	2,86,186	—1,77,490	95,094	2,03,760	3,22,531	—1,89,526	1,02,883	2,35,888	32,128

* Of this Rs. 1,72,358 is chargeable to Imperial.
† Ditto 1,70,410 ditto

The net result for the two years is shown below :—

Class of work.		1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	Profit ...	2,86,156	3,22,531
Protective „	Loss ...	—1,77,490	—1,89,526
Minor works and Navigation	Profit ...	95,094	1,02,883
	Total Profit ...	2,03,760	2,35,888
	„ Loss ...	...	...

The assessments show a satisfactory improvement of Rs. 2,98,338, while the total charges have increased by Rs. 2,11,021. There is a total profit of Rs. 2,35,888, being Rs. 33,128 in excess of the profit in the previous year.

5. *Total receipts, charges, and interest to end of the year.*—The following table shows the total receipts (realisations), charges, and interest to the end of 1888-89 :—

TABLE E.

	Productive Works.	Protective Works.	Minor works and Navigation.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts to end of 1888-89...	10,77,39,892	1,24,403	47,25,896	11,25,90,191
Ditto revenue charges ditto ...	4,60,65,820	2,80,824	34,32,219	4,97,78,863
Net revenue, excluding interest charges ...	6,16,74,072	—1,56,421	12,93,677	6,28,11,328
Interest charges to end of 1888-89	5,51,47,137	8,81,127	...	5,60,28,264
Net revenue, including interest charges ...	65,26,935	—10,37,548	12,93,677	67,83,064

The net revenue from Productive Works to the end of the year has exceeded the charges, including interest, by more than 65 lakhs. The charges on Protective Works, the Betwa Canal, have exceeded the receipts by over 10 lakhs. The latter canal was opened in 1885-86, and irrigation from it has been only partially developed.

6. *Net profit on Capital Outlay.*—The following table gives for the past nine years the net profits on the Capital Outlay calculated on assessments on the year's working. There is an increased profit of ·04 per cent.

TABLE F.

Year.	Capital at end of each year.	*Profit from direct revenue.*		*Profit from total revenu direct and indirect.*	
		Amount.	Percentage on Capital.	Amount.	Percentage on Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81	* 6,45,61,716	25,88,194	4·01	35,3°,941	5·43
1881-82	* 6,62,06,214	31,31,119	4 73	40,82,750	6·17
1882-83	* 6,76,33,960	33,51,421	4·96	43,01,052	6·36
1883-84	* 6,90,92,987	40,77,187	5·90	50,69,145	7·33
1884-85	* 7,02,83,698	21,79,138	3·10	31,28,769	4·45
1885-86	† 7,51,49,595	25,94,992	3·45	35,44,623	4·72
1886-87	† 7,70,59,223	16,19,719	2·12	25,76,874	3·34
1887-88	† 7,87,67,319	20,54,905	2·61	30,14,565	3 83
1888-89	† 7,99,83,651	21,40,465	2·67	31,00,882	3·87

* Excluding Betwa Canal.
† Including Betwa Canal.

7. *Net profit on Capital Outlay on the four Productive Works.*—The following table compares, for the past nine years, the net profits and percentages on the four canals classed as "Productive," also calculated on assessments:—

TABLE G.

Year.	*Upper Ganges.*		*Lower Ganges.*		*Agra.*		*Eastern Jumna.*		*Total Productive Works.*	
	Net direct and indirect Revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect Revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect Revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect Revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect Revenue.	Percentage on Capital outlay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81 ...	14,00,777	5·14	10,87,124	4·58	2,65,001	3·15	7,13,640	25·56	34,66,542	5·57
1881-82 ...	17,53,670	6·40	11,83,905	4·75	2,94,749	3·48	8 09,213	28·46	40,41,537	6·35
1882-83 ...	20,05,684	7·24	10,72,107	4·14	3,53,023	4·15	8,26,665	28·42	42,57,479	6·55
1883-84 ...	23,60,388	8·45	11,93,654	4·45	5,61,425	6·47	8,32,307	27·96	49,46,774	7·45
1884-85 ...	15,55,938	5·54	7,35,746	2·67	1,69,814	1·91	6 17,349	20·14	30,78,847	4·56
1885-86 ...	18,23,237	6·48	5,78,616	2·04	3,84,202	4·32	7,29,881	23·51	35,15,936	5·13
1886-87 ...	14,11,235	5·01	3,48,628	1·16	1,76,223	1 96	6,87,266	22·05	26,23,352	3·73
1887-88 ...	15,15,235	5·37	5,44,980	1·73	2,22,802	2·46	6,58,738	21·00	29,41,756	4·09
1888-89 ...	15,95,066	5·63	5,56,715	1·71	2,36,519	2·60	6,47,257	20·06	30,35,557	4·15

There has been a slight falling off again this year on the Eastern Jumna Canal, while the other three canals each show an improvement. The net revenue amounted to 4·15 per cent. against 4·09 per cent. in 1887-88.

8. *Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.*—The following table compares the total outlay of the year under the several service heads included in the budget estimate of the Irrigation Branch with original and final grants of the year:—

TABLE H.

Head of service.	Outlay.	*Budget grant.*	
		Original.	Final.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance.			
35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works ...	32,784	27,000	41,000
Irrigation—			
42. Major works, Working expenses	2,74,845	1,13,000	2,72,850
43. Minor works and Navigation—Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	4,750	6,000	6,000
Capital expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.			
49. Irrigation Works	11,32,551	17,83,000	11,50,650
Total, Imperial ...	14,44,930	19,29,000	14,70,500
PROVINCIAL.			
Irrigation—			
42. Major works, Working expenses	22,10,326	21,91,770	21,89,560
43. Minor works and Navigation, Capital Account ...	—61	3,500	2,000
Ditto Revenue account	1,28,757	1,65,600	1,43,590
Ditto Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	23,220	26,830	25,200
Total, Provincial ...	23,62,242	23,87,700	23,60,350
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,07,172	43,16,700	38,30,850

The Capital expenditure on the Betwa Canal was Rs. 5,784 in excess of the original grant, but was Rs. 8,216 short of the final grant.

The Capital expenditure on Productive Works fell short of the original grant by Rs. 6,50,449, and of the final grant by Rs. 18,099.

Working expenses, Imperial, include Rs. 1,70,410, written back from Capital to Revenue on account of the outlay on the old Nadrai aqueduct. This was not included in the original grant.

The Provincial expenditure was Rs. 1,892 in excess of the final grant.

9. *Provincial Contract.*—Under the contract entered into with the Government of India from 1st April, 1887, the Provincial Government retains the net direct revenue from Productive Works and Minor Irrigation Works, and pays interest to the Imperial Government as follows :—

(i.) On the old Capital Outlay from Imperial Funds on Minor Works and Navigation, Rs. 23,35,555.

(ii.) On total Capital Outlay on Irrigation Major Works from all sources, less outlay from 1st April, 1887, on the new Nadrai aqueduct, chargeable to Capital Account.

The results for the past two years are shown in the following table :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Revenue—		
Productive Works, Gross Earnings	42,21,848	45,43,071
Minor Works, ditto	1,45,054	1,59,980
Total ...	43,66,902	47,03,051
Expenditure, Provincial—		
Productive Works, Working expenses	20,12,050	22,10,326
Minor Works, Capital Account	3,263	—61
Ditto, Revenue	1,39 468	1,28,757
Ditto, neither Capital nor Revenue	40,862	23,220
Total ...	21,95,643	23,62,242
Net Revenue	21,71,259	23,30,809
Interest charges payable to Government of India	27,25,887	27,42,154
Deficit	5,54,628	4,11,345
Anticipated deficit to be met by transfer from Land Revenue (Imperial).	6,00,000	5,00,000

The deficit during the two years amounted to Rs. 9,65,973. When the present contract was made a deficit of Rs. 11,00,000 was anticipated, and this amount was to be provided by transfer from Land Revenue (Imperial) account to these Provinces. Hence the net result for the two years is a gain of Rs. 1,34,027.

II.—AGRICULTURAL.

10. *The year.*—There were showers in April and May, but in June the weather was hot and west winds prevailed up to 28th. The monsoon broke early in July eastwards of Aligarh, but not till a fortnight later westwards of that place; and continued with no general or well defined "break" nearly to the end of September. Very heavy rain fell from 15th to 21st of September. No crops, except rice, were irrigated after the rains commenced. In some places, particularly in the Cawnpore, Etáwah, Mainpuri, and Etah districts, considerable damage was done to the kharíf crops.

Owing to the general rain in September there was very little demand for canal water throughout the month of October, the greater part of the rabi crops being sown without irrigation. Towards the end of November the demand began to increase, and it continued during December and the first half of January, after which it was checked by cloudy weather. On the 29th and 30th of that month, and between the 16th and 19th of February, the rainfall was general and sufficient to stop demand, except for crops previously irrigated, some of which took water in March.

The area irrigated on all canals, including the Tarái and Bhábar canals, was 1,716,579 acres against 1,625,797 in 1887-88, giving an increase of 90,782 acres.

11. *Areas irrigated by canals.*—Table I shows the areas irrigated by the canals under the control of the Irrigation Department during each of the last 10 years :—

TABLE I.

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Total.
									Jhánsi Lakes.	Hamírpur Lakes.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
1879-80 ...	958,845	39,779	57,197	240,233	...	14,964	85,258	2,386	500	1,243	1,400,405
1880-81 ...	664,927	583,471	141,405	235,862	...	13,308	87,629	4,849	372	873	1,732,696
1881-82 ...	772,391	631,216	152,603	254,886	...	13,453	84,466	5,031	558	1,345	1,915,949
1882-83 ...	856,035	606,025	155,887	254,513	...	14,968	79,507	5,416	637	1,187	1,974,175
1883-84 ...	1,011,990	653,820	245,300	277,358	...	14,276	86,251	6,509	715	1,455	2,297,674
1884-85 ...	683,939	534,833	128,002	166,407	...	12,553	85,198	4,547	412	1,414	1,617,305
1885-86 ...	741,636	462,302	176,721	215,356	12,356	12,306	79,927	6,588	996	1,488	1,709,676
1886-87 ...	574,440	359,003	122,096	203,429	8,608	12,472	78,554	4,183	309	721	1,363,815
1887-88 ...	601,901	470,942	124,557	176,243	24,135	15,398	93,694	8,510	589	1,316	1,517,288
1888-89 ...	628,260	519,022	124,434	185,026	32,609	15,138	89,193	7,643	1,567	1,861	1,604,753
Average for 10 years.	*726,169	*535,626	142,820	220,931	†19,427	13,884	84,968	5,566	665	1,299	1,713,373

The total area is 108,621 acres, or 6·34 per cent. less than the average area irrigated during the last 10 years. Compared with 1887-88 there is an increase of 87,465 acres, distributed as follows :—

Canal.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with 1887-88.
	Acres.	
Upper Ganges	+ 26,356	+ 4·37
Lower "	+ 48,080	+ 10·21
Agra	— 123	— 0·09
Eastern Jumna	+ 8,783	+ 4·98
Betwa	+ 8,474	+ 35·11
Dún	— 260	— 1·68
Rohilkhand	— 4,501	— 4·80
Bijnor	— 867	— 10·18
Jhansi Lakes	+ 978	+166·04
Hamírpur Lakes	+ 545	+ 41·41
Total ...	+ 87,465	+ 5·76

The chief increase is on the Upper and Lower Ganges, the Eastern Jumna and Betwa Canals. On the Agra, Rohilkhand, and Bijnor Canals there was a falling off.

* In 1879-80 the Cawnpore and Etáwah Branches formed part of the old Ganges Canal, and in 1880-81 they were transferred to the Lower Ganges Canal. The averages for these two canals are therefore calculated for nine years only.

† Average for four years.

The area irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun during the past three years is shown below:—

Year.	Tarái Canals.	Bhábar Canals.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87	21,830	82,200	104,030
1887-88	24,410	84,099	108,509
1888-89	25,931	85,895	111,826
Average for three years ...	24,057	84,065	108,122

12. *Kharíf and rabi areas.*—The kharíf and rabi areas irrigated by the canals under the Irrigation Department during the last 10 years are shown in the following statement:—

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TABLE K.

Year.	*Kharíf.*	*Rabi.*	Total area.	*Percentage.*	
	April to September.	October to March.		Kharíf.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1879-80	557,486	842,919	1,400,405	39·81	60·19
1880-81	700,587	1,032,109	1,732,696	40·43	59·57
1881-82	706,025	1,209,924	1,915,949	36·85	63·15
1882-83	740,390	1,233,785	1,974,175	27·50	62·50
1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674	35·94	64·06
1884-85	773,603	843,701	1,617,304	47·82	52·18
1885-86	702,259	1,007,417	1,709,676	41·08	58·92
1886-87	541,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60·27
1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	59·64
1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40·72	59·28
Average for 10 years ...	681,379	1,031,994	1,713,373	39·77	60·23

The kharíf area was 41,007, or 6·69 per cent. more than that irrigated in 1887-88; and the rabi area was 46,458 acres, or 5·13 per cent. in excess.

13. *Crops irrigated.*—The following statement shows the areas of the different kharíf and rabi crops irrigated during the last 10 years:—

TABLE L.

Crops.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Average for the past 10 years.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annual	Sugarcane ...	165,661	135,493	165,019	198,322	155,147	153,652	175,944	168,452	197,313	221,245	173,925
Kharíf	Rice	75,903	138,224	107,963	104,046	111,512	92,687	100,706	109,513	101,968	110,137	105,266
	Indigo ...	185,001	195,001	319,627	316,145	294,429	392,302	297,314	164,013	212,732	224,177	260,074
	Cotton ...	57,471	63,574	64,161	52,493	93,545	66,791	60,580	41,835	47,663	35,990	58,410
	Other crops ...	73,450	168,295	49,255	69,384	171,114	68,171	67,715	58,008	52,760	59,112	83,726
Rabi	Wheat ...	482,703	545,651	727,428	728,385	824,982	512,324	550,891	495,370	507,490	545,153	592,038
	Barley ...	210,959	262,139	261,688	266,651	286,073	108,267	118,569	70,881	79,894	92,142	175,726
	Other cereals ...	83,861	130,011	102,549	123,383	245,863	168,290	221,088	160,518	214,460	240,247	169,027
	Gram... ...	18,938	34,511	49,851	48,400	61,123	16,954	42,087	27,793	33,091	32,279	36,503
	Peas	9,073	14,132	21,849	21,752	37,254	7,986	20,979	27,634	22,461	13,066	19,619
	Poppy ...	14,574	17,230	17,140	16,233	16,370	10,762	15,629	14,679	12,957	8,819	14,439
	Other crops ...	22,811	28,435	29,419	28,981	262	19,118	38,174	25,119	34,499	19,386	24,620
Total ...		1,400,405	1,732,696	1,915,949	1,974,175	2,297,674	1,617,304	1,709,676	1,363,815	1,517,288	1,604,753	1,713,373

Compared with the previous year sugarcane shows an increase of 26,932 acres, or about 13·65 per cent.; indigo an increase of 11,445 acres, or 5·38 per cent.; rice an increase of 8,169 acres, or 8·01 per cent. Owing to the late setting in of the rains the area under maize was one and-a-half times as great as in 1887. Cotton shows a decrease of 11,673 acres, or 24·49 per cent., due partly to the larger area under sugarcane, which required all the available supply on the Upper Ganges aud Eastern Jumna Canals.

Of the rabi crops both wheat and barley show an increase.

14. *Tarái and Bhábar Canals.*—The crops irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals are given in Table M :—

TABLE M.

Crops.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
Annual—				
Sugarcane	508	0·47	1,376	1·23
Gardens and orchards	425	0·39	498	0·44
Total ...	933	0·86	1,874	1·67
Kharif—				
Rice	36,187	33·35	42,880	38·35
Cotton	8	0 01	238	0·21
Other crops	5,187	4·78	4,934	4·41
Total ...	41,382	38·14	48,052	42·97
Rabi—				
Wheat	30,045	27·69	30,357	27 15
Barley	6,793	6·26	5,423	4·85
Gram	631	0·58	805	0·72
Oil-seeds	14,974	13·80	12,978	11·61
Other crops	13,751	12·67	12,337	11·03
Total ...	66,194	61·00	61,900	55·36
Total, whole year ...	108,509	100·00	111,826	100 00

SECTION III.—NAVIGATION.

15. *Revenue and expenditure.*—Table N shows the gross revenue (realisations) and expenditure during the past two years :—

TABLE N.

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	14,700	16,799
Agra Canal	10,535	9,714
Total, Receipts ...	25,235	26,513
Expenditure—		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	28,449	27,207
Agra Canal	7,440	6,839
Total, Expenditure ...	35,889	34,046
Excess of Expenditure over Receipts	10,654	7,533

The increase in revenue on the Ganges Canals was in tollage of private boats and rafts; the decrease on the Agra Canal was in tollage of private boats and in carrying operations.

16. *Traffic statistics.*—Some details of the traffic are given in the following statement :—

TABLE O.

	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons	97,418	28,034	125,452	120,435	32,014	152,449
Ton mileage	5,384,067	1,983,731	7,367,798	6,212,134	1,753,825	7,965,959
Value of goods carried, Rs. ...	26,15,186	8,36,497	34,81,683	26,18,663	7,09,563	33,28,226
Number of passengers ...	700	455	1,155	488	534	1,022

The increase in traffic on the Ganges Canal is due to the large quantity of block kankar carried for the river training works in the Narora Division of the Lower Ganges Canal.

The length of navigable channels open during the year was—

	Miles.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	390
Agra Canal	119
Total ...	509

IV.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

17. *Capital Expenditure on Productive Works.*—The Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works under all direct heads of account was, as stated in paragraph 8, Rs. 11,32,551, against an expenditure of Rs. 15,18,400 in the previous year.

The expenditure on each canal is compared below with the original and final grants of the year :—

TABLE P.

Canal.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	1,20,050	76,380	62,818
Lower ,, ...	15,44,950	9,45,840	9,37,164
Agra	38,000	49,300	45,576
Eastern Jumna	80,000	79,130	86,993
Total ...	17,83,000	11,50,650	11,32,551

There were lapses on all the canals except the Eastern Jumna. The net lapse was Rs. 18,099. The excess on the Eastern Jumna Canal was due to larger outlay on the Raipur Escape.

18. *Capital Expenditure, Upper Ganges Canal.*—On the Upper Ganges Canal the protective measures to Asafnagar Falls were completed and a quantity of materials was collected for the supplementary falls on the Jani Escape at Byrampur. Iron railings and gratings for the Myapur Dam were completed by the Roorkee Workshops. A 2nd class inspection-house on the Mat Branch at mile 40 was built.

On distributaries the remodelling of the Liberheri Distributary was finished and permanent outlets on the Barauda Distributary were completed. Considerable progress was made in building masonry outlets on other distributaries.

A combined railway and road bridge over the Karon Nadi was completed by the Rájputána-Malwa Railway authorities, and a balance of Rs. 1,476 of the Rs. 11,000 advanced to them for the work has since been returned. The Ekla Drainage Cut and an aqueduct over Jenkinson's Cut, Bastam Distributary, were completed: a small payment for land for the former has still to be made.

19. *Capital Expenditure, Lower Ganges Canal.*—On the Lower Ganges Canal good progress has been made with the new Kali Nadi Aqueduct at Nadrai. The outlay of the year was Rs. 8,79,532, of which Rs. 1,70,410 was met by write back from Capital to Revenue (Imperial) of part of the cost of the old Nadrai Aqueduct, and Rs. 28,338 from receipts on Capital account from sale of stores and Tools and Plant. The total expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 40,80,430, exclusive of the write back of Rs. 5,24,788 from Capital to Revenue, against the estimate for Rs. 49,98,810 submitted to the Government of India.

At the commencement of the year under review only 574 lineal feet of well sinking remained to be done, and this was finished by the 17th May. Concrete hearting of the wells was completed in September.

By the end of December the brickwork in all the piers and north abutments had been carried up to skew backs, and in January, 1889, the south abutments and all the land and river wings were brought up to a similar height.

On the 1st November the centering for the arching of the five central arches was in position, and archwork was commenced. This centering was sufficient to construct one set of arches in three shifts; but, in order to complete the arches within the time originally laid down, it was found necessary to increase the width of the centering, so as to build the arches in two shifts. This additional centering was completed in January. By the end of March five-sixths of the total quantity of arch masonry was complete.*

The sheet piling between the wells of abutments and river wings was completed in November, 1888.

The important work of filling up the breach in the embankment at the old aqueduct site was pushed on rapidly, and the earthwork in the Nadi diversion was nearly complete at the end of March.

The erection of the 80-H.P. turbine was completed. The turbine has worked a pair of Lucop's F size lime pulverizers, enabling an ample supply of lime to be maintained for current use and reserve.

Besides the Kali Nadi Aqueduct the heaviest works on the Lower Ganges Canal were the Marhera and Bharera Syphons in the Mainpuri Division, both of which were practically completed by the end of the year. Satisfactory progress also was made in the enlargement to a bed width of 100 feet of the Rind Nála above and below the syphon under the Main Canal.

Earthwork in remodelling the Bewar Branch miles 47—55 was completed, and good progress was made with the silt traps in the Etáwah Branch. Good progress was also made on distributaries in the Cawnpore, Etáwah, Narora, and Bhognipur Divisions.

The Rajwana Drainage Cut in the Mainpuri Division was completed. In the Bhognipur Division a drainage inlet at mile 14 of the branch was completed and the Bhogpur-Katera Cut was started.

20. *Capital Expenditure, Agra Canal.*—On the Agra Canal the earthwork and masonry of the Muttra Escape was finished so far as can be done on the original scheme. A revised estimate is under preparation. A bridge over the entrance to

* NOTE.—The whole of the main arching was completed by the 24th April, 1889. On the 27th May the Kali Nadi was turned through the new aqueduct.

the dry dock at Okla was completed, but the completion of the dock itself was delayed by extraordinary floods.

On distributaries good progress was made in building bridges and masonry outlets, and the Kosi Distributary extension was completed.

Under drainage works the extension of Kasauti drain side cuts and the cunette in Chota Kosi drain were completed.

21. *Capital Expenditure, Eastern Jumna Canal.*—On the Eastern Jumna Canal the excavation of the Raipur Torrent Escape Channel was completed, and good progress was made with the concrete and masonry of the regulator and escape head.

Remodelling the main line was completed and the work closed.

Under drainage works satisfactory progress was made on the Shamli Nála drainage project. The earthwork down to berm level of the Salawar diversion of the Shamli drain was completed, and materials were collected for masonry works. Rs. 5,802 were spent on improving the drainage of the town of Baraut. The portion chargeable to Capital was completed.

22. *Capital Expenditure, Protective Works, Betwa Canal.*—On the Betwa Canal there was a lapse on the revised estimate of Rs. 8,216, due chiefly to short outlay on "head works" and to a credit of Rs. 2,377 to "Tools and Plant." Nothing further was done to the Paricha Weir. A little of the west side of the island was cut away by water deflected from the fish ladder.

The office at Orai was completed. Berm cutting, Main Canal, miles 3—6, was completed, and progress was made on other portions of the canal.

The Sconi and Gopalpur Distributaries were completed. Others are in progress.

23. *Capital Expenditure on Minor Works.*—On minor works the remodelling of the Upper Bahgul Canal, Rohilkhand Canals, was completed. An inspection house has yet to be built.

24. *Revenue Account, "Extensions and Improvements."*—Under "Extensions and Improvements," chargeable to Revenue, the expenditure was as follows:—

	Rs.
Major Works (Productive Public Works)	2,83,893
Ditto (Famine Relief and Insurance)...	9,677
Minor Works, Navigation	15,957
Total ...	3,09,527

25. *Productive Works.*—On the four "Productive Works" the outlay was—

	Rs.
Upper Ganges Canal	76,164
Lower ditto	1,35,914
Agra Canal	31,343
Eastern Jumna Canal	40,472
Total ...	2,83,893

On the Upper Ganges Canal Rs. 10,177 were spent on thrust girders and blocks and sluice gates for the Myapur Regulator and Dam. The upstream face of the Solani Aqueduct was plastered; Rs. 9,617 were spent on masonry spurs for the contraction of Pattri Torrent, which are nearly complete.

Several inspection-houses and other quarters were re-roofed. Both flanks of three of the Dhamat bars, and the right flanks of two, were extended at a cost of Rs. 7,885; a sum of Rs. 2,329 was spent on demarcating boundaries of land along the main line and Deoband Branch.

On the Lower Ganges Canal Rs. 88,978 were spent on permanent training works, Ganges River, Narora Division. Seven main groynes, with block kankar

noses and cross spurs, at different points in the river were completed. The construction of two other new groynes is in progress.

A large quantity of material for the new Nadrai Escape was collected, and the excavation of Fall No. 1 was well in hand by the end of the year; Rs. 5,276 were spent on remodelling Aimah Bridge, Cawnpore Division, and a 2nd class inspection-house on the Kansua Distributary is in progress.

On the Agra Canal Rs. 13,301 were paid for 361 acres of land on the right bank of the Jumna river below the weir; Rs. 5,329 were spent on new gates for the under-sluice at Okla and for the Hindan Dam; Rs. 1,635 were spent on distributaries.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal masonry spurs to protect the left bank of the river near Fyzabad Dam were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,111, and Rs. 1,042 were spent on other protective works. A fish ladder was built on the left flank of the Naushera Weir at a cost of Rs. 1,324. A timber and carpenters' shed was completed at Kalsia for Rs. 1,915. The total outlay on distributaries was Rs. 10,339. The remodelling of the Kandhla Distributary and of the Sijud and Jalalabad Distributaries was nearly completed.

On drainage works Rs. 2,001 were spent on a cunette to the outfall of the Kirthal drain; on the aqueduct over the Kirsani Nadi at Bhojpur a sum of Rs. 13,619 was spent against the estimate of Rs. 32,625.

Protective works.—On the Betwa Canal Rs. 2,748 were spent on the fish ladder at Paricha, which was completed. A godown for Tools and Plant was also completed.

Minor works.—Under "Minor Works" Rs. 4,576 were spent on the Dún Canals, Rs. 8,986 on the Rohilkhand Canals, and Rs. 593 on the Bijnor Canals.

Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.—On agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept Rs. 10,190 were spent on the Ganges Canal, and Rs. 1,250 on the Eastern Jumna Canal. The chief works on the former were the rectification of the Karon Nadi and the new syphon at Raidhana under the Anúpshahr Branch; and on the latter the improvement of the drainage of the town of Baraut.

Repairs and maintenance, I.—Mileage. II.—Expenditure.—The mileage of channels maintained during the year and the expenditure on "Repairs and maintenance" are shown in the two following statements:—

MILEAGE—*Table Q.*

Canal.	Main line and branches.	Navigation channels.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts, &c.	Mill channels and escapes.	Total.
Upper Ganges	437	19	2,540	966	62	4,024
Lower do.	564	...	2,050	339	78	3,031
Agra	109	25	562	39	10	745
Eastern Jumna	130	...	640	319	23	1,112
Betwa Canals	167	...	310	12	12	501
Rohilkhand Canals	20	...	334	3	...	357
Dún Canals	...	...	74	3	...	77
Bijnor do.	...	...	38	...	...	38
Jhánsi Lakes	...	...	45	...	...	45
Hamírpur Lakes	...	...	25	...	...	25
Total ...	1,427	44	6,618	1,681	185	9,955

EXPENDITURE—*Table R.*

Class of works.	Canal.	Expenditure on repairs.	
		1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.
Productive works	Upper Ganges Canal	3,66,976	3,67,948
	Lower ditto	3,21,021	2,89,778
	Agra Canal	1,11,985	98,997
	Eastern Jumna Canal	76,797	97,034
Protective works	Betwa Canal	28,102	34,701
Minor works	Dún Canals	13,160	12,733
	Rohilkhand Canals	22,882	16,704
	Bundelkhand Lakes	2,897	2,283
	Bijnor Canals	1,381	807
Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	Ganges Canal, Solani reclamation ...	2,707	4,485
	Ditto other works ...	4,512	4,527
	Eastern Jumna Canal	1,509	2,692
	Dún Canals	50	145
	Total ...	9,53,979	9,32,834

Mileage.—The increase in mileage of distributaries is due to the completion of 51 miles of new lines on the Betwa Canal.

Expenditure.—There has been a total net decrease of Rs. 21,145 in the expenditure on repairs, the chief decrease being on the Lower Ganges and Agra Canals, while there was an increase on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

On the Upper Ganges Canal the increase in expenditure over 1887-88 was Rs. 972. There was a decrease of Rs. 18,903 on head works in the Northern Division, which is attributed to the extraordinary expenditure incurred in the preceding year on special repairs. This was counterbalanced by increased outlay on heavy closure repairs, and on special repairs to Pattri Superpassage, Dhanauri Dam, and Solani Aqueduct, on training works on torrents and on other works.

There is a decrease of Rs. 31,243 on the Lower Ganges Canal. The expenditure on head works was Rs. 31,718 against Rs. 1,04,026 in 1887-88. This great decrease is due to all expenditure on training works having in previous years been charged to "Maintenance," while during the year under review the cost of permanent training works has been charged to "Extensions and Improvements." There has been a marked decrease in the cost of temporary training works, as the permanent groynes constructed during the last two years have secured from erosion a long reach of the river bank, which otherwise would have had to be protected at great expense. It is anticipated that the additional permanent works in course of construction will further reduce the cost of maintenance of head works by Rs. 15,000. The increase of Rs. 29,598 under Main Canal and Branches occurred chiefly under "Bridges," "Escapes," "Earthwork," and "Plantations." Several bridges in the Etáwah Division urgently required pitching, and this was done during the year. The Ghiror Escape was enlarged. The increase under earthwork is due to the opening out of more silt tanks; and the cost of cutting and carrying wood for the Nadrai Aqueduct caused an increase under "Plantations."

There was an increase under distributaries due to greater outlay on the Kansua Distributary, the remodelling of the banks of which has been charged to repairs. The distributaries in the Etáwah Division were put into a more efficient condition by reducing superfluous outlets, and by supplying minor distributaries with pipe outlets. The protracted period of demand in the rabi season necessitated extra weed and berm clearances.

On the Agra Canal there was a decrease of Rs. 20,565 on head works, due to the near completion of the permanent training works. After two years more it is hoped

that the average outlay on head works in a year will not exceed Rs. 15,000. There is still much to be done on distributaries owing greatly to the nature of the soil; during the year there was an increase of Rs. 240.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal a very considerable improvement was made during the year in the condition of many of the works. Several distributaries were improved and brought to a better state of efficiency.

On the Betwa Canal there was an increase of Rs. 2,320 on head works. On distributaries there was an increase of Rs. 1,706, due to increase in mileage.

On the Rohilkhand Canals the decrease was chiefly on head works and distributaries.

(d)—Telegraphs.

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires at the end of 1887-88, and the extensions made during the year under review:—

Mileage of lines.				*Mileage of wires.*			
At the end of 1887-88.	Added during 1888-89.	Deducted during 1888-89.	Remaining at the end of 1888-89.	At the end of 1887-88.	Added during 1888-89.	Deducted during 1888-89.	Remaining at the end of 1888-89.
* 4,118	116	...	4,234	14,245	533	...	14,778

* The figures given in previous years did not include the lines between Sáran and Naipalganj, and between Delhi and Sahárunpur, which are now included.

During the year 1888-89, 16 Government and 12 railway telegraph offices were opened, while three railway offices were closed. Statistics in regard to these offices are given in the following statement:—

Description of offices.	Number of offices open at the end of 1887-88.	Add number opened during 1888-89.	Deduct number closed during 1888-89.	Number open at the end of 1889.	Number of messages despatched during 1888-89 from Government offices.	Increase over preceding year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government offices,	90	16	...	106	195,952	16,917	2,45,561 3 3
Railway and canal offices.	* 296	12	3	305			
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	62	9	7	64			
Total ...	448	37	10	475			

* The figures given last year did not include 37 offices of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which are in Oudh, and have now been included.

POST-OFFICE.

(a)—Imperial Post.

During the year 1888-89 there was an increase of 13 Imperial post-offices and 21 village postmen, and a decrease of 24 letter boxes and 7 Imperial postmen.

Five of the existing departmental branch post-offices were transferred to extra-departmental agency, and 10 new post-offices were opened under the latter. Two

of the existing extra-departmental post-offices were transferred to departmental agency, and one post-office was closed: thus the total increase over the number of post-offices under extra-departmental agency at the end of the year under report was 12.

A saving of Rs. 10,956 per annum was effected by the revision of the establishment of post-offices, of which nearly half was due to the abolition of mail lines in consequence of the extension of the Indian Midland Railway.

The enumeration returns show that during the year under review 35,818,302 articles were sent out for delivery, as against 33,710,352 in the previous year, there being thus an increase of 2,107,950. Of this number 19,896,838 were issued from head-offices, and 15,921,464 from branch and sub-offices. The total number of articles returned undelivered was 683,514 as compared with 686,062 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 35,134,788 actually delivered as against 33,024,290 in the previous year. The following comparative statement shows the number of articles sent out for delivery, delivered, and returned undelivered during the years 1887-88 and 1888-89:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or decrease.
Number of articles issued for delivery ...	33,710,352	35,818,302	+2,107,950
Ditto returned undelivered ...	686,062	683,514	—2,548
Ditto actually delivered ...	33,024,290	35,134,788	+2,110,498

The number of value payable articles of all classes posted during the year at head and sub-offices was 103,314, on which the sum of Rs. 8,58,787 was specified for recovery, and the commission that accrued to the post-office amounted to Rs. 18,531.

There was an increase over the figures for the preceeding year in the transactions of value payable articles of all classes, both in the number of value payable articles, the amount specified for recovery, and the amount of commission realised. During the year special rules were framed to guard against the fraudulent practices of certain persons who used to forward through the post-office articles of trumpery value and demand exorbitant prices.

There was an increase in the number of insured articles sent through the post as compared with that of the previous year: the figures being 17,652 for 1888-89 against 17,410 for 1887-88, on which the insurance fees amounted to Rs. 9,860 and Rs. 8,427 respectively.

The following comparative statement which relates to money-order transactions in the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 shows an increase both in the number and value of money-orders paid:—

Period.	*Issues.*			*Payment.*	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission.	Number of money-orders paid.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1887-88	745,272	1,46,45,011	1,88,635	942,538	1,98,00,244
1888-89	788,790	1,43,95,812	1,85,439	1,031,328	2,08,28,979
Increase ...	43,518	...	...	88,790	10,28,735
Decrease ...	...	2,49,199	3,196	...	...

The number of money-orders issued during the year showed an increase of 43,518 over the figures for the previous year, but the value fell off by Rs. 2,49,199, and the amount of commission realised by Rs. 3,196.

The rent money-order system showed an increase both in the number and value of rent money-orders and the amount of commission realised as compared with the figures for the previous year: which proves that the scheme is steadily progressing. The average value of each rent money-order issued during the year was nearly Rs. 13. The total amount of rent paid through the agency of the post-office amounted to Rs. 4,84,322, on which commission to the value of Rs. 7,946 was realised. The number of rent money-orders issued was 37,318.

The following statement shows the Savings Bank transactions during the year:—

Number of accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	*Deposits.*		*Withdrawals.*		*Balance at close of year.*		*Balance at close of previous year.*	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number of accounts open.	Value.	Number of accounts open.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
12,550	8,697	117,413	42,35,540	43,272	35,49,804	28,772	50,79,609	26,933	42,48,461

It will be seen from the above figures that the total number of accounts open at the close of the year increased by 1,839 as compared with the number of accounts open at the close of the previous year, and the amount of the closing balance exceeded the corresponding figures of the previous year by Rs. 8,31,148. The increase is satisfactory, and tends to show that the system is steadily gaining popularity.

There was an increase in the sale of 5*s.*, 10*s.*, and 20*s.* British postal-orders during the year 1888-89; but as regards British postal-orders of other denominations there was no appreciable increase or decrease as compared with the figures for the previous year. The transactions on the whole tend to point to the conclusion that the system is not appreciated by the British troops in this country. The total number of such orders sold was 2,457, aggregating in value Rs. 24,839.

No stock-notes were sold in 1888-89 or the preceding year. The sale of these notes through the agency of the post-office was withdrawn from 1st September, 1888. The postal convention with the Gwalior Darbár of 28th April, 1885, was modified during the year. Under the conditions of the new convention, the Imperial post-office at Chanderi was closed, the Imperial letter boxes placed within the limits of the Gwalior State removed, and the delivery of letters within the jurisdiction of that State by the postmen of the Imperial post-offices situated on the borders of the Gwalior territory prohibited. Owing to the opening of the Jhánsi and Bhopal, section of the Indian Midland Railway and that of the Jhánsi and Gwalior section, the transit of mails was considerably improved. The distance over which mails were conveyed by railway was increased by 152 miles. This development of the railway postal system was followed by a reduction of 167 miles in the length of the existing mail cart lines along routes now traversed by the railway.

In the total length of runners' lines there was an increase of 266½ miles and a decrease of 441½ miles, or a net decrease of 175 miles.

There were seven cases of highway robbery of the mails, against one such offence in the preceding year. They all occurred in British territory, but except in one case the mail contained nothing of intrinsic value. In this case, which occurred in the Lalitpur district, the actual loss was estimated at Rs. 1,100. A portion of

the mail was, however, recovered, some of the robbers were arrested, and, on conviction, were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

At the commencement of the year there were 65 combined post and telegraph offices; during the year one was abolished and twelve were opened, and the total number of such offices at its close was thus 76. The net profit accruing from the combined offices, after deducting the cost of establishment, amounted to Rs. 56,967, against Rs. 62,281 in 1887-88: there was thus a falling off of Rs. 4,650 in the income, which was due to a decrease in the receipts of the Jhánsi and Benares combined offices. The total number of signallers in the service on 31st March, 1889, was 57 against 52 in the previous year. Of postal employés engaged on signalling work there were 37 against 28 in 1887-88, and the number of qualified men in reserve amounted to 9, the same number as last year.

(b)—District Post.

The total number of post-offices and letter boxes which existed, and of village postmen employed at the commencement and close of the year, is shown in the following table:—

Particulars.	District post-offices.	Letter boxes.	Village post-men.	Total.
Existing on 31st March, 1888	331	223	688	1,245
Opened or entertained in 1888-89	39	34	137	210
Closed or discontinued in 1888-89	30	21	91	142
Balance on 31st March, 1889	343	236	734	1,313
Increase	9	13	46	68
Decrease	...	...	...	...

Eighty-seven village postmen were either reduced or transferred to the Imperial Department from 87 branch offices in the North-Western Provinces and four from four offices in Oudh.

The total length of district post lines over which mails were conveyed rose, in the North-Western Provinces, from 6,498¼ miles in the previous year to 6,797½; and in Oudh from 1,412 miles to 1,462. There was thus an increase of 299¼ miles in the North-Western Provinces and of 50 miles in Oudh, making the total increase of mileage for the United Provinces 349¼ during the year.

The following statement shows in abstract the number of articles posted at, and delivered from, the district post-offices during 1888-89, and in the preceding year:—

	Articles received from district post-offices for despatch to Imperial post-offices.			*Articles sent from Imperial post-offices for delivery by district post-offices.*		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
1887-88	1,598,293	23,704	1,428	2,725,003	62,219	10,399
1888-89	1,803,840	30,633	3,847	2,791,001	70,469	24,352
Increase	205,547	6,929	2,419	65,998	8,250	13,953
Percentage of increase... ...	12·8	29·2	169·3	2·4	13·2	134·1

It will be seen from the figures given above that there was a very satisfactory increase in the number of all classes of articles. The number of parcels again showed a very considerable increase; and the number of articles received for delivery continued to exceed the number posted for despatch. The total number of articles posted for despatch was 1,838,320 against 1,623,425 in the previous year; and the number of articles sent out for delivery was 2,885,822 against 2,797,621 in the year preceding. The total number of articles returned undelivered was 138,323, which gives a percentage of 4·7 on the number sent out for delivery.

The total cost of maintaining the district post in the United Provinces was Rs. 1,79,454-5-10; *viz.*, Rs. 1,46,132-6-4 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 33,321-15-6 for Oudh. In the amount shown for the North-Western Provinces is included the cost of the district post in Kumaun, which is managed independently by the local authorities. The budget allotment, including expenditure on account of contingencies, was Rs. 1,90,000.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land-Revenue.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The rainfall of 1887 was fairly sufficient, though slightly irregular at the commencement; and, with the exception of slight loss in the autumn harvest, both crops were average: the cold weather rain, however, proved especially abundant. As compared with the year before, there was a decrease in the autumn and increase in the spring sowings; but the combined areas were almost exactly the same, and the outturn per acre under the more important crops was better. Damage from hail was confined to a small tract in Bánda, and from floods to a more considerable area in Aligarh. There were no severe epidemics of disease among either men or cattle in any part of the Provinces. Prices were high, owing to indifferent harvests in previous years, to the somewhat unfavourable character of the autumn harvest, and in a measure to replenishing of stocks, and to large exportation; but they were not so high as to produce marked distress in any section of the population: and the year, as a whole, was not unprosperous. Crime during 1888 was, however, sensibly on the increase throughout the Provinces: and the prices in 1888 show in most cases a marked rise over the prices obtaining in 1887.

The demand and collections of arrears from previous years under the principal heads of revenue were as follows :—

Heads of receipt.	Arrears.	Collected or remitted.	Balance of arrears.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land-revenue borne on the roll	3,21,813	2,57,772	64,041
Land-revenue not borne on the roll	3,996	3,677	319
Malikána	172	172	...
Twelve per cent. cess	25,469	23,976	1,493
Acreage cess	1,648	1,648	...
Miscellaneous land-revenue (Imperial and Provincial) ...	222	91	131
Occupier's rate	15,647	12,717	2,930
Owner's rate	1,350	991	359
Advances under Agriculturists' Loans Act (principal) ...	22,288	19,105	* 3,183
Advances under Agriculturists' Loans Act (interest) ...	2,278	1,784	* 494
Total ...	3,94,883	3,21,933	72,950

* For Financial year.

Of the balance of land-revenue borne on the roll with which the year commenced, nearly two-thirds were nominal and have been struck off the accounts; Rs. 55,135 were collected during the year, and the balance is almost entirely from villages which have suffered in previous years from some form or other of agricultural misfortune. The most important balance is in the Agra district, due mainly, it is stated, to arrears which have accumulated under direct management of attached

estates: special inquiries on the subject are being made. The depressed condition of some of these villages is due to the state of affairs on the Bhartpur frontier, where a plague of wild beasts protected in the Bhartpur jungles is depopulating villages in the neighbouring British territory. The attention of the Government of India has been invited to the subject.

The current demand as compared with that of the preceding year rose by more than 3½ lakhs of rupees, from Rs. 5,30,92,152 to Rs. 5,34,55,298, and the collections from Rs. 5,27,41,057 to Rs. 5,31,84,900. More than the entire increase came from receipts from canal revenue, which in the previous year had suffered a serious decline, in consequence partly of the favourable character of the rains; and partly of the breakdown of the great Nadrai aqueduct. Except a reduction of more than a lakh of rupees in the ordinary land-revenue, chiefly from deteriorated villages in Muttra and Agra, none of the other items exhibit variations which call for special notice. The demand and collections under each principal head of current revenue are shown in the following table:—

Heads of receipt.	Demand.	Collections and remissions.	*Balance.*		
			Nominal.	Real.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land-revenue borne on the roll ...	4,27,56,940	4,25,72,847	60,920	1,23,173	1,84,093
Land-revenue not borne on the roll ...	1,55,112	1,51,838	...	3,274	3,274
Malikána	1,71,691	1,71,584	...	107	107
Twelve per cent. cess	47,37,732	47,27,874	...	9,858	9,858
Acreage cess	5,87,611	5,87,194	...	417	417
Miscellaneous land-revenue (Imperial and Provincial).	95,128	95,017	...	111	111
Occupier's rate	37,70,305	37,36,804	...	33,501	33,501
Owner's rate	3,35,718	3,32,196	...	3,522	3,522
Sale of State properties	9,339	9,339	...	...	...
Sale of waste lands	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on purchase-money... ...	183	183	...	...	...
Profit from State properties... ...	6,52,763	6,38,900	...	13,863	13,863
Surplus from process fees	14,518	14,518	...	...	...
Collections from estates under direct management.	33,740	29,708	...	4,032	4,032
Advances under Land Improvement Act (principal).	83,715	79,699	...	4,016	4,016
Advances under Land Improvement Act (interest).	26,237	16,310	...	9,927	9,927
Advances under Agriculturists' Loans Act (principal).	22,288	19,105	...	3,183	3,183
Advances under Agriculturists' Loans Act (interest).	2,278	1,784	...	494	494
Total ...	5,34,55,298	5,31,84,900	60,920	2,09,478	2,70,398

The arrears of land-revenue outstanding at the end of the year were, if nominal items of demand are excluded, less than one-fifth per cent. of the total demand. Arrears are still considerable in Aligarh, Muttra, and Agra, but except in Aligarh are for the most part accounted for satisfactorily. A serious rise in the sub-soil water-level, and the injury thereby caused to the valuable low-lying lands in parts of the Etah, Mainpuri, and Farukhabad districts has called for special measures of relief. The revenue demand in the injured tract has been reduced for five years, and an inquiry into the causes and possible remedies of the mischief has been instituted.

In the Agra Division the balances of occupier's rate were larger than they should have been, were much in excess of last year, and are by no means satisfactorily explained. The total collections from Government estates amounted to Rs. 6,38,900, and 97·9 per cent. of the demand, and the slight increase on the receipts for the previous year is said to have been chiefly due to good harvests. Of the gross receipts, 23 per cent. were paid as Government revenue and cesses: almost exactly the same was spent on management and contingencies, and 22 per cent. were laid out in improvements, leaving two lakhs of rupees, or rather more than 30 per cent., as the profits to the State in its capacity of landlord. The expenditure on improvements

was half as much again as it had been in the year before. The enhanced assessment on Dúdhi has been realised without difficulty.

The advantage both to landlords and tenants of the system by which revenue and rent have been made payable by postal money-orders is evinced by a very large and sudden falling off in the number of revenue and rent deposits which were effected during the year. It is probable that as the new system becomes better established and more widely appreciated the decrease will continue, and that much time and trouble will be saved thereby both to the people and to the revenue establishments. The number of revenue money-orders increased during the year from 72 to 89 thousand, and the amount remitted from 15 to 18 lakhs of rupees. The Benares Division, where the system has been longest in force, contributed 63,394 of the money-orders, and nearly 10 lakhs to the total amount remitted. It is a subject of complaint that money-orders are often sent, owing to ignorance on the part of the payers, for sums less than those which are actually due. The Board have been requested to consider how this difficulty can be obviated. More than 40,000 money-orders for the payment of rent were issued during the year; they promise to afford, where it is required, a useful protection to the tenants against dishonest or oppressive landlords.

The year was again marked by a very substantial increase in the litigation under the Rent Act, which during the 14 years which have elapsed since the Act was passed has more than doubled. But as remarked in the Report for last year allowance must be made, in criticising these figures, for the defective return of applications in the years previous to 1883-84, while on the other hand the increase in the number of suits only for the whole period has not been more than 40 per cent. There are, however, reasons for believing that the number of applications filed increases much more rapidly than the number of suits, and in the year now under report the rise for the former class has been 10·86 per cent., while for the latter it has been only 1·13. The downward tendency in the number of applications which the Board considered had set in in 1884-85 has not been maintained. Variations in the yield of harvests or prices of grain from year to year no doubt exercise some influence in checking or promoting this class of litigation; but the steady and continued rise over considerable periods seems to be independent of occasional or intermittent causes, and to be attributable only to the greater readiness with which the people have recourse to this class of tribunal.

Nine-tenths of the suits were, as usual, for the recovery of rents; those of all classes are comparatively insignificant in number, not averaging more than one to every 4,000 souls of the population of the Provinces. Of the 74,157 rent suits which were disposed of during the year, between a quarter and a fifth were contested, while in only 36 out of every thousand was judgment entered for the defendant. In the vast majority of cases resort is had to the rent courts, not for decision of disputed points, but for assistance against impoverished or recalcitrant tenants, or the registration of arrears that would otherwise be barred by lapse of time. In connexion with the subject of suits for arrears of rent the Board give an account of the measures they have taken to promote the use of printed receipts and counterfoils. As was remarked in the Report of the year before, the practice may prove to be of some use; but the characteristics of the rent litigation show that the uncertainty about the amount of rent which has actually been paid, against which it has been proposed as a remedy, is very far from common, and nothing resembling compulsion should be used in its introduction. No step which interferes with the generally satisfactory relations prevailing among landlords and their tenants should be taken without the fullest discussion and deliberation, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that legislative action in this matter is desirable. The practice in force in a neighbouring Province, where the tenants are without the protection of a punctual record by the

village accountants of every payment made to the landlords, cannot safely be relied on as a precedent. Of a total of 137,855 applications instituted, 88 per cent. fell under the classes connected with ejectment: the only other heads showing considerable figures being the following:—enhancement and determination of rent, deposit of rent, recovery of occupancy, determination of value of crops, production of patwáris' accounts and crop appraisement.

The returns of ejectments for the last two years are compared in the following table:—

Applications under	*Number.*			Percentage of increase.	REMARKS.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.		
Section 35, class XVIII...	14,091	15,789	1,698	12	To ejectments with rights.
Section 36, class XIX ...	49,594	56,350	6,756	13½	To ejectments at will.
Section 39, class XX ...	14,197	16,313	2,116	15	To contest liability to ejectment.
Section 40, class XXI ...	28,817	32,795	3,978	14	Application by landlord for assistance to eject.
Total ...	106,699	121,247	14,548	13·6	

The total areas in acres which were affected by notices to eject were—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of increase.
Section 35	101,852	121,798	20
Section 36	218,453	248,231	14
Total ...	320,305	370,029	15½

In regard to the final result of the notices, under section 35, to eject tenants with rights, the returns furnish sufficient information. Compared with other Divisions, the Benares Division furnished by far the largest proportion of notices whether under section 35 or section 36. In the case of about one-third of the total number issued, ejectment followed, and the total area from which the tenants were ejected was 39,929 acres. In the case of ejectments under section 36 (tenants-at-will) the same information is not given, and all that is known is that about one-sixth of the whole number of notices issued were successfully contested, and ejectment did not, therefore, take place in regard to the area (39,633 acres) to which those notices applied. In regard to the remaining five-sixths of the number of notices, with an area of 208,598 acres, nothing definite is known; but it may be accepted as certain that in a very considerable number of cases the notice was not followed by ejectment. In discussing the general effect of these proceedings, the total areas in the occupation of the several classes of tenants (omitting proprietary cultivation, to which notices do not ordinarily apply) may be taken for the purposes of comparison. The total tenant area of the Province is 20,734,164 acres, of which 9,723,782 acres are held under some kind of right, and 11,010,382 by tenants-at-will. Of this latter area 2,462,841 acres have been held by the same tenants for more than 12 years, and over nearly the whole of this it may safely be assumed that occupancy right, though it has not as yet been declared by a competent court, has actually accrued. The area, therefore, to which notices under section 35 were issued was about 1·25 per cent. on the total area held by tenants with rights, and ejectment actually took place over rather less than a third of the area to which the notices applied, that is to say, for over four acres out of every thousand. In the case of tenants-at-will the proportion of the total area to which the notices applied

was 2·25 per cent., or twice as high as in the case of tenants with rights, and ejectment may have followed over about 1·88 per cent. of that area; the actual area must, however, have been considerably less. These figures are not, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, of a nature to excite serious apprehension; but the material rise in both classes of application that has taken place during the year under report indicates the necessity of a very careful attention to this subject in the future; and the Board have been desired to include in their next year's report statistics showing the area from which in the case of tenants-at-will the notices have been followed by actual ejectment.

Of 137,008 applications disposed of, 19 per cent. only were contested, not less than 82,380 being disposed of "without trial;" applications from a landholder to have a notice served on a tenant-at-will (section 36) furnishing 56,350 under this latter head. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of cases, the work was on the whole punctually disposed of, and there was no increase in the average duration of suits, whether contested or not contested. At the end of the year only 139 suits had been pending for more than three months. The number of undecided applications was greater, as it must always be; many of them from their nature not being susceptible of decision without a local inquiry which it is necessary to postpone till the cold weather. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with satisfaction the marked reduction in the duration of rent suits in Kumaun; but there is room for further improvement. In Bijnor the duration of contested suits was much above the Provincial average; in Benares and in Ballia, also, duration was excessive; Allahabad, Farukhabad, and the Benares Division showed the largest number pending at the close of the year. In Mainpuri, the duration of contested applications appears excessive: that district and Gorakhpur (where, however, the total for disposal was far larger than in Mainpuri) being the only districts which passed the limit of three months. The proportion of the number of appeals to the number of appealable cases, and of the number of appeals in which the orders of Courts of original jurisdiction were interfered with, supports the conclusion of the Board that the work done was usually good. The only serious arrears were in the Court of the Commissioner of Benares. The work in that Division has for some years been more than a single officer could dispose of, and an Additional Commissioner has been appointed since the conclusion of the year to which this report refers. It is observed that while in Benares no appeals from orders on applications were decided by the Commissioner *ex-parte*, in Meerut about one-third were so decided, and in Allahabad about three-fifths. The Board disposed of 1,535 cases, of which in 175 only they found it necessary to disturb the orders appealed against. More than half the appeals laid in their Court were either summarily rejected, or transferred.

In the returns of processes for the compulsory realisation of the revenue, the only point for remark is the considerable increase in the number of all kinds of coercive processes except the issue of writs. The absolute numbers are still not high, and the rise is most marked in those parts of the Province, such as Muttra, Agra, and Etah, which have suffered from natural calamities, and for which measures of relief have been sanctioned. There is no explanation of this kind for the increased employment of coercive processes in the Azamgarh district; but it may probably over the whole Province be partly accounted for by the somewhat unfavourable character of the season.

Special measures have been adopted by the Board, with the sanction of Government, to secure greater regularity in the registration of transfers of landed property, and their effect is seen in a considerable increase in the number recorded, especially under the head of transfers by succession. The subject is one to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches much importance, and the Board have been desired to keep it prominently in view, examining in detail the returns from each district, and calling for explanation whenever the numbers returned give ground for

suspicion of neglect. That greater attention was paid to this subject by District Officers is shown by the increase in the penalties for failure to report transfers. The increase in Kumaun may have been unduly severe. The total revenue of land transferred by order of Court was Rs. 1,61,206 revenue-paying, and Rs. 6,132 revenue-free; by private transfer, Rs. 3,77,211 revenue-paying, and Rs 21,889 revenue-free, or in all Rs. 5,66,438. The amounts during the last five years have been—

	Under orders of Court.		*By private transfer.*	
	Revenue-paying.	Revenue-free.	Revenue-paying.	Revenue-free.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	1,40,052	3,978	4,06,341	24,022
1883-84	1,61,222	1,828	3,88,212	21,539
1884-85	1,43,548	3,759	4,17,377	21,454
1885-86	1,39,951	5,240	3,27,836	24,048
1886-87	2,45,850	9,079	3,64,038	26,339

The average price realised by the sale of land by the Civil Courts was 12 years' purchase of the revenue, or almost exactly the same as it had been in 1885-86. In 1886-87, for some unexplained cause, it had fallen to 7¼ years' purchase. In non-ancestral lands the average number of years' purchase was six against nine last year. Statistics are given for the first time of the sale of tenant's right in the permanently-settled districts. Notwithstanding heavy encumbrances—a point, however, in which they probably did not differ much from the proprietary rights which were brought into the market—the right to hold at fixed rates realised nine years' purchase of the rental; and as the rents are usually about double the amount of the revenue payable in respect of the same land, the average price per acre must have been materially higher than the average price per acre realised on account of proprietary right.

The conduct of partition work during the year calls for remark. In Budaun, Mirzapur, Ballia, and Benares a large proportion of cases remained for disposal at the close of the year. In Ballia a case has been pending since 1880; in Mainpuri since 1883. The explanations given are, as the Board allow, not satisfactory. Apart from the Benares Division, the large number awaiting disposal in Meerut, Moradabad, and Allahabad require special arrangements. The process of disruption proceeds steadily; and during the last two years 5,957 new maháls have been added to the register of revenue-paying properties, making the present total 105,921. Except that one Collector has been successful in inducing the applicants, in a few cases where the resultant properties were very small, to be contented with imperfect instead of perfect partition, no proposals have been made for checking the process of sub-division; and His Honor is disposed to concur with the Collector of Gházipur in thinking that, whatever difficulties it may give rise to from the point of view of the administration, it may be of no material disadvantage to the people themselves.

Inquiries, made by the Board, show that the advances under the Land Improvement Act in Bánda and Hamírpur have had an appreciable effect in providing the irrigation which, in those districts especially, is required as a protection in years of scanty rain; and it is satisfactory to notice that in Hamírpur, where the objects of the Act had been practically frustrated by the excessive caution of a previous Collector, the advances have risen from Rs. 75 in 1886-87 to Rs. 21,789. There has also been a substantial increase in Bánda, though the amount still falls much short of what it had been two years earlier. The following

table compares the extent to which both the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been made use of during the year :—

	1886-87.		1887-88.		*Increase.*	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Land Improvement Act ...	233	39,690	507	1,09,330	274	69,640
Agriculturists' Loans Act,	1,907	81,785	3,851	1,31,548	1,944	49,763
Total ...	2,140	1,21,475	4,358	2,40,878	2,218	1,19,403

The transactions, therefore, under both Acts have about doubled both in number and in value. Under the Land Improvement Act, 96 per cent. and under the Loans Act, 85 per cent. of the principal demand which fell due within the year were collected punctually; and nearly the whole of the balance both of principal and interest is in course of liquidation. The Allahabad Division, however, showed over Rs. 5,000 overdue at the close of the year of report under the Land Improvement Act, and a more considerable balance than any other Division under the current year's collection for the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Under recent arrangements with the Government of India, the Local Government is responsible for the annual interest on all these advances, and recovery is at its risk. While this must call for vigilance in the matter of collection, it need interpose no difficulties in the way of advances, which should be encouraged as much as possible.

By the end of the period to which this report refers, the cadastral survey of the two extensive districts of Basti and of Gorakhpur was completed, and the remaining work of inspection and assessment was not more than should have been completed in the cold season of 1888-89. The total expense of survey and settlement in both districts up to September 30th, 1888, was Rs. 15,87,420.* In Bulandshahr also, where the proceedings were commenced much later, and were on a more simple plan, all but work for one year had been completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,06,321. The whole charges for the latter district in 1887-88, a year in which an exceptionally large amount of work was done, were only Rs. 53,916, and the Settlement Officer's anticipation, that the total cost on completion will be less than Rs. 90 for the square mile, appears to be justified. The areas inspected during the year, in all three districts, were very large. The settlement operations in Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur, which are still in an early stage, are conducted on the same principles as the settlement in Bulandshahr, and the scale of charges during the year justify the expectation that they will not be more expensive.

A third system, differing materially from any that has hitherto been employed in these Provinces, was tried during the year in the revision of the Jhánsi records. The whole of the correction of the maps, and the preparation of the initial copy of the village field-books and rent-rolls, was carried out under the supervision, not of the Settlement Officer, as in the districts of the Meerut Division, but of Colonel Sandeman and a small survey staff, working through the agency of the patwári establishment, who take the place of the professional amíns employed in Gorakhpur and Basti. The advantages expected from this system are, in comparison with the first system, that it will give the patwáris a thorough training in survey, and secure more completely accurate maps; and in comparison with the second that it will be very much cheaper. It is too early to attempt to form any final judgment on its merits, or to estimate whether it is likely to prove as cheap or as expeditious as the system under which all stages of the settlement, from beginning to end, are carried out by the same department.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was attracted last year to the very serious inaccuracy of the village records in Azamgarh, which, it was reported, had reached such a pitch as to compel the rent courts to accept in preference the private

* Since the Report was printed these figures have been modified: the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,09,065, which includes a sum of Rs. 21,645 on account of cadastral survey charges in Basti.

account-books of the landlords. His Honor refrained from commenting on certain instructions which had been issued by the Board, pending the receipt of further information which they promised, but which has not yet been furnished. A special report has been called for showing what measures are in progress to remedy the state of affairs previously reported.

The more important of the matters connected with the administration of the Land Records Department for the last revenue year had already been noticed by the Director in his annual report. Among the points which the Lieutenant-Governor has remarked with special satisfaction is the very substantial increase (from 5·9 per cent. to 9·69 per cent.) in the number of entries in the field-books where the kanúngo's testing has been tested again by superior officers. The attention paid to this important duty varied greatly in different districts: Aligarh, Muttra, Mainpuri, Sháhjahánpur, Pilibhít, Allahabad, and the Benares Division show a bad record. It was most neglected in Pilibhit and in Azamgarh, the two districts where the condition of the village papers is probably worse than it is in any other part of the Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently, had occasion to call the attention of District Officers to the necessity of spending more time in camp: a matter to which he attaches great importance, and on which his attention will be closely fixed. Among the many imperative reasons connected with good administration why officers should spend the cold weather in camp is the impossibility of otherwise checking and securing accuracy in the village records. There has been a continued improvement in the mechanical working of the department, and in point of punctuality in the filing of the village papers there is little to desire: 99 per cent. of the crop and area statements and 97 per cent. of the rent-rolls having been filed within a month of the date when they were due.

Since the end of the year with which this Report deals, the general introduction of the revised forms of village papers, which are expected to effect a considerable saving in space, labour, and expense, has been sanctioned; and the enactment of the Patwári and Kanúngo Act, by restoring the separate fund for defraying the salaries of the establishment and its contingent charges, which was abolished by the legislation of 1882, gives an opportunity for revising generally the scale of patwáris' salaries throughout the Provinces, and of placing it on a uniform and satisfactory footing.

(b)—Oudh.

The condition of the Province during the revenue year ending in September, 1888, was generally satisfactory. The seasons were normal, the harvests fair, and prices good, although there was a serious diminution in one of the most valuable items of export. The tenantry continued practically undisturbed. Rents were paid without pressure, and the revenue with a promptness and punctuality that are evidence of the lightness of the demand. The revenue business of the District Officers was conducted on the whole with method and despatch.

The harvests were dependent on the rainfall of the autumn of 1887 and the winter of 1887-88. It is compared in the following statement with that of the two preceding years and the general average:—

	Average of 17 years.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Bara Banki	41	48·1	46·5	37·0
Lucknow	38	42·4	38·7	33·6
Unao	39	41·5	33·0	32·1
Hardoi	36	47·0	37·4	29·0
Sitapur	41	50·7	41·8	28·9
Kheri	49	56·7	42·0	49·9
Bahraich	48	66·0	40·9	51·9
Gonda	49	53·5	52·6	49·8
Fyzabad	42	37·6	42·8	42·7
Sultánpur	42	39·5	47·3	51·2
Rae Bareli	37	40·0	48·0	33·6
Partábgarh	36	37·8	42·1	36·8
Provincial average ...	40	46·6	42·7	39·6

There was thus in the districts of the Lucknow Division and in Sitapur and Hardoi a considerable shortcoming in the rainfall.

But though lighter than in the preceding year, the rainfall was on the whole well distributed, and except in the kharíf harvest of Sitapur there were no complaints of the outturn of the crops. The rabi harvests were certainly better than those of the previous season. This is further evidenced by the statistics of cultivation. In 1887 the area under the plough retrograded by 17,000 acres: in 1888 it increased by 26,000 acres. The advance was mainly in the Sitapur Division, where the retrogression of 1887 had been most marked. Rice decreased by 50,000 acres, mainly in the Gonda district; but the diminution was balanced by a large increase in other rain crops; and, as usually happens in a year of late rainfall, maize and millets were to some extent substituted for rice. Wheat was more extensively sown, particularly in Gonda, and the outturn was good and the quality particularly fine. In sugarcane the area was enlarged by 22 per cent. In oil-seeds, on the other hand, there was a singular restriction. In Bahraich, which has been hitherto the leader in the production of linseed, more than half the whole area normally under oil-seeds was transferred to other crops: whether this was occasioned by a fall in the remunerativeness of the crop or by the circumstances of the season, does not appear. In the neighbouring district of Gonda the area in oil-seeds remained unaltered, and the price lists furnish no explanation of the remarkable change in the growth of a crop which has been a special feature of the agriculture of Bahraich. The cultivation of indigo is being rapidly extended in the Partabgarh district.

Irrigation increased by nearly 200,000 acres, an advance of 8 per cent. on the previous year. While, however, the area irrigated from wells increased that watered from tanks diminished—evidence that the later rains were less abundant. The irrigated area in Oudh amounts to 21¾ per cent. of the cultivation: in the North-Western Provinces in the same year, the area, inclusive of the canal tracts, was 24½ per cent. The labour of irrigation from tanks and wells as compared with that from tanks is great, and the figures illustrate the industry and activity of the Oudh peasant.

Prices, except of sugar, ranged much the same as in the previous year. In wheat there was a slight reduction. In gúr there was a heavy fall, which may be partly accounted for by the extensive area put under cane during the year. The export returns show the outturn of sugar in the Province to have been very large. The exports from Oudh for the last five years were as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wheat	21,27,682	28,95,495	33,78,879	22,66,209	17,78,649
Gram	3,22,871	2,62,228	2,23,560	2,90,428	4,70,928
Husked rice	4,22,916	5,81,453	8,84,571	8,38,039	6,05,790
Other grains	13,25,161	10,29,616	6,30,006	12,18,194	19,88,899
Oil-seeds	11,29,461	10,90,373	15,65,328	9,38,586	18,40,747
Refined sugar	87,404	91,213	76,257	39,173	36,896
Unrefined sugar	2,57,126	2,94,056	3,22,176	6,66,909	11,57,400

The wheat trade was slacker than it has been for many years; but the exports of other cereals indicate that the produce, even of rice, was not on the whole unfavourable. The most remarkable feature was the extraordinary development in the export of oil-seeds. The quantity sent out of the Province was nearly double that of the preceding year, and is the highest on record. The exports of unrefined sugar have never been approached, and though at prices considerably lower, they represent a very valuable item in the cultivator's receipts. The agricultural statistics of the Province for the year give evidence generally of fair harvests and a range of prices favourable to the growers.

The total land revenue under all headings was Rs. 1,41,97,073 as compared with Rs. 1,41,79,536 in 1886-87, of which over 99 per cent. was collected.

The land revenue demand on the roll of 1887-88 was Rs. 1,40,90,673; during the year it was increased by lapse of revenue-free grants, alluvion, assessment on waste lands, progressive assessment, and other causes by Rs. 28,031.

The increase from other causes was mainly due to the restoration to the revenue-roll of estates which had been under sequestration for arrears of revenue. By reduction of revenue, diluvion, Government appropriations, and other causes there was a decrease of Rs. 12,332.

The appropriations were chiefly for the purposes of the Lucknow, Sitapur, and Seramau Railway. Of the current land revenue proper the whole of the small balance was nominal, and the entire recoverable revenue of the year was collected. The demand for revenue not on the revenue-roll, that is to say, from estates the settlement of which had been annulled, was Rs. 24,539. The collections were Rs. 24,464, and as these are for the most part realisations from tenants, the results are creditable.

The collections for surplus revenue, that is, the revenue due on lands added by alluvion or on revenue-free grants coming under assessment, amounted to Rs. 9,496. The only balance of current demand was Rs. 4 in Lucknow, and the only arrear balance (Rs. 275) in Sultanpur, a case in which collection by instalments was expressly ordered.

Satisfactory progress was made in the settlement of the demand for outstanding arrears of revenue for former years. The entire outstandings at the beginning of the year were Rs. 13,650, of which Rs. 8,270 were remitted on account of diluvion, damage from hail, Government appropriations, and revision of assessments. There remained Rs. 5,380 to collect, and the whole of this sum was recovered. The recoverable demand of land revenue for the year under review and for arrears of preceding years was thus collected in full, and there remained no real balances on the books.

The demand for local cesses and local rates amounted (deducting nominal balances, which will be remitted) to Rs. 3,67,314 and Rs. 6,60,626, the whole of which was realised with the exception of a small sum in Partabgarh.

A great improvement in the punctual collection of the revenue has taken place during the last few years. Further progress was made in 1887-88, and the returns show on the whole very methodical collection. In Hardoi, a district mainly held by proprietary communities, the greater punctuality of the payments was very marked, owing to the careful measures taken to bring the share registers out of the disorder into which they had fallen. There is room for improvement in Gonda and Partabgarh districts, which are known to be so lightly assessed that there is no excuse for unpunctuality in the payment of revenue in ordinary seasons.

The statistics of the processes employed for the realisation of the revenue demand show that for eleven years there has been no sale of land for arrears of revenue. In the last seven years the process of farm has been resorted to on only two occasions. For the third year in succession there has not been a single sequestration for persistent default, and as in the preceding year in only one case was it necessary to transfer a defaulter's share to a solvent co-parcener. On the other hand, as regards the minor processes, although there was some reduction in the number of writs of demand, there was an increase both in the number of apprehensions of defaulters and of attachments of movable property. Only in Hardoi and Bara Banki, however, was there any material difference in the methods adopted for the recovery of arrears. In both districts the severer measures of arrest and attachment were accompanied by a large reduction in the issue of writs, and it is not a

matter for congratulation if a relaxation of the lighter processes has to be followed by the application of harsher ones. In Hardoi, however, the Deputy Commissioner was apparently enforcing a stricter punctuality of payment, which in his district had become very necessary, and in Bara Banki the Deputy Commissioner personally directed the substitution of arrest for writs in the case of certain confirmed defaulters. The effects of these measures will be noticed in the report for 1888-89. The returns as they stand show little pressure for collection. Attachments of movable property, if more numerous than in 1887, were fewer than in 1886, and attachments of the estate diminished to three.

Fifty-five revenue-free tenures lapsed during the year. The area thus added to the revenue-roll was 16,426 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 20,257. Some Deputy Commissioners omitted to notice in their district reports whether the orders for the annual verification of these tenures were carried out during the year, and it became necessary to repeat these orders as part of the standing duty of the cold weather tours.

The registers of proprietary right and the village papers of tenancy have been brought to a condition of tolerable accuracy, and the returns show little change in the prevailing forms of proprietorship or in the actual tenure of the soil. It is of advantage to repeat at intervals a brief summary of the main facts of the tenures in the Province. Sixty per cent. approximately of the area is owned by Talúqdárs, and the remainder is shared very equally by families which hold the land in common and by communities which have parcelled out their lands more or less completely among their members. The details of this distribution, however, present very singular differences. In some districts the talúqdári tenure is so much more prevalent than in others that it materially affects the character of the revenue administration: for example, in Bahraich and Partabgarh the talúqdári estates cover 91 and 80 per cent. of the area, whereas in Lucknow and Hardoi they extend to only 28 per cent. The difference is felt not only in the work of revenue collections, but in the number and complexity of the cases for decision under the rent law.

The figures are of sufficient interest to be quoted here* and have to be remembered in judging of the relative labour and success of the administration in the several districts. The zamíndári tenure is prominent throughout the Lucknow Division and in Hardoi. The eastern districts of Sultanpur, Fyzabad, and Gonda, again, are characterized by the presence of under-proprietary tenures of exceptional extent and variety, and attendant difficulties special in nature and in intricacy.

* District.	Proportion of talúqdári tenures.
Bahraich ...	... 91 per cent.
Partabgarh...	... 80 ditto.
Gonda ...	... 79 ditto.
Fyzabad ...	... 75 ditto.
Rae Bareli ...	... 65 ditto.
Kheri ...	... 64 ditto.
Sultanpur ...	... 56 ditto.
Sitapur ...	... 53 ditto.
Bara Banki...	... 52 ditto.
Unao ...	... 32 ditto.
Lucknow ...	... 28 ditto.
Hardoi ...	... 28 ditto.

In 1883-84 the number of villages in sequestration for arrears of revenue was 101: in 1887-88 it was 20. During the year one village was released in Hardoi from sequestration. No additions were made to the list. Except in Sultanpur and Kheri, the sequestrated villages were all in the hands of lessees, an arrangement which it has been pointed out may save the Deputy Commissioner trouble, but which at the commencement at least of a sequestration is open to many objections. The rents of the lessees were in all cases paid up in full, and it may be inferred that in none of these villages was the default, which led to sequestration, occasioned by recusancy among the tenantry. In Sultanpur the Deputy Commissioner managed by a system of direct collection with excellent results. The whole of the rent on the roll was collected within a few annas; the spirit of resistance in the under-proprietary tenantry, which was alleged to be the cause of the superior's default, was effectually overcome, and several works of improvement were carried out to the benefit of the property.

The number of estates under attachment for arrears of revenue decreased to three, the lowest number on record. One attachment was also made during a dispute as to the appointment of a lambardár. In all three cases the revenue balance was realised within the year and the estate released. The duties devolving on the Deputy Commissioners, however, as the agents of the Civil Courts in the management of estates under execution of decree or otherwise, somewhat increased. The rental of the properties in their charge rose from Rs. 1,02,000 to Rs. 1,22,600. The amount due, including interest in estates of which the Deputy Commissioner had been appointed manager by order of the Civil Courts, was Rs. 1,00,269; at the close of the year it had been reduced to Rs. 68,922. In estates attached under section 504, Act XIV of 1882, the amount due had been reduced to Rs. 1,16,248. The collections of rent were fair. Of a demand of Rs. 1,16,000, 96 per cent. was realised; the cost of management was generally moderate, and the progress in the payment of debts satisfactory.

The following table compares the business accruing to the several Deputy Commissioners in this branch of their duties :—

District.	Debt due at beginning of year.	Yearly rental.	Percentage of collections.	Percentage of cost of management.	Percentage of assets paid towards debt.
	Rs.	Rs.			
Bara Banki	36,812	3,603	100	6	2
Unao	14,166	2,414	97	5	3
Sitapur	13,153	21,375	95	4	44
Kheri	367	3,725	98	5	100
Gonda	9,840	11,068	94	5	43
Fyzabad	63,952	73,314	96	6	33
Rae Bareli	494	295	100	...	34
Partabgarh	6,669	4,383	100	6	23

Twenty-two estates came under management for arrears of under-proprietary rent, or during partition, or as the properties of minors of which the Deputy Commissioner has charge under the provisions of Act XL of 1858. The following table exhibits for each district the main details of the management which was generally creditable :—

District.	Debts, if any, due at commencement of year.	Yearly rental.	Percentage of collections.	Percentage of cost of management	Percentage towards payment of debt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bara Banki	...	9,890	90	4	...
Unao	13,268	13,682	92	5	24
Sitapur	...	18,547	97	5	...
Kheri	222	8,072	90	5	6
Rae Bareli	51	693	100	...	56
Partabgarh	359	212	99	5	36

The following summary shows the extent of the responsibilities in estates management of the several District Officers :—

District.	*State properties.*		*Civil Court estates.*		*Rent Court and other estates.*		*Sequestrated estates.*		*Court of Wards' estates.*		*Total.*	
	Number.	Yearly rental.	Number.	Yearly rental.	Number.	Yearly rental.	Number.	Yearly rental.	Number.	Yearly rental.	Number.	Yearly rental.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bara Banki ...	...	...	1	3,603	1	9,899	5	2,910	9	7,66,548	16	7,82,960
Lucknow ...	10	8,225	...	...	...	...	1	589	...	...	11	8,814
Unao ...	...	...	2	2,413	12	13,682	2	1,745	...	...	16	17,840
Hardoi ...	7	6,434	...	...	...	...	5	1,711	7	1,45,216	19	1,53,361
Sitapur ...	8	2,564	16	21,375	2	18,547	...	...	3	33,478	29	75,964
Kheri ...	33	10,673	1	3,725	4	8,072	1	982	4	3,83,196	43	4,06,648
Bahraich ...	7	5,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80.403	9	85,573
Gonda ...	2	2,885	2	11,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13,953
Fyzabad ...	2	915	1	73,315	...	...	1	1,638	5	1,03,452	9	1,79,320
Sultanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16,279	6	2,45,166	11	2,61,445
Rae Bareli ...	1	260	3	295	2	693	...	...	8	4,15,253	14	4,16,501
Partábgarh ...	1	41	1	4,383	1	212	...	...	5	85,674	8	90,310

Advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, for land improvement doubled (Rs. 26,725 as compared with Rs. 13,670 in the preceding year), and they reached the level of 1885. This increase was general, but was particularly marked in the districts of the Sítapur Division, where well-sinking was stimulated by the lightness of the rainfall, and in Bara Banki. The highest figures were in Hardoi, where remarkable success was achieved in overcoming the dislike of the people to deal with Government instead of the mahájan.

The number of loans in 1887 was 68: in 1888 they were 95. Twenty of these were to tenants, but the Government has yet to learn the effect of the new Rent Act in encouraging improvement by the tenant whether with aid from without or from his own resources. This was one of the directions in which a decided movement was before any considerable lapse of time to have been expected, and Deputy Commissioners have been instructed to exert themselves to encourage substantial tenants to take advantage of the Act. The collection of the principal due from outstanding loans was fair, and the recoveries of interest were in all districts excellent. The aggregate of the loans for seed and cattle was not quite so high as in the previous year, Rs. 42,750 as compared with Rs. 52,128. More than half the advances were made in the single district of Hardoi.

The loans were repaid with admirable punctuality.

The most interesting part of the district reports for the past year was the information they contained as to the working of the Rent Act of 1886. In the last year of the old Rent Act notices of ejectment were issued to the number of 92,451, covering an area of 360,000 acres. By the new Rent Act the issue of these notices is restricted to certain specified cases. Every tenant is now secured by statute in the occupation of his holding for a term of seven years from the date of the last change in his rent or of the last alteration in the area of his holding. During this period he cannot be evicted except for arrears of rent upon an unsatisfied decree, or in execution of a decree for ejectment for certain breaches of the general conditions of agricultural occupation. At the close of each statutory period the

tenant is liable to a statutory enhancement, or he may be removed from the holding by a notice of ejectment, on which a heavy court-fee is charged, except where the statutory tenant has died and the notice is served on his heir.

The aggregate number of notices or applications for ejectment presented in the year amounted to 2,369 notices or applications, embracing an area of 23,386 acres of cultivation. The agricultural holdings of the Province amount to nearly two and-a-half millions and the area of cultivation to nearly nine and-a-half million acres. The tenancies affected by these notices are so few as to be a minute proportion. The actual ratio is ·1 per cent. The notices of ejectment on payment of fee were mainly in the districts of Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and Fyzabad. In these three districts two-thirds of the whole were issued; but the reports, except that from Fyzabad, contain no analysis to show how far action under these provisions was general or confined to particular landlords. The majority of the agricultural classes have not yet quite grasped the provisions of the new law, and are afraid to meddle with it. It is probable from the nature of the case that the extent to which landlords avail themselves of their powers varies remarkably on different properties; and it was brought to the notice of the Government that in some estates the landlord defies the law by a summary ejectment, which the tenant may be too timid to resist by his only remedy, a suit for illegal ejectment.

As tenants come to know their rights this imperious evasion of the law will become less practicable, and District Officers have been warned to be on their guard against the devices for evasion which all novel restrictions are certain to suggest, and to keep the Government carefully informed of them. The action of the landlords in the removal of tenants is, however, for the most part within the provisions of the law, and the returns show that half of the notices and applications were contested by the tenant—evidence that the tenant is not slow to avail himself of the means of protection provided for him. Half of the objections were sustained, and in the end actual ejectment took place on only half of the area concerned in the notices. The general results are summarized in the following statement:—

	Number.	Area concerned in acres.	Number contested.	Number successfully contested.	*Area of actual ejectment.*			
					Number.	Area.	Old rent.	New rent
(1) Notices on court-fee ...	1,340	8,650	647	302	741	4,605	10,208	12,159
(2) Notices without court-fee.	71	336	145	71	211	2,403	4,798	6,809
(3) Notices under section 69.	340	2,970						
(4) Application on unsatisfied decrees.	618	11,438	...	...	312	5,767	...	...
Total ...	2,369	23,394	...	...	1,264	12,775	...	...

As was to be expected, the heirs of statutory tenants and tenants under special leases were less successful in contesting eviction than statutory tenants.

The provisions which limit to an anna in the rupee the enhancement on tenants who succeed an evicted statutory tenant have not been observed. The districts vary greatly in this respect. In the Sitapur Division lands were, at least nominally, re-let at their former rent; in Lucknow the holdings were re-let at a great reduction. In Gonda and Sultanpur the new rents, although the aggregates are small, represent a rise of 97 and 35 per cent., and report was called for. While the law is still little understood and the cases are few, it would give little trouble to warn a tenant that an illegal enhancement is not recoverable in the Courts. No less than 8,874 notices of relinquishment were lodged by the tenants during the

year, covering an area of 42,310 acres, an area nearly double that embraced by the notices of ejectment of all kinds. Nearly a third of the aggregate relinquishments were in Unao, and they were almost confined to the riparian mahâls of the district, where many of the cultivators are Kahârs, who as boatmen have other means of livelihood and are independent by character. The next largest number, 1,457, was in Lucknow. In Bara Banki the relinquishing tenants actually surrendered their holdings in half of the whole number. In two-fifths of the cases they retained their holdings after all at the old rent, in three-fifths at a reduced rent. The relinquished holdings were sometimes let to other tenants, sometimes brought into sír, sometimes left uncultivated. In Hardoi the number of relinquishment notices (718) were supposed to be forced by the landlords as a means of evading ejectments. In the Lucknow district not a single notice of enhancement of rent was served by the landlords. The service of this notice is permitted by the Act at the expiry of each statutory period of holding. No such notice is required if landlord and tenant mutually agree to the statutory enhancement; but it is noticeable that not only in Lucknow, but in four other districts, there was no resort to this process of settlement: while in Sultanpur the number of notices was considerable. It is of course possible that agreements for an enhancement even in excess of the statutory amount may be amicably adjusted between landlord and tenant. If they choose so to agree, no law can prevent the agreement, although it may prevent the landlord from recovering with the assistance of the Courts a rent higher than the statute permits.

Since these reports were received, information has been submitted showing a remarkable increase in the number of ejectment notices issued in the current year. They amount to 3,078, covering 23,415 acres, and the increase is particularly marked in the districts of Partabgarh, Rae Bareli, and Gonda. On the other hand notices of enhancement for the coming year have diminished from 197 to 115. Some officers express the opinion that the notices were evaded, but not to any material extent; that moderate enhancements are still submitted to, partly from ignorance, partly from timidity, partly from old and friendly relations: others consider that from the tightness of the old rents on the one hand, and the approach of the revision of assessments in Oudh, there is a genuine absence of movement in rents.

The question, generally, of the effect of Act XXII of 1886 on the relations of landlords and tenants, as shown by ejectments, relinquishments, and enhancements of rent, is one to which the attention of all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners has been especially directed; and which will be permanently noticed, and all figures thereto pertaining carefully analysed and explained in successive annual reports.

The returns show no advance in the registration of tenants' improvements under the Act. Rae Bareli was the only district in which such improvements were registered. It has long been known that in Oudh the improvements are mainly done by the tenant, and there is no reason to suppose that their agricultural energies are less active than they were; but the security given by the registration of improvements it is very desirable should be made widely known.. An easy account of the main provisions of the Rent Act is now a text-book in all the village schools: every patwâri has a copy of a catechism on the Act, and some of the Deputy Commissioners have distinguished themselves by the sustained endeavour to acquaint the tenantry with their new privileges in the course of the winter tours.

The arrears of under-proprietary rent which the Deputy Commissioners were asked to collect were a few thousand rupees less than in the previous year: the total was Rs. 20,000 higher than it was half a dozen years ago in 1882. As the years go on and the rents which were fixed at settlement upwards of 20 years ago become lighter with the progress of prices and profits, the dues of the under-proprietors

should become steadily easier, and the assistance of the Collector yearly less necessary. It is not that arrears are unjustly claimed. The proportion of the claims that was rejected was small in itself, and very decidedly less than in the previous year; and it is not that the under-proprietors find they can default with impunity. The Deputy Commissioners realised within the year upwards of 90 per cent. of the recoverable arrears. Whether the applications are made by the superiors to save themselves trouble, or whether the apparent refractoriness of the inferior owners is due to the difficulties inherent on the embarrassments known to have followed the initiation of these tenures, it is difficult to say; but the assistance given under section 158 of the Revenue Act is practically confined to Sultánpur, Fyzabad, and Gonda. The question will be considered and noticed in the next report.

Of partitions of all sorts, perfect and imperfect, proprietary and under-proprietary, there were 1,002 for disposal, as compared with 1,125 in 1887. Of these 406 were actually carried out, as against 425 and 348 respectively in the two preceding years. The last two years show the best outturn of work there has yet been attained in the Oudh districts: the percentage of partitions effected to applications rose from 38 to 40.

Good progress was made by the patwáris in filing the village papers. With few exceptions the whole of the rent and area tables were filed within the year, and the detailed inspection reports received by the Government indicate accuracy and exactitude in the record. The khewats were, however, filed with less punctuality than the other village papers. The check of these papers by the supervisor kanúngos was on the whole careful and efficient; but the verification of this check by the Tahsíldár and the superior District Officers lacked system and method. The inspection by these officers is not so much of the patwári as of the supervisor, and Deputy Commissioners have been instructed to see that the rounds of each subdivisional officer are so continued throughout the camping season and so arranged as to bring the work of each supervisor under thorough examination. In Lucknow 77 patwáris' circles were re-modelled, completing the revision of the entire district; in Unao the circles were all revised and their number reduced to 626. In Bara Banki the whole of the circles were re-cast with the result of a reduction from 822 to 764; in Sitapur also the revision of the circles of the 817 patwáris has been so far completed that there is no longer a patwári within the beats of two supervisors; in Hardoi much was done in the revision of circles; in Kheri re-distribution was in progress in two of the three tahsíls, and was to be completed before the close of the current agricultural year: in Fyzabad the revision of circles was finished for the whole district except one pargana; in Gonda nine parganas were revised and the circles made compact and convenient; but in Bahraich and the districts of the Rae Bareli Division comparatively little was done in this regard.

Since the close of the year 1887-88 an Act has been passed (IX of 1889), under the provisions of which the landlords will contribute in future to the pay of patwáris, which since 1882 had been borne wholly by the State. The shares of the State and the landlords in the total salaries will be credited to a general fund, from which the patwáris will hereafter be paid. The salaries will be disbursed by the Tahsíldárs, but in other respects the relations between the landlords and the patwáris will be disturbed as little as possible. The rights of the landlords in the nomination and appointment of the patwáris have been given the fullest legal recognition by the new Act, and the provisions are maintained, which require the Deputy Commissioner to refer to and consider the wishes of the landlord before suspending or dismissing a patwári. As regards the re-arrangement of patwáris' circles and the revision of existing circles or salaries, it has been decided to make no change in the principles laid down in 1883, that existing arrangements shall not be disturbed unless they are found in practice to be distinctly inconvenient and insufficient.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Public Works, *(c)* Canals.]

3.—Customs.

[*Blank.*]

4.—Opium.

[*Blank.*]

5.—Salt.

[*Note.*—The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Customs is an Imperial head of account, and Salt is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces: for "Opium" see under head "Excise."]

6.—Excise.

The four systems of excise administration in force in these Provinces in 1887-88 were:—

(*a*) the ordinary distillery system, generally known as the distillery system;
(*b*) the modified distillery system;
(*c*) the farming system;
(*d*) the outstill system.

The areas in which these different systems were in force, and the populations of those areas, are noted below in approximate figures:—

	Square miles.	*Population.*
Ordinary distillery system	65,817	33,824,863
Modified ditto	2,971	1,641,285
Farming system	22,938	3,047,245
Outstill ditto	14,389	5,594,476
Total ...	106,115	44,107,869

The ordinary distillery system was thus applied to 76 per cent. of the population, and the ordinary and modified combined to 80 per cent.

The gross revenue under the four systems in round hundreds during the year of report was as under:—

	Gross revenue.	*Revenue per head.*
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Ordinary distillery system	30,93,000	0 1 5
Modified ditto	89,000	0 0 10
Farming system	1,84,800	0 0 11
Outstill ditto	4,01,200	0 1 1

It will be observed that the farming and outstill systems taken together contributed 15·5 only per cent. of the gross revenue from the excise of liquor.

Under the distillery system, liquor is manufactured by licensed distillers in Government distilleries, of which there is one (and, with the exception of 12 districts, only one) situated at the head-quarters of each district in which the system obtains. All liquor manufactured is stored within the distillery, and none can be removed until the still-head duty of Re. 1 per gallon—the uniform rate levied at present in these Provinces—has been paid. No liquor except that produced in such distilleries is allowed to be disposed of in tracts under this system. Licenses are granted for both wholesale and retail vend: the number of the latter (which are sold by auction) being determined by the Collector of the district, with reference to police control on the one hand, and the requirements and wishes of the public—so far as they can be ascertained—on the other. Care is taken

that the interests of distillers shall not interfere with the interests of the public, and full opportunity is afforded to zamíndárs and neighbours of objecting, if they wish to do so, to the position of shops. The number of shops is fixed; the position of each shop is clearly defined, so as to prevent shifting of sites; and the police are supplied with lists of sanctioned shops, and informed of all changes. Under the modified distillery system, a single contract or license is granted over a specified area. This system was of very limited extent: it was in force only in the Bulandshahr district, the city and sadar tahsíl of the Agra district, tahsíl Safipur of the Unao district, and tahsíl Patti of the Partabgarh district. A certain sum—fixed at auction—is paid as licence fee and the contractor has the monopoly of manufacture and vend. He is required to distil in the Government distillery under the same rules as to supervision—and at the same rate of still-head duty, Re. 1 per gallon—as in the ordinary distillery system; and the number as well as the locality of shops is specified in the license, subject to revision on good cause shown. In tracts under the farming system a contract for monopoly of manufacture and vend is granted on payment of a definite sum. The farmer is allowed a fixed number of stills and shops—the position of the latter being settled by the supervising officer, and the stills being located in the shops where the liquor is both made and sold. No separate still-head duty is levied: manufacture is practically unrestricted; due supervision, however, is (or ought to be) exercised to ensure that the rules are properly observed. The farming system was employed only in a few sparsely-populated tracts, as for example in the Kumaun Division, where the population is 1,046,263 to an area of 12,438 square miles, or about 84 souls only per square mile. Under the outstill system a contract for manufacture and vend of the liquor produced at a single still is granted on payment of a definite sum. Here also the locality is defined; and outstill liquor cannot be brought into a tract under another system. The area covered by an outsill is generally of small extent. The outturn of liquor is intended to be limited; but as adequate supervision cannot always be exercised, it is found difficult in practice to restrict the size of the still and the corresponding outturn. Outstills are only as a rule established in isolated tracts—bordering usually on independent territory—which are at a distance from the head-quarters of the district, and separated from them by rivers or unculturable waste lands. The area under this system was, as the figures given above show, of very limited extent; and a further limitation of this area is at present under the consideration of Government.

The following table shows (*a*) the gross receipts, (*b*) the net receipts, (*c*) the real receipts, for the last five years of official record :—

				Gross receipts.	*Net receipts.*	*Real receipts.*
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	...	...	...	52,94,553	51,94,148	53,53,254
1884-85	...	...	...	51,49,847	50,53,614	50,94,217
1885-86	...	...	...	57,02,151	55,88,836	56,78,783
1886-87	...	..	...	56,46,546	55,33,033	56,65,117
1887-88	...	...	...	55,45,110	54,32,539	56,29,877

The distinction between "actual" and "real" receipts is that the former represent the actual payments made into the Government treasury during the 12 months ending on the 30th September. They exclude, on the one hand, advance payments made in August and September of the preceding excise year by auction-purchasers of licenses, and they include, on the other hand, similar advance payments made in the year under report on account of the succeeding year. The real receipts are arrived at by making all these adjustments.

The year 1887-88 was thus inferior, in financial results, to the year that preceded it by the following sums :—

(*a*) Rs. 1,01,436, or 1·79 per cent. as regards gross receipts.
(*b*) „ 1,00,493, „ 1·82 ditto net ditto.
(*c*) „ 35,240, „ ·62 ditto real ditto.

The budget estimate of gross receipts for 1887-88 was Rs. 56,75,000. The figures of gross receipts for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh separately were the following (for 1886-87 and 1887-88); the decrease of the latter year, as compared with the former, was very considerable, being over a lakh of rupees :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	*Decrease.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	40,51,927	39,77,115	74 812
Oudh	15,94,619	15,67,995	26,624
Total ...	56,46,546	55,45,110	1,01,436

The gross charges in 1887-88 were Rs. 1,12,570-12-10, as against Rs. 1,13,513-4-8 in 1886-87. The difference is insignificant.

The receipts under the several heads of revenue are compared below for the last three years :—

	Lakhs.		
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
(1) Still-head duty on country spirits	20·56	19·18	18·39
(2) License fees for sale of country spirits ...	13·36	13 71	13 42
(3) Outstill licenses	4·10	3·91	4·01
(4) Tracts under farm	2·04	1·84	1·85
(5) Still-head duty on rum	2·55	2·68	2·73
(6) Licenses for vend of hemp drugs	6·03	6·71	6·48
(7) Opium	6·98	7·03	7·08
(8) Tári	1·05	1·06	1·05
(9) Distillery fees	·02	·01	·01
(10) Still-head duty on methylated spirits ...	·01	·01	·01
(11) License fees for sale of English liquor ...	·28	·28	·29
(12) Fines and forfeitures and miscellaneous ...	·04	·04	·13
Total ...	57 02	56 46	55·45

The gross receipts for 1887-88 were Rs. 55,45,000 against the average of the preceding five years of Rs. 53,50,000. High prices, the general prevalence of sickness, and the inauspiciousness of the time for Hindu marriages, account for the falling off as compared with two preceding years.

The total receipts from still-head duty on country spirits were as follows :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	*Decrease in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	9,27,891	10,92,669	10,84,525	10,19,912	64,613
Oudh	8,80,890	9,63,645	8,33,843	8,19,538	14,305
Total ...	18,08,781	20,56,314	19,18,368	18,39,450	78,918

The decrease, it will be observed, was at the rate of 4·11 per cent. The reasons generally assigned were those referred to above, and they seem sufficiently to account for the falling off. In the North-Western Provinces it appears that out of 29 districts in which receipts under still-head duty are shown, 10 show increases as compared with 1886-87, and 19 decreases.

In Oudh, five districts showed increases and seven decreases.

Possibly distillation of liquor of increased alcoholic strength may partly account for the decrease under this head.

Distillery fees rose from Rs. 862 to Rs. 1,117. The duty on rum and methylated spirits also increased.

Wholesale license fees showed a perceptible increase. The figures for the last four years were as under :—

	Rs.
1884-85	21,213
1885-86	21,129
1886-87	21,265
1887-88	24,399

The chief increase was in Hardoi.

The figures for retail license fees are—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	*Decrease.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	9,47,313	9,30,725	16,588
Oudh	4,02,167	3,86,427	15,740
Total ...	13,49,480	13,17,152	32,328

The total for 1887-88 approximated very closely to that of the preceding year. From the standpoint of "real receipts," the decrease was Rs. 16,981 only. In Pilibhít there was an increase of over 50 per cent.—from Rs. 5,961 in 1886-87 to Rs. 9,098 in 1887-88, said to be due to keen competition.

The advisability of granting three years' licenses for retail sale of liquor is a matter on which no opinion could be formed during the year. Indeed the matter does not appear to have been fully thought out, and further inquiry and report will have to be awaited before decision on the subject can be come to.

The receipts under the farming system rose from Rs. 1,83,894 in 1886-87 to Rs. 1,84,749 in 1887-88. The "real receipts" were between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 11,000 in excess of these "actual receipts." No change was made in the area under the farming system, which was limited to the Kumaun and Jhánsi Divisions, to a considerable portion of the Mirzapur district, and to a few other small tracts here and there throughout the Provinces.

Receipts from outstill licenses rose from Rs. 3,91,462 in 1886-87 to Rs. 4,01,165 in 1887-88. The largest increases were shown by Gorakhpur and Basti.

The receipts at Sháhjahánpur from duty on rum and spirits of wine rose from Rs. 2,68,715 to Rs. 2,74,197-1-3. Wholesale license fees (English liquor) showed a slight decrease: retail license fees a slight increase. Together they yielded Rs. 28,985-2-9 in 1887-88 as against Rs. 28,566-12-0 in the preceding year, an increase of about 1·5 per cent.

The receipts from license fees for vend of hemp drugs for the last five years of record have been as under—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	4,38,356	4,40,116	4,55,548	5,00,358	4,69,181
Oudh	1,15,001	1,09,163	1,47,625	1,70,248	1,79,252
Total ...	5,53,357	5,49,279	6,03,173	6,70,606	6,48,433

These figures (actuals) show for the North-Western Provinces a decrease of Rs. 31,177, or 6·2 per cent.—and for Oudh an increase of Rs. 9,004, or 5·3 per cent.—in 1887-88, as compared with the previous year. For the United Provinces they show a falling off of Rs. 22,173, or 3·3 per cent. But the "real receipts" for 1887-88 were Rs. 6,81,194, showing an increase of 2·23 per cent. over the "real receipts" for 1886-87. Though less than those of 1886-87, the figures for 1887-88 showed a very considerable increase over those of previous years. Allahabad, Azamgarh, Budaun, and Basti showed large decreases, which were said to be due to the difficulty of finding contractors with sufficient capital and enterprise to compete with a Patna firm, whose influence had been strengthened in some instances by the grant of triennial contracts. It seems hardly credible that any firm having its head-quarters at Patna could produce so great an effect in a district so distant as Budaun. Basti shows only Rs. 225 on a total of Rs. 14,525 last year. The developement of the income from drugs in Oudh was noticeable. Nearly every district showed an increase over the previous year's figures. In 1883-84 less than 21 per cent. of the total receipts of the United Provinces from license fees for vend of hemp drugs came from Oudh: while in 1887-88 the proportion had risen to nearly 28 per cent. The number of drug shops remained very nearly constant: 3,878 in 1887-88 as compared with 3,857 in the preceding year.

The receipts on account of opium from 1883-84 onwards have been as follows :—

	License fees for vend of opium.	*Price of opium at Rs. 8-12-0 per seer.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	1,15,712	5,23,669
1884-85	1,22,218	5,15,891
1885-86	1,27,488	5,24,116
1886-87	1,26,591	5,28,535
1887-88	1,31,658	5,19,190

The excess of Rs. 5,067 in license fees, and the deficit of Rs. 9,345 in sale proceeds, left the total of the year Rs. 4,188 below that of 1886-87. The results of 1885-86 and 1887-88 were almost identical. The figures, in short, were normal. As regards receipts from sale of opium, 23 districts showed increases and 24 decreases. As to the decreases, there is little doubt that in districts where the poppy is much grown—in Basti for example—smuggling was pretty general.

The revenue derived from opium in the Budaun and Partábgarh districts was very small.

The preparation of *khasras* of opium cultivation by patwáris was tried in the Etah district; but as the experiment was only lately begun, no trustworthy information regarding it was obtained. Doubtless the check thus obtained over the area under poppy and the outturn of crude opium will be of great value; but against this must be set off the precarious nature of the opium crop, and the impolicy of excessive interference with the cultivators.

With regard to the retention by cultivators of pottery impregnated with opium, the cultivators were instructed—and encouraged by payment—to bring in the pottery, and cultivating licenses were withheld from persons who did not deliver up such pottery.

The total amount of excise opium sold in 1886-87 was $1,510\frac{1}{10}$ maunds: in 1887-88 it fell to $1,483\frac{2}{5}$ maunds. This latter amount was made up as follows :—

	Mds.	s.
Sold to treasurers and their agents	370	29
Ditto non-official licensed vendors	978	34
Ditto madak and chandu licensees	133	33
Total ...	1,483	16

The receipts from license fees for sale of madak and chandu, the number of shops licensed, and the amount taken by the contractors have been as follows during the last five years :—

Years.	Number of shops.		Amount of opium taken.	*Receipts (license fees).*		
				North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total
			Mds. s. ch.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84 ...	N.-W. Provinces ... 272 Oudh 52	— 324	165 14 8½	50,190	7,548	57,738
1884-85 ...	N.-W. Provinces ... 203 Oudh 45	— 248	210 30 9	45,254	10,231	55,485
1885-86 ...	N.-W. Provinces ... 87 Oudh 25	— 112	176 39 8	39,968	6,895	46,863
1886-87 ...	N.-W. Provinces ... 63 Oudh 11	— 74	(Cannot be ascertained from papers available.)	39,964	8,087	48,051
1887-88 ...	N.-W. Provinces ... 48 Oudh 9	— 57	133 33 .0	46,208	9,873	56,081

The number of shops was reduced during the year from 74 to 57: but the receipts rose by Rs. 8,000, or by 16⅔ per cent. It is noteworthy that in 1884-85 the amount of drugs taken was much greater than in 1887-88, and that the shops were four times as numerous; whereas the receipts were less than in those of the latter year. This was no doubt due to careful supervision.

In 25 districts in the Provinces there were no shops licensed for the sale of these drugs. The way in which the license fees kept up, in the face of sweeping reductions of shops, is remarkable. The avowed policy of the Government is to check in every way possible the consumption of these noxious drugs—always provided that illicit vend and use are not fostered thereby. Gradual reduction has proved the best means to this end. In the current year the number of shops has been further reduced from 57 to 50.

Receipts from *tári* were practically the same as in the previous years. The receipts in the Benares Division under this head were more than 65 per cent. of the total receipts in the United Provinces. It is possible that three years' leases of the *tári* contract would often be unobjectionable, and might be advantageous.

Fines, forfeitures, &c., aggregated Rs. 13,340 as against Rs. 4,320 in 1886-87. Towards the total for 1887-88 the district of Saháranpur contributed Rs. 8,229.

The following statement shows the prosecutions for breaches of the Excise and Opium Acts in 1886-87 and 1887-88 respectively:—

	Cases (including those pending at the close of the previous year).	*Number of persons involved.*	*Number of persons convicted.*	*Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment.*	
				Rigorous.	Simple.
(a) under the Excise Act (XXII of 1881)—					
1886-87	... 915	1,189	950	273	26
1887-88	... 968	1,231	950	356	28
(b) under the Opium Acts—					
1886-87	... 809	929	668	290	24
1887-88	... 746	897	680	278	15

Prosecutions under the Excise Act were slightly more numerous than in 1886-87, but proportionately slightly less successful. Of persons whose cases were decided, 78 per cent. were convicted in 1887-88 as against 80·5 per cent. in 1886-87. A satisfactory increase is shown in the number of sentences of rigorous imprisonment passed. Two hundred and twenty-two persons were convicted under section 35, Act XXII of 1881 for illicit distillation. Eight of the persons convicted for illicit distillation in Fatehpur were village chaukidárs. The apparent complicity of the chaukidárs in so serious an offence is an unpleasant fact to face.

The amount paid under the Excise Act as rewards rose from Rs. 4,987 in the preceding year to Rs. 5,541. It is disappointing to find so small an increase in the amount of rewards granted, after the numerous admonitions to liberality that have been given. The provincial total was far less than it ought to have been. The cause of this was apparently the hesitation of some of the native Magistrates to incur the responsibility of spending public money in cases where the necessity of such outlay might be open to question. In Bulandshahr and Etah (two of the most backward excise districts) no rewards were given. In several other districts, rewards should have been more liberally granted; and this is especially true of districts like Sultanpur and Partabgarh, where illicit distillation is rife.

Prosecutions under the Opium Acts were less numerous, but more successful, than in 1886-87. The percentage of convictions was 73·08 in 1886-87 and 77·09 in 1887-88. Fines and forfeitures imposed during the year under the Opium Acts amounted to Rs. 8,868, of which Rs. 6,542 were realised. Of Rs. 6,789—the arrears of fines and forfeitures for the five preceding years—only the insignificant sum of Rs. 89 was realised.

Comparative inquiries now in progress will (it is believed) throw light on the merits of the opposite criticisms of the excise administration, which, on the one hand, base themselves on the alleged excessive revenue derived from liquor in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and on the other point to those Provinces as deficient in the matter of revenue.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts for the year were as under :—

		Gross receipts.	*Budget estimate.*	*Gross receipts.*
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	12,77,550	15,46,000	13,00,212
	Oudh	3,56,815		3,50,843
	Total ...	16,34,365	15,46,000	16,51,055
Court-fees (excluding copy stamps).	North-Western Provinces ...	37,51,475	45,00,000	37,40,743
	Oudh	9,15,928		9,05,216
	Total ...	46,67,403	45,00,000	46,45,959
	Grand Total ...	63,01,768	60,46,000	62,97,014

From this statement it appears that the gross receipts closely approximated to those of 1887-88, which were the highest recorded in these Provinces. The figures for the North-Western Provinces showed a fairly substantial increase over those of 1887-88; but this was more than balanced by the decrease in Oudh. Taking the United Provinces as a whole, the revenue from Court-fees stamps fell by about Rs. 21,500, while that from general stamps increased by about Rs. 16,750.

The gross charges were as follow for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
General stamps	85,232	82,462
Court-fees stamps	56,818	58,544
Total ...	1,42,050	1,41,006

The decrease under general stamps was the result of reduced charges in the amount of refunds given by Collectors and in refunds of value of unused and damaged stamps. The increase in Court-fees stamps took place in the following heads: refunds of fees under Chapter III(*a*), and refunds of process fees under High Court's Circular No. 15, dated 12th June, 1880.

The net receipts approximated closely to those of the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,710 only, as under:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
General stamps	15,49,133	15,68,593
Court-fees stamps	46,10,585	45,87,415
Total ...	61,59,718	61,56,008

The detailed receipts under general stamps were—

Stamps.		1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Skeleton forms ...	North-Western Provinces ...	3,655	4,807	+ 1,152
	Oudh	134	3	— 131
One-anna adhesive ...	North-Western Provinces ...	72,961	69,765	— 3,196
	Oudh	22,930	19,591	— 3,339
Foreign bill adhesive ...	North-Western Provinces ...	5,987	9,322	+ 3,335
	Oudh	44	51	+ 7
Share transfer adhesive ...	North-Western Provinces ...	1,386	1,146	— 240
	Oudh	125	55	— 70
Húndi	North-Western Provinces ...	88,909	85,882	— 3,027
	Oudh	8,562	8,436	— 126
Document	North-Western Provinces ...	10,88,489	11,11,916	+ 23,427
	Oudh	3,18,200	3,16,722	— 1,478
Miscellaneous		22,983	23,359	+ 376
	Total ...	16,34,365	16,51,055	+ 76,690

Skeleton forms, though bringing in a larger revenue than had previously been obtained (Rs. 4,810), were not generally used. Attempts to popularise their use were made during the year; but it was noted that large towns like Agra, Cawnpore, Benares, and Lucknow still showed no receipts under this head.

The main decreases were in one-anna adhesive stamps and in *húndis;* while the chief increase was in documents. The gradual completion of railway works and the exemption from duty of opium cultivators' receipts accounted to some extent for the fall in the sale of adhesive stamps.

As regards *húndis* the average receipts for the preceding four years were Rs. 93,500: while those for the year under review aggregated Rs. 94,300.

The increase in the sale of document stamps was due mainly to the indifferent kharíf harvests, followed by the large loan transactions that are inevitable under such circumstances. The receipts from the embossing-press fell from Rs. 17,006 to Rs. 15,834.

The number of licensed vendors rose from 2,377 to 2,486, and a still further increase was said to be anticipated from the privileges lately granted to village postmasters and schoolmasters in this matter.

The number of criminal prosecutions under the Act was extremely low. The following were the figures for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

		1887-88.	1888-89.
In the case of bills-of-exchange, cheques, and promissory notes.	North-Western Provinces ...	102	104
	Oudh	180	129
In the case of other instruments.	North-Western Provinces ...	257	194
	Oudh	182	124
Miscellaneous offences ...	North-Western Provinces ...	24	15
	Oudh	79	9
	Total ...	824	575

The falling off was considerable in the North-Western Provinces, and very large in Oudh. District Officers were instructed that, while unnecessary interference is deprecated, reasonable care must be taken to ensure that the revenue is not being defrauded. In Fatehpur, Bánda, and Basti there were no prosecutions either in 1887-88 or in 1888-89.

The decrease under Court-fee stamps compared with the preceding year (Rs. 21,000 only, out of 46½ lakhs) was trifling. The receipts from the sale of copy stamps showed a continuous increase, from Rs. 2,87,408 to Rs. 3,05,619. The surplus from process-service fees was as under—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Courts	1,98,108	1,78,178
Civil ditto	3,03,897	3,00.193
Criminal ditto	43,464	47,620
Total ...	5,45,469	5,26,991

There was thus, in these figures, a total decrease of Rs. 18,478: occurring entirely in Revenue and Civil Courts.

Inspections of judicial record-rooms were regularly made in most districts, and few faults were brought to light.

The question of rewards to informers was still kept under consideration. As the rule stood during the year, the conviction of the offender was an essential preliminary to the grant of a reward. The proposed alteration of the rule, by which officers would be empowered to grant rewards (not exceeding Rs. 25) in any case of breach of the stamp law—whether followed by conviction or not—had been under consideration; and a reference had been made to other Governments for opinion. Meanwhile, the total amount granted during the year under review was Rs. 190: against the Rs. 393 of the year 1887-88.

8.—Income-Tax.

Assessment was conducted, generally, on the lines of the previous year. The lists were examined and corrected by the various Tahsíldárs, their work being carefully scrutinised by the Collectors and their Assistants. The only instance of special establishment was in Lucknow, where the Tahsíldár was deputed to revise the city lists.

The following were the figures of gross receipts for the years 1886-87, 1887-88, and 1888-89:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I	3,82 602	3,75,106	3,68,981
Do. II	43,318	48,041	54,376
Do. III	80,176	87,903	46,453
Do. IV	17,24,435	16,65,542	16,84,838
Fines and penalties	5,374	3,248	5,754
Total	21,85,905	21,29,840	21,60,402

The charges for the same years were—

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
93,889	87,695	87,163

The net receipts were thus the following:—

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,92,016	20,92,145	21,23,239

This year showed the highest net receipts since the introduction of the Act; but receipts under Part IV were still much below those of 1886.

The decrease of Rs. 4,389 under receipts from Companies was merely nominal. From 1st January, 1889, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Audit office deducted the income-tax payable by its employès from the pay-bills, and so the amount was not credited to provincial accounts, as formerly. The provisions of section 9(2) of the Act—under which Companies or private employers arrange for payment of the tax from their employès, receiving a commission of one pie in the rupee—were in force in all the principal towns of the United Provinces with the exception (the cause of which was unexplained) of Moradabad.

The collections, under Part IV of the Act, were Rs. 19,296 in excess of the previous year, but below 1886; and the number of assessees increased by 1,080. The taxation under this part has every year a smaller incidence on the number of persons assessed. The incidence in 1886-87 was Rs. 26-8-9: in 1887-88 it went down to Rs. 25-15-11, and in this year it amounted to Rs. 25-13-4. The districts showing increases and decreases of over Rs. 1,000 in the "final demand" (appendix B) are noted below. The asterisk denotes that the increase or decrease was continuous :—

Increases.	Rs.	Percentage.	*Decreases.*	Rs.	Percentage.
Aligarh	6,924	10·4	* Lucknow	8,197	10·3
* Muzaffarnagar ...	3,779	7·8	Allahabad	2,973	3·1
Basti	3,443	28·4	* Muttra	2,476	5·0
Hardoi	2,844	17·0	* Gházipur	2,332	5·3
* Benares	2,758	4·6	* Moradabad	1,816	3·8
* Fyzabad	2,633	10·7	Bánda	1,433	8·4
Sháhjahánpur	2,621	7·4			
Mirzapur	2,172	4·8			
* Agra	1,658	2·7			
Etáwah	1,511	5·8			
* Sitapur	1,233	7·8			
Cawnpore	1,168	1·0			
Gonda	1,147	6·9			
Bulandshahr	1,108	2·7			
* Jaunpur	1,106	3·9			
Mainpuri	1,105	3·8			
* Fatehpur	1,068	5·3			

The increases in Aligarh, Benares, Fyzabad, Mirzapur, and Fatehpur were said to be due to the thorough revision of the registers; while agricultural causes were reported to have occasioned the rises in Muzaffarnagar, Etáwah, and Hardoi. The depression in the sugar trade affected the receipts in Moradabad, Gházipur, and Azamgarh. Muttra was said to have been too highly assessed in 1887-88, and the Bánda returns showed a decrease owing to the closing of railway works. As regards Lucknow, which showed a heavy decrease, it appears that the cause was to be sought rather in the frequent change of officers than in ill-considered assessment.

Under Part IV of the Act the following districts showed the largest returns :—

District.	*Number of assessees.*	*Amount of tax.* Rs.
Cawnpore	3,797	1,18,488
Meerut	4,425	1,05,673
Allahabad	3,113	97,969
Lucknow	3,141	84,483
Aligarh	2,482	80,274
Agra	2,639	70,135
Benares	2,103	63,300
Gorakhpur	2,186	62,930
Sahárunpur	2,325	60,145
Muzaffarnagar	2,345	53,993
Mirzapur	1,745	51,638

The following figures show the original and final demands under Part IV for 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

	Original demand.		*Final demand after revision by Collector and Commissioner.*	
	Number of assessees.	Amount of assessment.	Number of assessees.	Amount of assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.
1887-88 ...	67,008	17,56,675	63,378	16,47,419
1888-89 ...	69,226	17,84,253	64,458	16,66,525
Increase ...	2,218	27,578	1,080	19,106

99·8 per cent. of the "final demand" under Part IV (including arrears) was realised during the year, as compared with 99·75 in 1887-88.

The number of objections remained practically the same as in the preceding year. The figures were 22,466 in 1887-88, and 22,555 in 1888-89. Collectors interfered without presentation of petitions in 796 cases, as against 484 in 1887-88: 4,530 names were altogether removed from the lists, as against 3,442 in the previous year: 69·1 per cent. of the objections received were rejected, as against 74 per cent. in 1887-88. In two districts only, *viz.*, Aligarh and Pilibhít, did the percentage of objections to the number of assessees exceed 50.

Appeals to Commissioners for revision rose from 1,720 to 2,013 ; but the percentage of more or less successful applications remained practically the same as in the previous year. Here, too, Aligarh headed the list, with 272 appeals, of which 144 were more or less successful. The above figures point to close and careful scrutiny on the part of the supervising officers.

The following comparative statement shows the figures for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

	Dastaks.	*Arrests.*	*Imprisonments.*	*Attachments.*	*Sales.*
1887-88 ...	5,858	31	2	635	215
1888-89 ...	5,053	24	...	641	261
Difference ...	—805	—7	—2	+ 6	+ 46

On the whole, the resort to coercive process was considerably less than in the previous year; but it is noteworthy that the severer measures—attachments and sales—have steadily increased since 1886-87.

The expenditure on clerical establishment was less than in the previous year. The figures were Rs. 16,444 and Rs. 15,800, respectively. The percentage on gross collections was only ·75.

The figures for assessments, exclusive of income from official salaries and Government securities, showed no change from the previous year in the incidence per thousand of population and per assessee. The most noticeable point was the greater uniformity of assessment : a result due, possibly, to the fact that District Officers had access to the appendices of the annual report.

During the year, 10 per cent. of the total number of assessees were assessed on incomes of Rs. 2,000 and over, as against 11 per cent. in 1887-88 ; 88 per cent. were taxed on incomes under Rs. 2,000, as compared with 87 per cent. in the previous year ; while the number of persons assessed through their employers remained at 2 per cent.

Some curious changes in the classification of assessees occurred, as compared with the previous year. "Agricultural produce" and "Food" showed, in 1887-88, 12·5 per cent. of the total number of assessees and 7·8 per cent. of the gross receipts. These figures became, during the year under review, 12·7 and 8·2, respectively. "Piece-goods," too, accounted for 5·8 per cent. of the assessees and 4·1 of

the total realisations in 1887-88: whereas in 1888-89 the figures decreased to 5·2 and 3·7, respectively. These changes were mainly due, apparently to greater accuracy in classification of the assessees.

9.—Currency.

The number of notes of the different denominations issued during the year was 125,242; a decrease of 11,023 as compared with the number issued in the previous year. This was due mainly to the decrease in the circulation of notes for Rs. 10,000.

The notes issued were as under :—

Number.	*Denomination of notes.*	*Value.*
	Rs.	Rs.
9,579	5	47,895
38,921	10	3,89,210
24,524	20	4,90,480
15,448	50	7,72,400
22,824	100	22,82,400
3,874	500	19,37,000
8,985	1,000	89,85,000
1,087	10,000	1,08,70,000

The value of the notes in circulation varied from a minimum of Rs. 68,00,965 in March, 1889, to a maximum of Rs. 1,14,13,340 in July, 1888; the average circulation was Rs. 87,25,235, against Rs. 92,79,593 in 1887-88.

The number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad Currency office was as follows :—

Circle.	*Number.*	*Value.*
		Rs.
Calcutta	41,962	40,90,070
Lahore	8,031	5,30,295
Madras	3,451	3,36,160
Calicut	92	2,900
Coconada	1	50
Bombay	11,543	5,14,685
Nágpur	8	90
Akola	1	50
Karáchi	530	26,595
Rangoon	273	5,690
Total ...	65,892	55,06,585

There has thus been an increase over the figures of the previous year to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000, and this in spite of the suspension on 14th April, 1888—owing to the smallness of the coin balance held—of the cashing of Calcutta and Lahore notes presented by the general public.

Seventy half-notes of the Allahabad Circle of issue, valued at Rs. 4,425, were paid on indemnity bonds, as against seventy-six valued at Rs. 3,555 in the year previous during the year under review; shroff-marked coins to the value Rs. 10,02,585 were received.

The receipts and issues of small coin were as under :—

	Receipts.	*Issues.*
Half rupees	35,411 8 0	28,087 0 0
Quarter "	40,710 12 0	48,448 0 0
One-eighth "	31,695 0 0	38,488 10 0
Copper	6 0 0	34,542 0 0
Total ...	1,07,823 4 0	1,49,560 10 0

The transactions at agencies are shown in the following statement :—

Number.	Name of Agency.	*Receipts of Coin.*			*Payment of Coin.*			
		Opening balance.	Received from treasuries.	Received from Rámpur.	Paid to Bank of Bengal.	Paid to treasury.	Remitted to Calcutta.	Closing balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Lucknow ...	3,00,000	20,00,000	...	10,00,000	13,00,000	...	...
2	Agra ...	...	28,00,000	...	12,00,000	12,00,000	...	4,00,000
3	Cawnpore ...	...	12,00,000	...	6,00,000	5,00,000	...	1,00,000
4	Moradabad ...	...	...	20,00,000	...	...	20,00,000	...
5	Benares ...	...	3.00,000	...	...	3,00,000	...	...
6	Meerut ...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
	Total ...	3,00,000	65,00 000	20,00,000	28,00,000	33,00,000	20,00,000	7,00,000

Temporary agencies were opened at different times, under special orders, at Agra, Cawnpore, Moradabad, Benares, and Meerut.

A remittance of Rs. 25,00,000 was received from Bombay in May, 1888, owing to the low coin balance then in hand; while a sum of Rs. 20,00.000 was remitted from the Moradabad Agency to Calcutta in February, 1889, and one of Rs. 8,29,210 (uncurrent) to the Calcutta Mint in September, 1888.

No cases of fraud or forgery, in regard to notes of the Allahabad Circle, came to light during the year.

(B)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1888-89.

The detailed figures of the Provincial and Local Accounts for the year 1888-89 are given in the appendix. The review of the year's results is being separately published in the *Gazette*; and as it would delay the issue of the Administration Report were the issue of the review awaited, it has been decided simply to publish the figures in the Report.

It will be observed that the year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 39,69,000, of which the greater portion (Rs. 38,07,000) was Provincial, the remainder coming under the head of Incorporated Local Funds. The actual receipts aggregrated Rs. 3,82,73,000; Rs. 3,28,03,000 being the Provincial and Rs. 54,70,000 Local; those under adjusting heads (on the Local side) were Rs. 15,87,000. The grand total of revenue at disposal was as under :—

	Rs.
Provincial	3,66,10,000
Local	72,19,000
Total ...	4,38,29,000

The year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,93,88,000, of which the Provincial share (including contributions to Local) was Rs. 3,23,43,000, and the local share Rs. 70,45,000. The closing balances stood as under :—

	Rs.
Provincial	42,67,000
Local	1,74,000

These results were on the whole satisfactory, and left the Provinces a fair field for expenditure on the numerous important projects under the consideration of Government.

Cash Balances and Resource Operations of the Treasuries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1888-89.

I. *Minimum Balances.*—The following statement shows in lakhs of rupees the minimum amounts or working balances of the Province required to be held at the beginning of each month during the last five years, as also the proposed estimates for the year 1889-90 :—

Years.	1st October.	1st November.	1st December.	1st January.	1st February.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st August.	1st September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	90	90	90	90	90	1,20	1,50	1,50	1,00	90	1,00	1,00
1885-86	90	90	90	90	90	1,30	1,30	1,30	90	90	1,00	1,00
1886-87	90	90	90	95	90	1,40	1,30	1,35	95	95	1,15	1,00
1887-88	90	90	90	95	90	1,40	1,35	1,35	95	95	1,15	1,00
1888-89	1,33	1,00	1,06	1,27	1,69	1,53	1,56	1,35	1,55	2,15	2,12	1,69
1889-90 As based on actuals.	1,47	1,00	1,06	1,39	1,89	1,79	1,77	1,36	1,68	2,39	2,48	1,93
1889-90 As based on estimates.	1,46	1,00	1,06	1,26	1,65	1,47	1,71	1,31	1,97	2,66	2,56	1,98

Cash Balances.—The following table shows the distribution of the actual balances, in lakhs of rupees, on the first day of each month during the period under review, with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Leading Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.	Leading Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On the 1st October ...	38	1,04	1,42	49	98	1,47
Ditto November ...	38	83	1,21	35	71	1,06
Ditto December ...	39	1,09	1,48	38	84	1,22
Ditto January ...	53	1,47	2,00	80	1,06	1,86
Ditto February ...	67	1,58	2,25	52	1,27	1,79
Ditto March ...	50	1,56	2,06	48	1,16	1,64
Ditto April ...	55	1,64	2,19	48	1,13	1,61
Ditto May ...	37	1,16	1,53	38	1,17	1,55
Ditto June ...	70	1,28	1,98	1,00	1,49	2,49
Ditto July ...	91	1,83	2,74	1,25	1,70	2,95
Ditto August ...	91	1,77	2,68	80	1,75	2,55
Ditto September ...	49	1,42	1,91	66	1,42	2,08
On the 30th September ...	49	98	1,47	60	1,03	1,63

The balances on the 1st of November and December in 1888-89 were considerably lower than the figures for the corresponding months of the previous year. The decrease is due to the payment of interest due to the Gwalior Darbár during October, 1888, and to low receipts under civil revenue during October and November, 1888. The decrease in February and March, 1889, is due to larger foreign remittances having been made in January, 1889, than in the previous year, *viz.*, a *net* out-going of 59 in January, 1889, against a *net* out-going of 13 in January, 1888. The lower balances of January, April, and August, 1889, as compared with the previous year are counterbalanced by higher balances in June, July, and September, 1889. The increase in June and July, 1889, is due to low opium payments and high receipts under civil revenue during May, 1889. The increase in September, 1889, is due to increased Land Revenue and Public Works Department receipts and to low opium payments during August, 1889. The balances in October, 1888

and May, 1889, agree very nearly with the figures of the corresponding months of the previous year.

The following table compares (in lakhs of rupees) the estimated minimum amounts required on the 1st of each month during the year October, 1888 to September, 1889, with the actual balances on corresponding dates in the year 1888-89 :—

	Estimates, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
On the 1st of October, 1888	1,33	1,47
Ditto November, „	1,00	1,06
Ditto December, „	1,06	1,22
Ditto January, 1889	1,27	1,86
Ditto February, „	1,69	1,79
Ditto March, „	1,53	1,64
Ditto April, „	1,56	1,61
Ditto May, „	1,35	1,55
Ditto June, „	1,55	2,49
Ditto July, „	2,15	2 95
Ditto August, „	2,12	2,55
Ditto September, „	1,69	2,08

The year 1888-89 opened on the 1st of October, 1888, with a cash balance of 1,47 lakhs and closed on the 30th of September, 1889, with a balance of 1,63 lakhs. The balances at the beginning of each month during the year show that the minimum was reached in November, 1888, with 1,06 lakhs and the maximum in July, 1889, with 2,95 lakhs. The actuals of all the months in the year were considerably in excess of the estimated minimum, except November and April, when they were only slightly in excess. The excess in the actuals of the whole year varied from 5 to 94 and the months in which the excess was highest were—January, 59 ; June, 94 ; July, 80 ; August, 43 ; and September, 39. The high balance on the 1st of January was chiefly due to the receipts of land-revenue which began to come in, in the latter half of November, and the high balances on the 1st June and 1st July were due to the receipts of land-revenue which again began to come in, in the latter half of May. Large sums were accordingly placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General during January, June, and July, and they were drawn away by transfers through the Bank and Currency. The high balances on the 1st of August and September were retained for the heavy opium payments during those months. During April and May the payments of the Opium Department were not so heavy as in previous years, but to meet them, and the ordinary requirements of the various Treasuries which had fallen short of funds, help was obtained from the Comptroller-General to the extent of 37 lakhs in March and 49 lakhs in April.

II. *Movement of Funds.*—The following are the amounts of local remittances made during the year 1888-89 both in cash and bills :—

	Rs.
In specie	4,05,42,245
„ currency notes	61,72,085
„ small silver and copper coin	12,46,000
„ supply bills	12,14,000
Total ...	4,91,74,330

The total of the remittances in specie includes shroff-marked and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rs. 8,72,897 (against Rs. 11,02,161 in 1887-88) which were ordered from the outlying Treasuries to Allahabad for eventual transmission to the Calcutta Mint through the Currency Office, Allahabad. Out of the remittances which were made in currency notes during the year, Rs. 39,06,240 worth consisted of foreign notes remitted from the outlying treasuries to Allahabad and Rs. 22,65,845 worth consisted of Home notes supplied to the outlying treasuries from Allahabad. There was a large demand of Home notes during the

year; but the actual remittances amounted to Rs. 22,65,845 in 1888-89 against Rs. 26,51,855 in 1887-88, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,86,010.

The remittances of coin and notes made during the year 1888-89 (October 1st to September 30th) were distributed over the different months as follows:—

	Rs.
October, 1888	11 98,450
November, "	30,51,030
December, "	61,92,110
January, 1889	51,44,890
February, "	18,24,910
March, "	34,08,264
April, "	44,77,285
May, "	77,59,948
June, "	77,88,385
July, "	13,42,705
August, "	29,98,494
September, "	27,73,859
Total ...	4,79,60,330

The remittances during 1888-89 were Rs. 79,92,751 in excess of those in the year 1887-88, being Rs. 4,79,60,330 in 1888-89 against Rs. 3,99,67,579 in 1887-88. The remittances of the last-named year were, however, abnormally low. The largest remittances were made this year (*i.e.* in 1888-89) during December, January, April, May, and June, when Rs. 62, 51, 45, 78, and 78 lakhs were remitted; and the smallest remittances were made during October, February, and July, when only 12, 18, and 13 lakhs were remitted. The remittances of the whole year averaged about 40 lakhs a month: they were below 30 lakhs in five months and below 20 lakhs in only three months, October, February, and July; and they were above 60 lakhs in four months, December, January, May, and June. The remittances during December, January, and June were made in consequence of the receipt of land-revenue which began to be paid in from the latter half of November and May, respectively, and they represent for the most part the movement of the surplus revenue towards Central Treasuries. The remittances during May were made partly for opium payments and partly for the purpose of being concentrated at the Central Treasuries by transfer from the surplus treasuries. The remittances made during March, April, August, and September were ordered for the most part from the surplus and Central Treasuries to meet the ordinary requirements of the various treasuries which had fallen short of funds, as well as to meet the payments of the Opium Department.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year 1888-89 consisted of the following:—

	Rs.
Half rupees	3,18,000
Quarter rupees	3,28,500
Eighth rupees	1,96,300
Double pice	8,940
Single pice	3,87,585
Half pice	3,250
Pie pieces	2,200
Uncurrent copper	1,225
Total ...	12,46,000

The demand for small coin was nearly as great this year as it was last year, and it was satisfied as far as possible in full. The total remittances during 1888-89 were 82,203 less than those in 1887-88, being Rs. 12,46,000 in 1888-89 against Rs. 13,28,203 in 1887-88.

The details of the amount of local supply bills issued during the year 1888-89 are as follows :—

	Rs.
Allahabad	2,32,200
Dehra Dún	2,55,000
Almora	96,700
Lucknow	91,600
Meerut	7,300
Náini Tal	1,64,600
Jhánsi	1,55,000
Agra	48,100
Benares	1,27,000
Bareilly	30,000
Cawnpore	6,500
Total ...	12,14,000

The total of the bills issued during the year 1888-89 was unusually low, being Rs. 5,52,393 less than the amount issued in 1887-88, *viz.*, Rs. 12,14,000 in 1888-89 against Rs. 17,66,393 in 1887-88. The decrease occurred chiefly in Agra and Almora, where bills to the extent of Rs. 48,100 and Rs. 96,700 only were issued in 1888-89 against Rs. 4,62,700 and Rs. 2,15,100 in 1887-88.

The following shows in thousands of rupees the remittances made during the year under review to supply the Opium Treasuries in these Provinces, as well as the drawings by supply bills on Calcutta and Bombay :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—Local Transactions.

Specie remittances to supply Opium Treasuries.

March and April season.	
From local Treasuries	52,47 *(a)*
From Bengal	...
September season.	
From local Treasuries	36,04 *(b)*
From Bengal	...
Drawings by supply bills on Calcutta	3,36
Ditto Bombay	1,53

III. *Foreign Bills.*—The supply bills on other Governments which were issued by this Government during the year 1888-89, were to the extent of Rs. 7,49,700, as follows :—

Issued by	On India.	On Bengal.	On Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	1,89,900	1,29,900	96,000	4,15,800
Almora	22,500	43,000	7,400	72,900
Naini Tal	1,06,100	49,500	46,600	2,02,200
Roorkee	...	25,600	12,800	38,400
Kheri	14,000	...	...	14,000
Jhánsi	3,100	...	...	3,100
Agra	3,300	...	...	3,300
Total ...	3,38,900	2,48,000	1,62,800	7,49,700

The drawings by Dehra Dún, Almora, and Naini Tál were on the Calcutta, Panjáb,* and Bombay Treasuries, while those by Roorkee were on the Delhi, Ludhiána, and Bombay Treasuries. Those by Kheri and Jhánsi were on the Calcutta Treasury, and those by Agra on the Sambhar Treasury.

* Delhi. Ambála. Lahore. | Amritsar. Ludhiána.

The supply bills of other Governments which were paid by this Government during the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 11,141 drawn by India only.

(a) From February to July, 1889.
(b) From October, 1888 to January, 1889 (2,70) and August and September, 1889 (33,34).

IV. *Absorption of small coin.*—The following statement shows in detail the absorption of small coin in these Provinces during the year 1888-89 :—

	½ rupees.	¼ rupees.	⅛ rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pies.	Total.
Balance on 1st October, 1888...	2,22,421	4,22,244	3,27,449	1,46,291	4,31,617	27,281	13,702	15,91,005
Receipts from other Provinces,	2,18,000	2,29,000	9,000	...	2,26,500	...	...	6,82,500
Total ...	4,40,421	6,51,244	3,36,449	1,46,291	6,58,117	27,281	13,702	22,73,505
Issues to other Provinces ...	6,000	5,000	6,000	75,000	2,000	...	...	94,000
Balance on 30th of September, 1889.	1,61,311	3,78,495	2,09,346	83,501	4,26,288	25,507	12,150	12,96,598
Total ...	1,67,311	3,83,495	2,15,346	1,58,501	4,28,288	25,507	12,150	13,90,598
Local ... Receipts ...	...	...	...	12,210	...	...	...	12,210
Local ... Absorption ...	2,73,110	2,67,749	1,21,103	...	2,29,829	1,774	1,552	8,95,117

The absorption of small coin this year amounted to a little less than nine lakhs against 10¾ lakhs last year. The most noticeable decrease in absorption appears under half rupees. The amount of half rupees absorbed last year was, however, abnormally large. The less amount of single pice absorbed this year was apparently due to the slow supply of this coin from Calcutta owing to shortness of stock.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

For standard section on above, see pages 241 to 251 of the Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation section.]

3.—Emigration.

(a)—Inland Emigration.

From two districts only, Benares and Gházipur, have any recruiting operations been carried on within the year. The returns from Azamgarh, which in 1887 showed 16 enlistments, are blank for 1888; while Benares, which did not show any last year, has in this supplied a total of 52. The following table shows the number in each of the above-mentioned districts during the past three years :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	Total.
Gházipur	282	231	257	770
Azamgarh	*Nil.*	16	*Nil.*	16
Benares	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	52	52

Including the above, there have been altogether 1,424 enlistments since the Act was first extended to these Provinces. Of these by far the greater number (1,088) have been contributed by Gházipur; Bareilly coming next, with 159; then Mirzapur, 56; Benares 52; Partábgarh, 32; Azamgarh, 16; Gorakhpur, 10; Ballia, 7; and Jaunpur, 4. Since 1883, when Bareilly furnished its 159, there has been no recruiting under the Act except in the very eastern districts of the North-West; and since 1883-84, when Partábgarh contributed its 32, there has been none whatever in Oudh. These figures, added to the fact that Gházipur has every year proved the largest contributor, seem to justify the conclusion noted in former reports, that there is as yet no difficulty in procuring free labour from Bengal and Behar; and that so long as this is the case, emigration agents will of course adhere to the more convenient and economical arrangement of procuring their supplies from fields nearest to the labour districts. This is further corroborated by the fact that out of the 43 recruiters who last year obtained licenses from the Magistrate of South Sylhet and Cachar to conduct operations in the Gházipur district, only six availed themselves of the authority, while those sanctioned for other districts never put in appearance at all.

Benares.—The number of emigrants registered under the Act were as noted above (52), of whom 33 were males and 19 were females. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 52 on account of registration fees, and the disbursements were *nil.* A case was brought to notice in this district during the year of a young woman having been recruited under fraudulent circumstances. Police inquiries were duly instituted, and resulted in the cancellation of the licenses of two recruiters. In the matter of depôts, the Civil Surgeon made an inspection of one used by two of the recruiting agents, and reported that the means of ventilation were deficient and the premises were kept in a dirty condition; while in another instance a recruiter, who at first denied that he was enlisting men for inland emigration, was discovered

with upwards of 30 coolies at his own house ready for despatch to Assam and Cachar. Both these matters have received attention.

Gházipur.—The recruitments under the Act in this district were during the past year 257 in number, of whom 163 were males and 94 were females. The local agents maintained a depôt throughout the year, which was inspected by the Magistrate, and found in every respect satisfactory. Rupees 257 were taken as registration fees, and an expenditure of Rs. 27-14-0 was incurred on account of establishment.

It would appear that from both the above districts a good deal of emigration outside the provisions of the Act has taken place during the year 1888. The Magistrate of the latter again expresses the conviction recorded last year, that although he is not actually aware of any irregularities, persons are by deception induced to leave their homes for the labour districts, and that they are occasionally induced to do so by persons who falsely represent themselves as authorised recruiters.

The serious attention of the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Commissioner of Benares, has been invited to the possibility of persons being induced by deception to leave their homes for the labour districts.

(b)—Emigration beyond India.

The general results of registration during the years 1887 and 1888 show a large increase of registrations from these Provinces :—

	1887.	1888.
North-Western Provinces	3,413	5,101
Oudh	862	804
Total ...	4,275	5,905

The several districts which contributed to the total in 1888 are as under :—

North-Western Provinces.	
Benares	1,475
Allahabad	947
Cawnpore	680
Gházipur	614
Agra	330
Basti	236
Gorakhpur	196
Jaunpur	181
Azamgarh	124
Bareilly	93
Muttra	67
Fatehpur	53
Aligarh	50
Etáwah	38
Mirzapur	17
Oudh.	
Fyzabad	338
Lucknow	303
Gonda	133
Sultanpur	29
Unao	1
Total ...	5,905

Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, and Lucknow have maintained the same position in the list as in 1887. Apart, however, from the districts from which emigrants were actually recruited, the number of natives of these Provinces for 1887 and 1888 were :—

	1887.	1888.
North-Western Provinces	3,473	5,375
Oudh	1,500	1,828
Total ...	4,973	7,203

showing that of the total number of persons registered for the colonies according to place of birth, the largest number, as usual, belong to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The following statement exhibits the colonies to which the emigrants from these Provinces proceeded :—

	N.-W. Provinces.			*Oudh.*		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Demerara	1,244	624	1,868	521	154	675
Trinidad	806	408	1,214	260	76	336
Fiji	145	70	215	113	39	152
Surinam	120	53	173	38	11	49
Guadaloupe	61	40	101	31	10	41
Total ...	2,376	1,195	3,571	963	290	1,253

The most important administrative measure during the year was the absolute prohibition of emigration to the French colonies of Martinique and Guadaloupe, a measure that had been under consideration by the Government of India for some time in the interests of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. The only other change in the matter of Colonial Emigration was the increase from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 of the consolidated fee leviable for the registration of each emigrant with effect from the 31st March, 1888, the lower tariff having proved insufficient to cover the annual expenditure involved by the supervision of colonial emigration.

4.—Dispensaries.

The most remarkable feature of the statistics for the year 1888 was an unprecedented expansion of work in all directions. Five new dispensaries were opened; the number of patients of both sexes increased by 273,507, or nearly 13 per cent., an increase which females shared in about the same proportion as males; there was a rise in the number of operations amounting to over 12 per cent.; and, finally, there was a most satisfactory increase in the contributions made both by District Boards and by the private liberality of natives. All these facts indicate a steady development in the appreciation by the masses of the people of European medicine and surgery, which it may in the near future be beyond the resources of Government to cope with, unless they are assisted by a corresponding development of private contributions or private practice. The very great rise in the numbers attending the dispensaries at Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Jhánsi, and Muzaffarnagar, was much to the credit of the officers in charge, and was a proof that exceptional professional skill commands a wide and ready recognition.

The increase in the number of females at Agra was noticeable, and may be reasonably attributed in great measure to the special arrangements existing there for the medical relief of women. The attendance rose from 4,583 in 1885 and 6,501 in 1887, to 7,493 in 1888. The rate of increase being almost double that of the males. Lucknow, Benares, and Agra were distinguished for the actual number and ratio of women treated. Bahraich also showed a creditable ratio. The daily average attendance at the head-quarter dispensaries of Gházipur, Basti, and Sultanpur, was disappointing in view of the area and population of those districts.

The total income was Rs. 4,75,594, showing an increase of Rs. 55,768 over the income of the preceding year. Of this increase Government contributed Rs. 15,463, while Rs. 40,305 came from local funds or private subscriptions. The expenditure, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 57,359 to Rs. 4,77,199, and the cash balance remaining at the close of the year was reduced by Rs. 1,591. The cash balance at

the credit of each dispensary amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 1,26,907, and the total cost which was paid by Government was less than 50 per cent.

The progressive decrease in the attendance at Bijnor was arrested, and no reduction in the number of operations followed on the prohibition of the practice of touting for patients. The gratuitous and excellent work done by Dr. Hall at Allahabad in the establishment and maintenance of the Eye Hospital has also been continued.

Agra Medical School.

The number of pupils in the school showed an increase from 173 in the preceding year to 196 in the year under report, of whom 157 were male and 39 were female students. The male students increased from 122 in 1888 to 157 in 1889. The number of female students was less by 12, fewer having been admitted, and 7 having passed out and obtained their diplomas.

I.—*Male Division.*—The proportion of the several pupils during the year 1889 was—

	Per cent.	*Number.*
Military	26	42
Civil	42	66
Private	28	44
Rájputána	4	5
Total ...	100	157

The number of private students rose to 44 from 31 in the preceding year and 10 in 1885-86. There was, however, a falling off in the number of new private pupils, only 16 having entered the school during the year compared with 27 in the previous year: but it was only among the private pupils that there was evidence of an excessive proportion of want of success at the examinations, which was attributed to their inferior preliminary education. The question of subjecting this class of students to the same rigid matriculation test as is insisted on in the case of civil students, namely, that they shall have passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, is under consideration.

In the military class also there was an increase in the number of students, *viz.*, from 23 to 42; but their number is necessarily subject to variation, and depends on the requirements of the service. Seven military students, fourteen civil, one from Rájputána, and one private student passed the final examination, these 23 gaining an average of 373 marks out of a possible 500. The civil pupils did best in the final examination, and carried off both medals; but the military pupils, whose course is composed of three years spent continuously at the school, though slightly inferior in the matter of marks, were said to be practically equal in professional qualifications to the civil students of four years' standing, who, after one year at the school, are, by existing practice, attached to the different hospitals in the provinces for one year, returning at its close to the school for two years.

The results of the examinations of the second class were satisfactory, nine out of ten military, thirteen out of fifteen civil, and three out of four private students being successful. For the first time the method of examining the students after two years in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Chemistry, and Practical Pharmacy was adopted: this change will enable them to devote double the time formerly available to the important subjects of Medicine and Surgery. It was also noteworthy that the second-year civil students obtained a larger average of marks than the third-year students of the same class—a result attributed by the Principal to the fact that the former are better educated. In this respect a decided advance was observed. Ten years ago only one candidate was admitted who had qualified by the middle class Anglo-vernacular test; while on 1st July, 1888, 40 such candidates matriculated. At the examination of the fourth or junior class, the average

number of marks obtained out of a total of 400 was 357 by the civil, 330 by the military, and 321 by the private students. There appeared to be greater equality among the pupils of the first-year's class; but experience shows that in medical schools generally, the best men begin to come to the front at the end of the second year.

The necessity for improvement to the Thomason Hospital at Agra both as a charitable institution and as a place for imparting clinical instruction to students having been pressed upon the Government, the Lieutenant-Governor, in company with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Principal, carefully inspected the present accommodation and examined the plans for the proposed extensions. Funds have since been allotted for this purpose. It was noticed with satisfaction that a class for medical jurisprudence has been opened, and that a further development in this direction was promised. It is unquestionable that the present class of Hospital Assistants cannot ordinarily be trusted to conduct *post-mortem* examinations at outlying dispensaries, and it will be of material importance to the administration of criminal justice if gradually they can be replaced by men competent to conduct such examinations to the satisfaction of Judicial Officers, especially in cases in which, owing to decomposition setting in, there may not be time to forward the body to head-quarters.

II.—*Female Division.*—The tuition of male and female students is now entirely separate; an arrangement which in these provinces is considered absolutely essential, if female students of a respectable class are to be induced to attend the classes. The decrease in the number of female students who entered the school is not to be regretted. The accommodation and facilities for teaching were not such that it would have been wise to admit more. The progress made in this important branch of the school was, however, considerable. Seven girls received their diplomas and license to practise. The examination lists show that the female students obtained quite as good marks as the young men; those of the second class, although they had a heavy extra subject, Midwifery, seemed even to have done better. Of 13 who presented themselves for the first professional examination, 9 passed and 4 did fairly well, the average number of marks obtained being 397 out of a possible 500. In the case of the first-year students the result was also creditable.

The Lady Lyall Hospital is now open and affords ample opportunities for clinical instruction to the students, the number of in-door patients being 40. At the Female Dispensary the daily numbers were also very considerable. The erection of the lying-in hospital is being proceeded with, and, when completed, will give great facilities for practical instruction in Midwifery cases. With one exception, the conduct of the female students, the average number of whom during the year was 39, was exemplary. Of 44 pupils present on January 1st, one was an Eurasian, 27 were Native Christians, 14 were Hindus, and 2 were Muhammadans. The decision that all private students should, if possible, reside in the school or boarding-house (in which twenty-four on the average resided during 1888-89 of a total of thirty-nine students) strongly commends itself to Government. Efforts are being made to induce Hindu widows to come forward and compete for the scholarships which have been offered by various municipalities in these provinces, and it is to be hoped that the prejudices which still exist among this class of the community and among Muhammadan women of a respectable class may gradually be overcome. If these efforts be only successful, further and substantial progress may be expected; for it is with this initial difficulty of attracting pupils that this branch of the school has had to contend. The progress of the female students at the Thomason College is closely watched by the Provincial Committee of the Dufferin Fund, and both the Government and the public are greatly indebted to its labours for the interest which female medical education is gradually, in spite of many difficulties arising from prejudices, apathy and custom, arousing in these provinces.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

The average strength of the European garrison at the 18 stations where Lock Hospitals were open during 1888 was, according to the reports, 15,391 against 14,383 in 1887, though these figures differ materially from those accurately recorded in Station Hospital Returns.

Venereal disease was much more prevalent amongst the troops than in the previous year, and with the exception of the garrisons of Fyzabad, Sháhjahánpur, Moradabad, Ránikhet and Fatehgarh, all stations showed a great increase in the disease. There was a rise in the average ratio of admissions to the extent of 82·5 per 1,000 of the average strength of the European garrison during 1888. At Sitapur the high admission ratio of 702·1 was recorded, and the garrisons of Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Benares, Naini Tal, and Muttra each had an admission ratio of over 400 per 1,000 of average strength: there were only three stations, Fatehgarh, Chakráta, and Moradabad, in which the ratio of admission for venereal disease was under the general average of 1887.

The reports on the new system of voluntary attendance at Lock Hospitals revealed the following facts. The number of women on the register diminished at several important stations, and the monthly attendance for periodical examination was abnormally low at Allahabad, Agra, Naini Tal, Jhánsi, Fatehgarh, Benares, and Sháhjahánpur. Consequently the total number of cases of disease discovered and retained for treatment at the first class Lock Hospital stations of Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Bareilly, and Fyzabad was only 769 as compared with 1,026 in the previous year. Further, a comparison of the returns of the different Hospitals showed that, although the system of voluntary attendance had only been in operation for about four months, the number of cases of disease discovered and treated fell from 1,799 in 1887 to 1,470 in 1888. Under this system the attendance of women voluntarily for inspection almost entirely ceased at Allahabad; very few came forward for medical inspection and treatment at Agra; the attendance became very small at Sháhjahánpur; while at Meerut the Hospital remained empty from the 14th September till the close of the year.

The expenditure incurred during the year was practically the same as in previous years. The following table compares the financial results of the last two years:—

Year.	Total expenditure.	Average per woman registered.	*Cost—*		*Expended—*	
			Per woman examined.	Per case of disease.	By Government.	From Cantonment or other funds.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887	28,463 6 4	35 9 3	41 10 9	13 6 9	1,173 7 3	27,289 15 1
1888	24,597 10 6	34 15 10	40 12 8	16 11 9	2,066 10 10	22,530 15 8

6.—Sanitation.

Vital statistics and registration.

The total of recorded births of both sexes for the year under report was 1,687,439 and of deaths 1,327,113, as compared with 1,708,735 and 1,581,739 respectively in 1887. There was thus a decrease of 21,296, or 1·2 per cent., in the former, and of 254,626, or 16·1 per cent. in the latter, with a resultant increase of the population of 8·16 per mille. The birth-rate for the year was 38·25 per mille, and the death-rate 30·08, calculated on the census figures of 1881. The unreliable character of many district returns was

not creditable to those officers who had neglected to bestow that attention to the record of vital statistics which is absolutely necessary to ensure accuracy. The Benares city and Kumaun afforded examples of what could be done in respect of ensuring accuracy, for the increased attention devoted there to registration resulted in their recorded birth-rates rising respectively from 17· and 24· to 24· and 30· per mille, which were, however, still below the provincial average. There seems to be every reason for believing that, as registration improves, the percentage of births and deaths of both sexes will more nearly approximate than they do at present. The districts which appeared to be most defective in this respect were Dehra, Muttra, Jaunpur, and Etah, with birth-rates of 22·, 25·, 26·, and 28· per mille respectively; while of these both Etah and Muttra showed an excess of deaths over births. The high percentage of males to females born in Dehra (130·), and the abnormally low death-rate in Ballia (19·) equally seemed to point to inaccuracy of registration in those districts. Separate orders were again issued to all District Officers, especially to the Magistrates of the districts more immediately concerned, and their attention was called to the figures, which demanded their prompt consideration.

Mortality.

The death-rate, which varied from 19·29 in Ballia to 48·42 in the Tarái, fell by 5·78 per mille, and, allowance made for all inaccuracies of registration, this was undoubtedly due to the fact that there was no epidemic during the year, which was, comparatively speaking, a healthy one. Mortality in towns is always greater than amongst the rural population; but a marked improvement in them, also, was noticeable: Cawnpore and Brindaban being the only two of the larger towns in which the death-rate exceeded 50· per mille. In smaller towns and in cantonments the following high percentages were, however, noticeable: Bilsi, 57·76; Ujhani, 57·06; Chunár, 55·; Cawnpore, 49·. The ratio of infant mortality still remained enormously high (215· as compared with the English rate of 145· per mille). It is hopeless to expect that this can for the present be otherwise; the mass of the poorer classes are in such matters apathetic, and are rarely in a position to obtain competent medical advice. The districts which showed the highest death-rates were Hamírpur (43·), Jalaun (41·), Moradabad (40·), Jhánsi (38·), and Lucknow (36·). The number of prosecutions for neglect to report births and deaths amounted only to 504, while of these the following three municipalities contributed the greater part—Moradabad (137), Sandila (119), and Benares (213).

Cholera.

The year was remarkably free from cholera. The number of deaths from this cause fell from 200,628 to 18,704, and with the exception of Benares, which is never absolutely free from the disease, the only districts at all affected by it were those lying under the Himalayas. Owing largely to the precautions taken by the Sanitary Department, there has been no outbreak of cholera at any of the great fairs held in these Provinces during the last three years. The highest rate of mortality was noticeable in the following towns in which the sanitation, or at least the accuracy of registration, required the attention of the District Officers concerned:—

District.	*Town.*	*Ratio per* 10,000.
Azamgarh	Mubarikpur	205·
Bahraich	Motipur	102·
	Mallipur	91·
	Sojauli	70·
	Nánpára	66·
Basti	Dhebarwa	81·
	Chillia	87·
	Misraulia	69·
Gonda	Pachperwa	77·
Kheri	Phulbehar	51·
Benares	Ramnagar	51·
Partabgarh	McAndrewganj	46·

Fever.

Fever accounted for much the largest proportion of the mortality; and the death-rate, though slightly below the mean of the previous five years, was 23·89, out of the total rate of 30·08 per mille. The districts which suffered most were the Tarái (43·), Moradabad (34·), Budaun and Meerut (32·), Bulandshahr (31·), and Etah (30·); while the following towns also showed a death-rate in excess of 40· per mille: Brindaban, Kaimganj, Sahtawar, Tilhar, and Cawnpore. The increase in the Jhánsi Division noticed last year was striking; but the returns for the year under report indicate a falling off in the disease, although the figures for the towns of Ambabai and Talone furnished an abnormally high ratio. As noted by the Sanitary Commissioner malarial fevers are due to excessive moisture in the soil, whether this be caused by excessive rainfall or by irrigation, and the only remedy is efficient drainage. In 1888 the rainfall was in excess of the average, and fever mortality increased generally, though in many of the canal-irrigated districts it was below the average for the last five years.

Small-pox.

There was a marked increase in the number of deaths from small-pox. The numbers rose from 8,492 to 25,000, of which Oudh contributed two-thirds. Steps have already been taken by this Government to impress upon District Officers and the influential landowners in Oudh the necessity for furthering the cause of vaccination in Oudh, where there still exists distinct apathy and hostility. The contrast between the two Provinces in this respect is most marked, and is emphasized by the figures for 1888. The death-rate from small-pox alone in three of the Oudh districts in 1884 equalled the annual death-rate in England from all causes. In Hardoi, there was an increase, from 3·87 to 9·09 per mille of the population, of successful vaccinations. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was in 1888 much larger than in any other district in Oudh.

The ratio of deaths from bowel-complaints varied considerably in the Meerut Division, from ·42 in Meerut to 6·47 per mille in Dehra Dún. There was an abnormally large number of deaths from suicide amongst females in the districts of Azamgarh, Sháhjahánpur, and Farukhabad.

There was an increase on the figures of the preceding year in the number of deaths, both of men and cattle, accompanied by an increase in the number of animals destroyed and in the total amount paid in rewards. On the other hand the number of snakes killed was slightly less, *viz.*, 24,264 compared with 25,864.

These latter are by far the most formidable enemies to human life, and were the cause of 6,223 deaths, or 97 per cent. of the total mortality. Practically the whole of the increase in the number of deaths during the year was under this head, the deaths from wolves, which come next in number having fallen from 67 to 57. The Benares, Allahabad, and Fyzabad Divisions contributed 3,463, or considerably more than half the deaths from snake-bites. In Benares the number of snakes killed rose from 2,734 to 4,160, while nearly as many were destroyed in Allahabad and allowing for its relative size in Fyzabad.

Among the wild animals which were destructive to cattle, leopards took the first place, and were followed at long intervals by tigers and wolves, the number of deaths due to each were: leopards, 5,196; tigers, 1,234; and wolves, 1,222. The loss was greatest in the two backward and thinly-populated Divisions of Kumaun and Jhánsi, which contributed together 7,195, or more than 80 per cent. out of the total number of cattle-deaths returned. As a remedy in this case the rewards offered by Government could only be considered as auxiliary to the arms for the destruction of wild animals and protection of crops which the people were licensed to carry, and in Kumaun where licenses were granted very freely, no less than 50 tigers, 295 leopards, and 798 bears were killed and brought in for rewards. In Jhánsi rewards

were paid for 76 leopards, 335 wolves, and 107 hyænas; the number in the previous year being 74, 133, and 85.

The total number of deaths for the Provinces, for human beings and cattle, for the two years was as under :—

	1887.	1888.
Number of persons	5,981	6,128
Ditto cattle	7,883	8,848

Destroyed—

	1887.	1888.
Animals	3,416	4,553
Snakes	25,864	24,264

7.—Vaccination.

Vaccination.

There was a net increase of 6,623 in the number of successful primary operations. The increase, however, was confined to the 2nd and 3rd Circles. The decrease in the 1st Circle was due to the fact that much time was spent in enquiring into cases of falsification of registers which were discovered—a practice, it is feared, which is still not uncommon in the Vaccination Department. In Oudh alone an increase of 19 per cent. took place. At the same time the most notable feature in the returns is that while the average number of persons vaccinated for the entire Provinces was 15· per mille, in no district of Oudh did it reach 10·; and in the Gonda district fell as low as 1·68. The attention of District Officers in Oudh has been called to the necessity of exercising stricter supervision in the preparation of the vaccination returns.

Leprosy.

The Committee of the Etáwah Municipality recorded their opinion that a law authorizing municipalities to confine lepers found begging or exhibiting their sores in any public place was absolutely required, and that the existing bye-laws could not be enforced, as lepers had no property on which fines could be levied, and imprisonment in ordinary jails was not desirable in case of default. The subject of leprosy being under the consideration of Government, the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner was called to the bye-law made by the Municipal Board, Cawnpore, and confirmed by the Local Government on the 6th of July, 1889, rendering it penal for anyone afflicted with a contagious, infectious, or loathsome disease to offer articles of food or drink for sale, or to touch such articles where exposed for sale. This bye-law was also brought to the notice of all municipal boards in these Provinces, with a view to the introduction of a similar rule elsewhere, should this be considered by them desirable.

Water-supply in larger towns.

The most important sanitary feature of the year was the prosecution of the scheme for providing the largest towns of these Provinces with a supply of pure potable water. At Agra and Allahabad the scheme got beyond the stage of discussion. At Lucknow boring for an artesian well continued. In Benares the provision of a water-supply for drinking and drainage pumped by steam from the Ganges, filtered and distributed in pipes, was regarded with little favour by the conservative portion of the inhabitants of that city, although conservancy arrangements there are deplorable. If both the water-supply and drainage schemes be completed, the result will doubtless be a marked improvement in the high death-rate of that city, which is due to a great extent to preventible causes.

The subject of sanitation engaged the active attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. In February, 1889, in pursuance of the instructions of the Government of India, a Sanitary Board was nominated for the United Provinces, the members of which are engaged in making inquiries with a view to the preparation of some practical scheme of operations, whether for the sanitation of towns or the drainage of rural areas more especially liable to malaria. The necessary funds are reserved for their disposal; and it is hoped that it will before long be possible for them to advise

the Government as to the more important tracts now exposed to malarious influences, to which extensive drainage schemes should be applied; and to devise some simple course of action for inaugurating sanitary reforms in villages. So far as villages are concerned, the evils lie mostly on the surface, while in towns much that is productive of ill is hidden from view. What is really wanted in villages is chiefly to ensure the maintenance of a pure water-supply, to keep the wells clean, and to remove the dry rubbish to some distance from the village site. Sanitation, whether in towns or rural areas, is still in its infancy in these Provinces; and all that can be done at present is to lay foundations on which more solid work may, in later times, be accomplished.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

There was a slight rise in the total number of admissions into the asylums, and the average daily strength increased from 964 in 1886 to 1,011, or by 47 inmates. Of this increase no less than 43 was contributed by Benares.

The admissions from the head-quarter districts in which the asylums are situated continued to be out of all proportion to the admissions from out districts, and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was of the opinion that sufficient care was not exercised in the matter by the Superintendents and District Magistrates; but it must be remembered that the asylums were in every case at the centre of a large town population. It was shown that labourers and cultivators, who formed nearly three-fourths of the total population, only contributed one-third to the number of lunatics, whereas the remaining two-thirds of the lunatics were drawn from the remaining one-fourth of the population. There appeared therefore to be grounds for the belief that the classes who lived in towns were very much more liable to mental disease than those who lived in rural districts, and this probably in part explained the number of admissions at Lucknow and Benares, though it did not account for the fact that at the comparatively unimportant town of Bareilly the number of admissions continued to be the highest in the Provinces.

The sickness and mortality at the Lucknow Asylum continued to be excessive. Measures have, however, been taken by which sickly lunatics, if violent, are transferred to other asylums, and, if harmless, sent back to the districts from which they originally came.

Subjoined are the figures of sickness and mortality in each asylum:—

	Agra.	*Bareilly.*	*Benares.*	*Lucknow.*	*Total.*
Remained	13	21	13	33	80
Admitted	200	231	201	117	749
Total	213	252	214	150	829
Percentage of average strength ...	91	78	78	83	...
Discharged	174	199	153	95	621
Died	18	29	40	30	117
Remaining	21	24	21	25	91
Daily average number sick ...	21·59	35·34	26·27	38·40	121·60

The principal diseases from which the lunatics suffered are given below:—

	Agra.		*Bareilly.*		*Benares.*		*Lucknow.*		*Total.*	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Fevers	60	...	33	...	43	8	14	...	150	3
Anæmia and debility ...	36	6	50	8	30	8	16	10	132	32
Bowel-complaints	45	4	32	5	48	17	27	6	152	32
Lung diseases	20	6	21	6	13	...	9	4	63	16
Abscesses and ulcers ...	21	...	39	...	24	4	2	...	86	4
Injuries	8	...	15	...	12	1	5	1	40	2
Epilepsy	2	1	13	4	8	4	18	4	41	13
Heat apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4

The total cost was Rs. 62,942, of which Rs. 59,810 was contributed by Government and the remainder from the asylum factories. About a half of the inmates were employed on manufactures; but the proportion so engaged varied considerably in different asylums, being lowest at Bareilly, with 46 per cent., and highest at Agra, where it rose to 73 per cent. On the other hand, the profits per head of population were highest at Bareilly, where the lunatics find congenial occupation in gardening. It is not expected that these institutions should be in any way worked on commercial principles; and in judging of the effect of the manufactories attached to them, it is only necessary to consider the degree to which they contribute to the comfort or the mental health of the inmates. From this point of view alone it would seem that all who are not prevented by incapacity from taking a part in it, would benefit by some light and easy employment; hand-work, such as weaving or spinning, being generally most suitable to the women, and gardening or menial occupation to the men.

The average cost per head was Rs. 61-15-4, or a few annas less than it had been in the year before. It ranged from Rs. 54 at Benares to Rs. 71 at Lucknow. With a daily average strength of patients numbering 322, Bareilly had an establishment numbering 67, at a monthly wage of Rs. 750; Benares with a daily strength of 273 had 37, at a monthly wage of Rs. 592. The daily strength of Agra and Lucknow was 234 and 180 severally; the establishment in either case numbering 38, and the sanctioned cost Rs. 642 and Rs. 547, respectively.

Attention was again drawn to the desirability of requiring that some contribution to their expenses should be required on account of lunatics who had well-to-do relatives, as the differences on this account at the several asylums were considerable.

Important reforms were effected during the year, with the object of avoiding the over-crowding with which the asylums were threatened by the steady annual increase in the number of their patients. It was estimated by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals that the combined space in all the asylums could not accommodate more than 1,143 inmates, and that limit had already been more nearly approached than was convenient; but the arrangements lately sanctioned will, it is hoped, provide sufficient relief for the next 20 years.

A summary of the expenditure is given on the next page.

Number.	District.	Establishment, superior and subordinate.		Rations.		Bazaar medicines.		Clothing and bedding.		Contingencies.		Subsistence allowances.		European medicines.		Printing forms.		Repairs.		Grand Total.	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bareilly ...	9,080 8 0	28 2 8	9,283 1 11	28 12 9	69 6 6	0 3 6	803 1 0	2 7 10	320 3 6	0 15 11	81 7 3	0 4 0	103	0 5 1	15	0 0 9	300	0 14 11	20,055 12 2	62 3 5
2	Benares ...	6,998 10 0	25 9 6	6,990 10 9	25 8 11	23 12 9	0 1 4	473 4 10	1 11 8	280 10 6	1 0 5	5 12 0	0 0 5	18	0 1 0	12	0 0 8	...	...	14,802 12 10	54 1 11
3	Agra ...	7,534 9 5	32 2 1	6,716 12 1	28 10 5	24 11 6	0 1 8	573 1 8	2 7 1	267 10 6	1 2 3	32 0 3	0 2 2	71	0 4 10	22	0 1 6	...	...	15,241 13 5	65 0 0
4	Lucknow,	6,483 10 5	35 15 1	5,430 15 10	30 1 8	36 13 3	0 3 3	499 2 6	2 12 3	116 12 4	0 10 4	8 4 9	0 0 9	265	1 7 6	1	0 0 1	...	...	12,841 11 1	71 2 11

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see page 265 of Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.)

2.—Education.

The whole expense during the year on institutions under the control of the Educational Department was Rs. 27,39,514; and this was distributed, according to the sources from which it was derived and the objects to which it was devoted, in the proportions shown in the following table:—

		Public funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions, and other works.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct,	University	1,32,910	8,193	23,723	55,806	2,20,632
	Secondary	4,74,651	50,794	3,00,424	2,12,675	10,38,544
	Primary	5,73,204	28,492	24,370	65,284	6,91,350
	Special	41,365	*Nil.*	557	2,046	43,968
Indirect		5,32,709	10,205	25,856	1,76,250	7,45,020
Total ...		17,54,839	97,684	3,74,930	5,12,061	27,39,514

The whole cost to the State, therefore, on these institutions was Rs. 17,54,839, or 64 per cent. of the total expenditure. If direct expenditure only be taken, the proportion contributed by the State during the year under report was to the whole cost 61 per cent.; to College education 60 per cent.; to secondary 46 per cent.; to primary 83 per cent.; and to special 94 per cent. The total income from fees was Rs. 3,99,807; Rs. 24,877 realised by fees from the normal and middle examinations being added to the total expenditure from fees. This is more than 14 per cent. of the whole expenses of the Department, and represents a rise of Rs. 1,41,853, or 60 per cent. on the fee income, corrected in the same way, for 1885.

Perhaps the most important feature in the history of the past five years is a marked development of the demand for University education. Not only has the number of pupils in the College classes risen from 1,041 to 1,426, or by nearly 40 per cent., but nearly the whole increase is contributed by students who are independent of Government support. This class has almost exactly doubled within the last four years, having been 229 in 1886, as compared with 456 in the year to which your report refers. One satisfactory result is a great reduction in the average annual cost of each student. In 1885 this amounted at the Muir College to Rs. 545. In the year under report, at the same College, it was Rs. 312, and in the whole University only Rs. 299. The income from fees has nearly doubled, having risen from Rs. 13,565 to Rs. 23,723; while, notwithstanding the very large increase in the number of students, the cost to the State has been slightly reduced; having been Rs. 1,33,111 in the first year, and Rs. 1,32,910 in the last. In 1885 there were three candidates for the M. A. degree, but no passes, and 53 for the B. A. degree, of whom 37 were successful: in 1889, 61 out of 98 candidates took the B. A. degree, and 8 out of 16 the M. A.

In secondary education there has been an equally marked development in the income derived from private or *quâsi* private sources, without, however, any corresponding increase in the number of students. The receipts from fees have increased

from Rs. 1,88,880 to Rs. 3,00,424, and from municipal funds from Rs. 34,187 to Rs. 50,794. The expenditure from public funds has at the same time decreased from Rs. 4,92,589 to Rs. 4,74,651; on the other hand, the number of students has fallen off, being now only 54,339, as compared with 57,174 in 1885. The principal decrease occurred in the year under report, the numbers in 1887-88 having been 58,445, and is in part explained by the abolition of the classes in the middle vernacular village schools, and in part by the recent introduction of an enhanced scale of fees. The principal falling off has been in the vernacular middle schools; but it would appear from a comparison of the reports for 1885 and 1889, respectively, that there has likewise been a diminution in the number of scholars at the State English high and middle schools, which may be ascribed in the main to the latter of the above causes, though it is also largely due to an elimination of the scholars in the lower grades. In the middle examination the zila schools show an increase from 793 scholars and 427 passes to 1,053 candidates with 561 passes; and at the entrance stage from 366 scholars with 86 passes to 463 scholars with 331 passes. The total number of boarders at secondary English schools is slightly less; there is not indeed accommodation for more; but the income from boarding-house fees has risen within the last four years from Rs. 513 to Rs. 4,282, and the number of boarders receiving assistance from the State reduced from 264 to 211. It is in primary education only that the expense to the State has increased, though to no great extent; while the contributions from municipal funds and fees, which may be accepted as one of the best criterions of an effective demand, have remained nearly stationary. This subject is recurred to below.

The Allahabad University held their first examination in March, 1889. No arrangements had been made for the degree of Master of Arts, and at the lower stages all the candidates from Agra College except three at the intermediate examination, continued to attend the Calcutta examinations. With this exception, practically all the candidates from these Provinces as well as students from Rájputána, the Central Provinces, Central India, and the Panjáb were examined by the new University. The proportion of successful candidates for the B. A. degree was high, having been 69 per cent. as compared with general percentages at the Calcutta University of 35 during the present year, and 51 in the year before. On the other hand, honors were very sparingly awarded, only one candidate having been so distinguished, and it would seem that the importance of maintaining the value of the University distinctions by necessary strictness in the tests demanded from candidates was not lost sight of. In the First Arts (or, as it is now called, the Intermediate examination) 48 per cent. of the candidates at the Allahabad University passed, the proportion for all the candidates at Calcutta having been as low as 29 per cent.; and a similar difference is noticeable in the result of the Entrance examinations at the two Universities. That the proportions in the Calcutta examination of successful candidates from the Agra College should have been as high as 50 per cent. in the B. A. and 49 per cent. in the F. A. examinations is *primâ facie* evidence of a very high standard of education at that institution.

The total expense of each pupil at aided Colleges is not higher than at Colleges supported by the State: if Aligarh is omitted it is appreciably lower; while the cost to the public funds is less than a third. The results at the B. A. and F. A. examinations are compared in the following table:—

	Government.			*Aided.*		
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage.
B. A.	39	29	74	59	32	55
F. A.	124	62	50	148	70	47

If special causes—such, for instance, as the large number of pupils which went up from Agra to the Calcutta examination—are excluded, these figures give no reason to suspect that the quality of instruction at the aided has not attained as high a standard as at the Government Colleges. The success of the Queen's College, Benares, at the University examinations is remarkable, and the complete separation of the ordinary classes from the Sanskrit section, which was effected during the year, appears to have been to the advantage of both. In the law classes the Canning College takes the lead not only in the number of its students, but in a still more marked degree in the results as tested by the University examinations to which it sent up more successful pupils than all the other Colleges combined. The results obtained by the Anglo-Muhammadan College at Aligarh improved.

The attendance at the Anglo-vernacular and vernacular middle class examinations has enormously increased. In 1884 the candidates who went up for the first were 1,026, and for the second 1,708. The numbers for last year were 2,792 and 4,440 respectively, and the total at both has, therefore, risen from 2,734 to 7,232, or by more than 160 per cent. The following table shows at a glance the comparative success of candidates belonging to the Hindu castes which send most boys to the examinations and of Muhammadans :—

	Anglo-vernacular.		*Vernacular.*	
	Actual numbers.	Proportion to total successful candidates.	Actual numbers.	Proportion to total successful candidates.
Brahmans	300	25	440	19·5
Banias	142	12·6	194	8·6
Kayaths	333	28	595	26
Muhammadans	212	18	685	30

The number of successful candidates from the Rájputs at both examinations has nearly doubled since last year. The expenditure on these examinations was again more than covered by the receipts from fees, which yield a small, but constant and increasing, annual income.

In connexion with secondary education the most pressing needs are the extension of existing accommodation both for class-rooms and for boarding-houses, and the improvement in the sanitary condition and the arrangements for supervision of the latter especially. It is the declared policy of Government that, before State assistance can be extended in the direction of secondary education, the local demand and interest should be clearly evinced, not only by the number of candidates, but by substantial contributions towards the expense; and in the matter of the erection of new buildings the principle generally accepted is that at least half the cost should be provided from local sources. A draft of rules for the regulation of boarding-houses attached to both zila and tahsíli secondary schools has recently been prepared and is under the consideration of Government. The number of boarders at tahsíli schools has increased, and in Rohilkhand new tahsíli boarding-houses have been opened.

The success which attended the measures for the introduction of physical education, and the eagerness with which out-door games and athletics have been taken up by the boys, are satisfactory. As a supplement to the intellectual training which has hitherto occupied the exclusive attention of the Department, it is open to none of the objections which may be brought against other forms of non-intellectual instruction.

The aided schools for natives, which in secondary English education bear the same relation to the State schools as the aided colleges to State colleges in University education, are altogether 70 in number, 37 being under missionary societies, 30

under other management, and three attached to the aided colleges at Lucknow, Agra, and Aligarh. The number of their pupils is already nearly twice as great as that of the State schools and shows a slow, but fairly constant, upward tendency. As was found to be the case with aided colleges, the total annual cost of each pupil is lower than it is at the public institutions, and the cost to the State much less than a half. The instruction as tested by the results at public examinations would appear to be nearly the same in quality, at any rate as far as the higher classes are concerned, though the greater proportion of failures at the middle examinations indicates defective attention in the lower stages.

At the vernacular middle schools, notwithstanding the reduction in the number of their pupils which has been alluded to in a previous paragraph, a distinct improvement in the quality of instruction is shown by the largely increased number of successful candidates which they sent up to the middle examination. The highest percentages this year are given by Oudh, Benares, and Jhánsi, and the steady improvement in the first two divisions is highly creditable to the Inspectors, Mr. Nesfield and Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misr. The total number of passes from this class of school has risen from 826 in 1885 to 1,762.

In judging of the standard of success which has been attained in primary schools the most important test is given by the number of pupils who have passed into the upper primary section, as it is at this stage that the education begins to be of practical value in after-life. The following table showing the total number of primary pupils in each division, the numbers in the upper primary classes, and the falling off on the figures of the preceding year is taken from appendix XIII to this year's and appendix XIV to last year's report :—

Division.	Number on rolls.	10,000 population.	Number in upper primary.	Percentage of 4 to 2.	*Falling off in total numbers since last year.*	
					Absolute.	Percentage.
Meerut	16,960	33	3,303	19·5	1,197	6·6
Agra	16,380	34	2,535	15·4	1,147	6·5
Rohilkhand ...	16,824	33	3,059	18·2	1,214	6·75
Allahabad ...	19,716	34	4,072	21·	1,793	8·35
Benares	24,006	24	4,218	17·5	6,127	21·
Jhánsi	3,555	35	522	14·2	(None.)	...
Kumaun	7,737	75	678	8·75	321	4·
Oudh	33,944	30	7,992	23·5	4,938	12·7
Total ...	139,122	30	26,379	19·	16,729	10·7

The differences disclosed by this table are not such as can be adequately explained by any general causes applicable to both Provinces, or by differences between the educational history and present condition of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh respectively. In the three Western Divisions the falling off in the number of pupils is less, and the proportion borne by the remainder to the total population is greater, than it is elsewhere. The falling off in Oudh has been twice and in Benares three times as great, while in Benares the proportionate number of boys frequenting the schools is 30 per cent. lower than it is in the Western Divisions and 25 per cent. lower than it is in Oudh. If, again, the quality of the teaching as evinced by the number of boys in the upper primary section is considered, Benares is appreciably below the average, while the first place is taken by Oudh.

For the proper appreciation of figures like these the data given by a comparison of two consecutive years only are obviously insufficient. A comparison of the year under report with 1885 is made in the following table :—

Division.	Number on rolls, 1885.	Reduction in 1889.	Percentage by reduction	Number in upper primary section, 1885.	Difference in 1889.	Percentage of difference.
Meerut	21,402	4,442	21	3,057	+ 246	+ 8
Agra	21,238	4,858	23	4,572	— 2,037	— 45
Rohilkhand ...	18,270	1,446	8	2,379	+ 680	+ 28
Allahabad ...	23,148	3,432	14½	4,368	— 296	— 7
Benares	31,747	7,711	25	4,763	— 545	— 11½
Jhánsi	4,025	470	12	474	+ 48	+ 10
Kumaun	8,912	1,175	13	842	— 164	— 20
Oudh	45,800	11,856	25	9,838	— 1,846	— 19
Total ...	174,552	35,420	20	30,293	—3,914	—13

The percentage of pupils in the upper primary section in 1885 was 17·4, and in 1889, 19 ; though, therefore, there was an absolute loss over the whole Provinces of 13 per cent., there was a very slight rise, not amounting to 2 per cent. in the relative proportion borne by them to the total number of boys in the higher section. The differences in this respect between Divisions are enormous, ranging between a gain of 28 per cent. and a loss of 45 per cent. If, again, the total numbers are taken, it will be found that the rate of decrease has varied very greatly ; having been about 15 per cent. in the first four years of the period in Agra and Meerut, as compared with little over 1 per cent. during the same years in Rohilkhand, and and 4 per cent. in Benares.

The variations which have been above examined are ascribed mainly to certain measures which have been adopted in order to place this form of education on a more satisfactory footing. Thus a rule has been introduced that no scholar can be promoted from the lower to the upper primary section until he has passed an examination held by the Deputy Inspector. Owing to improved inspection nominal or fictitious entries are impossible. A low scale of fees, not exceeding half an anna per mensem in the lower and an anna in the higher section, has been very widely, but not universally, introduced by the Local Boards. Finally, in order to provide money which was urgently wanted for the maintenance of the more efficient schools, a considerable number of schools, where the attendance, or teaching, or both, were inferior, have been closed. It was expected that the combined effect of these reforms would reduce the total attendance, but would be felt chiefly in the lower classes. The figures above quoted, however, show that the general loss has been distributed with surprising evenness over both sections. Still less do these reforms account for the enormous differences in the course of development in the different divisions. They offer no explanation, for instance, of the fact that in Agra, where the loss in the total number of pupils has been little above the general average for the Provinces, the falling off in the upper classes only has been more than twice as severe as it has been in any other division.

The subject of primary education is most important. Its cost to the State is nearly as great as that of both the higher grades of instruction combined, and its range is considerably wider. Its marked contraction during the past five years, though probably attributable to temporary causes, which may eventually contribute to a still wider and sounder expansion in the future, cannot be viewed without some degree of apprehension. A large portion of the falling off has been attributed to a diminished demand, and as to this special point and the falling off generally careful investigation was ordered.

The numbers of girls attending all kinds of schools on the 31st of March in 1885 and 1889, respectively, are compared in the following table :—

	Europeans and native Christians.		*Hindu.*		*Muhammadans.*	
	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
1885 ...	1,270	1,317	4,914	34	2,969	(None.)
1889 ...	916	1,744	5,590	13	3,088	15

The difficulties with which these schools have to contend, especially in the matter of procuring efficient teachers, are well known; but the number of pupils does not decrease, and there has been appreciable rise in the attendance of Hindu girls. The aided schools, most of which are maintained by missionary societies, show an increase since 1886 of more than 1,300, whereas an opposite tendency is noticeable in the case of public schools under the management of District Boards.

This year for the first time since 1886 the statistics for European schools were reported. The new code was introduced in 1885; and the grant, before its introduction amounted (excluding the special payments made for pauper children) to Rs. 73,356, and of which Rs. 46,080 was for boys' schools, and Rs. 27,276 for girls. It fell in 1886 to Rs. 64,723 and has since risen to Rs. 73,968, of which Rs. 42,312 is for boys and Rs. 31,656 for girls. The same number of boys' schools (twenty-seven) remains on the list; but the number of girls' schools in receipt of aid has risen from 11 to 13 by the inclusion of the Convent School at Naini Tal and the St. John's School for girls at Meerut. The number of boys attending these institutions has risen from 1,029 to 1,112 (excluding infants) and of girls from 575 to 790, the incidence of cost per head having been reduced during the same time from Rs. 32·7 to Rs. 31·5 for boys, and from Rs. 38·2 to Rs. 34·4 for girls. The quality of the instruction appears to have been fairly well maintained, and the percentages of candidates, whether girls or boys, who passed the Inspector's examination either in elementary or in class subjects have remained practically unaltered.

The administration of the Department for the last four years has been attended with a distinct advance in everything connected with the higher branches of education; the general standard has been raised; the number of successful candidates at the examinations has largely increased, and an appreciable share of the cost of instruction has, at the same time, been transferred from the State to the persons who more directly benefit by it. Improved system and order have been introduced in every section; and though the condition of the elementary village schools calls for careful attention, there is no reason to anticipate that they will not eventually derive an equal advantage from reforms which were unquestionably necessary and which require time for their development. The names of the following gentlemen are mentioned as having afforded valuable assistance to the Department :—

1. Shaikh Tasadduk Rasul of Jahangirabad ... ... Bara Banki.
2. Chaudhri Darshan Singh ... ... } Etáwah.
3. Rao Baldeo Bakhsh ... ... }
4. Tewari Kali Shankar ... ... }
5. Chaube Bansidhar ... ... }
6. Lála Durga Parshad ... ... }
7. Hakím Niaz Ali Khan ... ... } Moradabad.
8. Sahu Syam Sundar ... ... }
9. Sahu Ram Ratan ... ... }
10. Thákur Narayan Singh ... ... } Sháhjahánpur.
11. Shaikh Rafat Ali ... ... }

3.—Literature and the Press.

(a)—*Literature.*

Works in the English language.—There were 30 publications against 35 last year and 49 of the year before last. The most noticeable work published during the year was "How I won the Indian Mutiny Medal, and how things went afterwards."

"The Good Templar" and the "Gleaner" were two new periodicals started, of which the latter was devoted to educational purposes. The change in the number of publications in the year was due to the small number of the new editions issued, 2 against 10 for the year 1887.

Works in the Urdu language.—There were 558 publications against 452 of the last year and 552 of the year before. There was thus a small increase in the number of publications. The noticeable works were—

Biography.—"Yádgáryán Taintális Sál ki Hindustán men az Lieutenant-General Sir George Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B.," which is a translation of 43 years' events of his life, compiled by W. Edwards, B.S.C., from the writings and diary of Sir G. Lawrence, made over to the compiler for the purpose.

"Sawanih-i-Sháh-i-Awadh." A life of Wajid Ali Sháh, late ex-King of Oudh.

Drama.—"Anjam-i-Sitam, *urf* Zulm-i-Azlam." "The end of tyranny;" or, "The oppression of Azlam."

"Jahángir." A translation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

"Dam-i-Muhabbat." A translation of Shakespeare's "Much ado about Nothing."

"Bhul Bhullaiyan." An Urdu version of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors."

Fiction.—"Tumhín par pahle marte the, tumhín par abbhi marte hain." An Urdu translation of the English novel of "My first and last."

"Sam-náma." A translation from the original Persian.

History.—"Nairang-i-zamáni." The history of the Bhutias, being a translation from the Gujrati.

"Kadím Tawaríkh ká Ikhtisár." A translation of "Landmarks of ancient history."

"Taríkh Aina-i-Awadh." A history of Oudh from the earliest era.

"Tuhfat-ul-Muluk." An Urdu translation of "Taríkh Farishta."

"Taríkh-i-Misar jadid Mulakkabba Tuhfa-i-misariyya." An Urdu translation of "Egypt and the Egyptian question."

"Aina-i-Chini—Tarjume-i-Tarikh-i-Yamini." A history of the reign of Mahmud of Ghazni, translated from the original Arabic.

"Gul-i-maksud-i-Kázi," by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jani Bihari Lal. A translation of the history of Chittaur.

"Royal Heroes of Islám," compiled by Muhammad Shibli Numani, the first of the series of its kind, in which the author intends to give the lives and history of the reigns of the principal sovereigns of the Muhammadan kingdoms. This part contains a life and the history of the reign of Mamun Rashid, king of Persia.

"Tarikh-i-Jadwalayya." An outline of the history of the Muhammadan religion.

Language.—"Jawáb-i-Mazmún ba Guldasta-i-Mazamin." On composition.

"Zarúr-ul-'Ain" versified by Mirza Asad Ali Beg, on morals.

"Odál-ul-Walodán." On etiquette for children.

Law.—"Digest, Indian Law Reports, from 1876 to 1884" supplies a long-felt want of lawyers who read only Urdu.

"Sharh-i-Majmu'a-i-zabitan-Faujdári." A commentary on the Criminal Procedure Code.

"Shahr-i-Kánún-i-Shahadat Majriya-Hind yani Act awwal San 1872 Iswi ma Kanun-i-half Majriya-Hind yani Act 10, San 1871 Iswi," commented by the Hon'ble Sayyid Mahmud, Judge, High Court, Allahabad, is a commentary on the Law of Evidence in India, Act I of 1872, as amended by Act XVIII of 1872, together with Indian Oaths Act, X of 1871.

"Sankar's Manual of Oudh Land Revenue, Act XVII of 1876, with Illustrations from the Civil and Rent Act Rulings, Revenue and Judicial Circulars, up to 31st March, 1888.

"Tambíh-ul-Ilam wa Hidayát-ul-Awamm," publishing the (religious) proclamation and guidance to people.

Medicine.—"Amrit Sagár."

"Ganjina-i-Tib-i-Mumtaziya." A treatise on medicine.

"Bahr-i-Muhit." On human anatomy and medicine.

"Kimiya-i-Anasiri" is the chemistry of the elements, being a translation of the Urdu Kurafadin-i-Kadiri.

"Makhzan-ul-Mufradat." A collection of prescriptions.

"Khulasa-i-Makhzan-ul-Adwiya." An abstract of prescriptions.

"Masiha-i-Alam."

"Katil-i-Haizi." A treatise on cholera.

"Manushya Raksha, Part II," by Lála Maiku Lal Kurmi. On the causes and origin of cholera.

"Tafaruk-ul-Biuraz wa Tafaruk-ul-Adwiya." On diagnosis of the diseases and the medicines.

"Iláj-ul-Bahaim-i-Mulk-i-Hindustán." On the cure of cattle-diseases in India.

Miscellaneous.—"Kawaid-i-Pension wa Rukhsat wa Tankhwa-i-Kaim mukám-i-Mut'allak-i-Mulázmán-i-Ghair mutá ahhid," contains the Pension, Leave, and Acting Allowance Rules relating to Uncovenanted Servants.

"Tarakki Tahzib-i-'Ainne." An Urdu translation of Sir Walter Scott's "Progress of Civilization."

"Adáb-i-Farang." On English etiquette for Indian gentlemen.

"Parus-Náma-i-Rangin." A treatise on veterinary art.

Poetry.—"Arúsa-i-Mazmun Ma'rúf ba Diwan-i-Sham." Noticeable as the production of a Muhummadan lady.

Politics.—"Rús wa Englistán." On the Russian and the English Governments, and their foreign politics and relations towards Persia, Turkey, Afghanistán, &c.

Travels.—"Wakái-i-Sair wa Siyahat-i-Doctor Bernier ba ahd-i-Sháh Jahán wa Aurangzeb," contains the travels of Bernier in India during the time of Sháhjahán and Aurangzeb.

The following periodicals were started in Urdu :—

Arts.—"Mualliam-ul-Tijárat."

Poetry.—"Gulshan-i-Dagh-i-Rattan."

Works in the Hindi language.—There were 295 publications against 262 of last year and 468 of the year before. The following works are worth noticing :—

Biography.—"Sankara-Digvijay." A Life of Sankara Charya.

Medicine.—"Bála-roga-Násák." On the diseases of children.

"Vaidya-Ratna." A medical work in verse.

"Practical pharmacy." By Dr. Mukand Lal of Agra.

"Kavi-Tarang." A medical work in verse.

Poetry.—"Prithvíráj Rasan" edited in the original old Hindi, with critical notes.

Politics.—"Sukra Niti." A translation from the Sanskrit of a book of the same name on politics.

Religion.—"Mahábhárat." A translation of the celebrated poem in Sanskrit.

Science.—(Natural and others.) "Chemistry," translated by Dr. Mukand Lal, Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

"Sabha-Pattra" was the only new periodical in Hindi published during the year, and is mainly devoted to the Jain religion.

Works in the Sanskrit language.—There were 36 publications against 42 of last year and 44 of the year before last. The following are noticeable :—

Language.—"Chandra Kaláyáh Sabdendu Sekhastra Vyakhyayah, Parts I, II, III, and IV." A commentary to the Sabdendu Sekhastra on Grammar.

"Probodha-Chandrika." A Sanskrit Grammar in verse.

Tattva-Bodhini." A commentary on Siddhanta Kaumudi.

Miscellaneous.—"Vrihajjatik Satik." An astrological calculation of nativity, with a commentary.

Poetry.—"Rasa Gangádhar." A treatise on the art of poetical composition, with a commentary called "Gurumarma Prakasá."

Philosophy.—"Khandana Khandkadyam." A work on logic.

"Sankshape-Sáriraka, Chapters, I, II, III, and IV. On the Vedánta or Brahma Sútra.

"Siddhanta-tattva-vindu." A commentary on Sankra Charya's Dasa-sloki.

Religion.—"Nirnaya Sindhu." A celebrated work on religious speculations.

Works in the Arabic language.—These numbered 41 during the year against 25 of last year and 50 of the year before last. The noticeable works are—

Law.—"Aljildain-ul-khirain Minal Hidaya."

"Sirájimá Ziyá-is-Siraj wa Hashiya Ziyá-is-Siraj." The Law of Inheritance.

"Abwab-ul-Jami, us-Saghir" contains selections on the Muhammadan law of marriage, divorce, and wills.

Works in the Persian language.—There were 126 publications during the year against 65 of last year, and 119 of the year before last. The increase in the number was owing to a large number of new editions. The following are noticeable:—

Language.—"Mustalhat-ush-Shúru-al-Marúfba Mustalhat-i-Warista." A dictionary of poetical idioms and poetic license.

"Burhan-i-Kati. A dictionary.

"Muntikhbat-i-Lughat." A dictionary.

Law.—"Tarjuma-i-Fársi Abwab-i-Jami, Saghir" contains selections from the Muhammadan law of marriage, divorce, and wills.

"Kauzai-i-Fársi." A Persian translation of "Kauz-ud-Dakaik" in Arabic.

Polyglot works.—There were 276 publications against 197 last year, and 248 of the year before last. The number of publications was greater this year owing to

a marked increase in the number of works on religion, philosophy, and miscellaneous subjects. The following works are noticeable :—

Biography.—" Khiyarat-ul-Khiyarat." A biographical sketch of 24 companions of the Prophet, his 95 subordinates, 17 famous women, and 200 Shaikhs and 86 saints of Egypt.

Medicine.—" Makhzan-ul-Adviyat Maunke Fawaid wa Isti'mal wa Khurák," contains medicines, their effects, uses, and the measure of doses.

" Ark-Prakas Satik." On the extraction of liquid medicines, annotated in Sanskrit and Hindi.

Language.—" A Romanized English-Hindustani Law and Commercial Dictionary of Works and Phrases," used in civil, criminal, revenue, and mercantile affairs.

" Tasrif-i-Zaban-i-Fársi wa Angrezi," versified by Rai Bahadur Divan Jani Bihari Lal, in Persian, English and Urdu, contains declensions of the Persian and the English languages.

Law.—" Mitakshará Satik. " The Mitakshará, with commentary in Sanskrit and Hindi.

" Majmu'a-i-Fatawi. " A collection of decisions.

Miscellaneous.—" Kanya Kubja-kula Kaumudi." A history of the origin of the Kanaujia Brahmans.

Philosophy.—" Srimad-Bhagvad-Gita, Nawala-Bhashya, " Parts I and II in 896 pages, containing the commentaries of Annanda Giri, Sankara Charya, Sridhar Swami, and Newal Kishore on Bhagvad-Gita, in Sanskrit and Hindi.

Religion.—" Sharasa-Sanskara Vidhih," contains the performance of the sixteen rites in Vaidic, Sanskrit, and Hindi.

" Risala-i-Parda-i-Poshi. " A tract on the *parda* system.

" Nasihat-ul-Awamm aur Munabbah-ul-Khawáss. " On the duties of a *pardanashin* woman.

Periodicals.—The only noticeable periodical was one on religion by the "Arya Siddhanta," containing the established principles of the Aryans in Sanskrit and Hindi.

The total number of publications during the year was 1,362, or 284 in excess of the previous year.

The following statement shows the number of publications in each town :—

Place of publication.	Total number of works.	Place of publication.	Total number of works.
Lucknow	456	Aligarh	8
Cawnpore	246	Mirzapur	7
Agra	177	Saháranpur	6
Meerut	162	Roorkee	6
Benares	109	Muzaffarnagar	5
Allahabad	93	Sháhjahánpur	2
Moradabad	41	Bijnor	1
Bareilly	30	Fatehpur	1
Jaunpur	9	Presses unknown	3
		Total ...	1,362

During the year the greatest number of publications were issued from Lucknow ; there were 456 as against 284 last year. More than half were published by Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E.

(*b*)—*The Vernacular Press.*

The following statement shows the number of vernacular newspapers published in Upper India and reported on in 1888 :—

Provinces.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1888.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1888.	Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of 1888.
North-Western Provinces ...	17	4	1	55	2	...	...	79	19	19	60
Oudh	8	4	1	8	...	...	3	24	7	7	17
Panjáb (for three months only), ...	3	2	1	30	2	3	1	42	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	3
Central India	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	2
Rájputána	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	4
Total ...	28	10	3	103	5	3	4	156	26	28	86

The numbers given in the statement approximate closely to those of 1887 ; but from the 1st April, 1888, the Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India discontinued reporting on the 12 newspapers received from the Panjáb, as that Province now makes its own arrangements for reporting. Eleven papers only were received from the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rájputána, leaving 103 as the total number of papers reported on for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Of these by far the larger number are published weekly. The only daily papers are the *Oudh Akhbar*, the *Rozanah* of Lucknow, and the *Hindustán* of Kálakankar, all belonging to Oudh.

The comic papers are the *Oudh*, *Agra*, *Kanauj*, and *Rohilkhand Punches*; the *Alam-i-Taswír* of Cawnpore is an illustrated paper, and the *Nayar-i-Akhbar* of Lucknow entirely poetical. Of papers published, specially in the interests of certain castes, the *Khattri Hitkári* of Agra is devoted to the instruction of Khattris ; and the Káyaths own five papers published at Lucknow and Allahabad. The *Arya Pattra* of Bareilly is an organ of the *Arya Samáj*, chiefly circulated among its members, and the *Bharat Bandhu* of Aligarh of the Bharat Varshya National Association. The *Budhi Prakásh* of Lucknow, *Nasrat-ul-Sunnat* of Benares, and *Hami-i-Islám* of Lucknow are purely religious. The *Bharat Jiwan* of Benares, a supporter of the Congress, has the largest circulation (1,500 weekly) in the Provinces, daily papers excepted. Among monthly papers the *Godharm Prakásh* of Cawnpore, which advocates the prohibition of cow-killing, has a monthly circulation of 900. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, an intelligently-conducted paper and in favour of the Congress, comes next, with a circulation of 620 copies monthly. The *Oudh Akhbar*, published by Munshi Nawal Kishore, C.I.E., has a circulation of 690 daily, some of the copies being taken by the Government. The *Hindustán*, which distributes 240 papers daily, is perhaps the most ably-conducted and ambitious of all the vernacular papers. The proprietor is Rája Rampal Singh, a staunch supporter of the Congress, and it is published at the head-quarters of his estate.

Nineteen newspapers are published at Lucknow, 11 at Meerut, 10 at Moradabad, nine at Agra and seven at Allahabad and Benares.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of Vernaculur newspapers reported on in each Province in Upper India in 1888:—

Language.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Panjáb.	Central Provinces.	Central India.	Rájputána.	Total.
Urdu	59	20	39	2	2	...	122
Hindi	13	4	3	...	...	1	21
Gujrati	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindi-Urdu	3	...	...	...	...	2	5
Marathi-Hindi	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Urdu-English	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hindi-English	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Marathi-English	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Total ...	79	24	42	4	3	4	156

Under the head of Political, the National Congress was the topic, which was discussed almost to the exclusion of all others. At the beginning of the year a few newspapers published with comments copies of the resolutions passed at the National Congress held at Madras in December, 1887; they considered all the resolutions just and reasonable, excepting the eighth, regarding the admission of natives to Volunteer corps. With few exceptions the articles on the Congress in those papers which supported it dealt with personal questions, such as the sympathy of certain Englishmen, the defection of the Muhammadans, the right of delegates to represent a town, the right of the assembled delegates to represent the nation, and the attitude of the Government towards the movement. The aims and objects of the promoters were seldom explained or criticized in detail. Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan's opposition to the Congress and the action taken by him excited much discussion throughout the year; his lecture at Lucknow, the formation of the Indian Patriotic Association, the issue of a circular to all Muhammadan associations, and of a letter to each Native Chief requesting support, were approved or disapproved according to the politics of the various papers. The letters to the *Times* of the Rája of Bhinga and Pandit Umar Shankar Misra, and the view of the Mahárája of Benares, and Rája Shiva Prasad, were also much discussed. Accounts were published of the Congress and anti-Congress meetings held at various places in the Provinces, and from June to September the addresses of Muhammad Ali Bhimji, the paid itinerating lecturer, were duly reported. The most energetic of the Congress papers continually argued that the numerous and well-attended meetings held in favour of the movement proved that it deserved the title of National, and that its loyalty was clear from the fact that it was supported by Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Hume, Mr. Howard, and many European Barristers: moreover, Government would have suppressed it had it been seditious.

Those papers opposed to the Congress quoted, on the other hand, the resolution of the Oudh Talúqdárs' Association to hold aloof from the Congress and the numerous anti-Congress meetings held throughout the country. One paper published a series of articles by Muhammad Nasrat Ali, Assistant Secretary of the British Indian Association, and by many Talúqdárs, strongly condemning the principles of the agitation, and quoting extracts from, and drawing attention to the seditious character of, the dialogue between Maulvi Farid-ud-din and Ram Bakhsh, published and distributed under the authority of the Congress. Government was urged to suppress the pamphlet and National Congress as well.

It was considered that Government was favourably disposed to the Congress because Lord Dufferin had invited certain delegates to Government House in 1886, and the Government of Madras had allowed them the use of tents and given them a feast. At the commencement of the year a belief was expressed that Sir Auckland Colvin was favourable to the movement; but later on some of the newspapers

concluded from His Honor's speeches at Darbárs that they could not reckon on his support. The subsequent correspondence between Sir Auckland and Mr. Hume attracted universal attention. The papers in discussing it, while admitting that it would have been better if the Congress pamphlets had been more moderate in tone, maintained that the statements made in them were strictly true without being disloyal. It had already published with approval Hindi translations of portions of the dialogue between Maulvi Farid-ud-din and Ram Bakhsh.

In November several papers referred to dissensions between the Hindu and Muhammadan opponents of the Congress: some of the Muhammadan newspapers objected to Rája Shiva Prasad's connection with the Indian Patriotic Association; and the formation of a separate Loyal Association was talked of, as well as the preparation of a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for the suppression of the Congress, and suggesting that the sections of the Indian Penal Code which are directed against seditious speeches or writings, should be strengthened.

Towards the close of the year accounts of meetings held at Meerut, Benares, Lucknow, Bareilly, Cawnpore, and Gorakhpur, to elect delegates for the Congress to be held at Allahabad, were published, and an appeal made by the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath for subscriptions to meet its expenses was noticed.

The subsidy paid to the Amir was represented to be a great drain on the Indian public. The appointment of Englishmen as British Agents in Kabul was deprecated. Only one or two papers noticed Ishák Khán's rebellion, commenting on the abstension of Russia from assisting him. One of them drew the attention of Government to the appointment of Colonel Alikhanoff, a Muhammadan, as Governor of Merv, and another referred to the alleged discovery of two Russian spies at Delhi.

When Lord Dufferin's impending retirement was announced, reviews and criticisms of His Lordship's administration began to appear, most papers expressing the hope that before he left some popular reforms would be carried out by way of amends for past measures, such as the introduction of the income-tax, the annexation of Burma, and the enhancement of the salt duty. The notices of His Excellency's rule were with one or two exceptions unfavourable.

In January a ruling of the North-Western Provinces High Court, which was said to be to the effect that the killing of a cow is no offence, attracted much attention. The paper referred to the permission of cow-killing as an interference with the religion of the Hindus, and another reported that a movement had been set on foot by Hindus in all parts of the country to take steps for protecting kine. It was maintained that the agitation against cow-slaughter in Cawnpore caused considerable anxiety to Muhammadans. In June comments were made on the prosecution and conviction at Lucknow of a preacher in the service of the cow protection and society for insulting the Christian religion. Muhammadan papers expressed approval of orders which it was believed Sir Auckland Colvin had issued, prohibiting Government officials from taking part in cow-protection meetings. The chief organ of the Hindu party was of opinion that the Hindus should be ashamed of themselves for not taking steps to suppress the wholesale slaughter of kine, and urged Government to legislate for the protection of kine, referring to the ill-feeling their slaughter caused between Hindus and Muhammadans, and the fact that the English take the side of the latter on the question. In December it noticed with satisfaction the great extension of associations for the preservation of cattle: the receipt of subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 5,414, was reported from Allahabad. The Commissariat Department was complained of as the principal offender. An account of the disputes about killing a cow during the Íd at Gházipur was published.

Sir Auckland Colvin's speeches at the darbárs held at divisional head-quarters attracted much notice: several newspapers published full reports of them, and comments were made on His Honor's advocacy of high education, his appeal to

Honorary Magistrates to assist in controlling the police, and his recommendation that native gentlemen should devote their attention more to local improvements than to ambitious schemes, the carrying out of which required united action and laborious training in the conduct of public business.

The affairs of Rámpur were continuously criticized by the newspapers throughout the year, especially those published at Moradabad, which were divided into two distinct parties; some advocated the cause of the Nawab's discontented relatives, quoted instances of alleged oppression in the State, and continually made attacks on the Nawáb and General Azim-ud-din, Khán Bahádur, Member of Council. Others, on the other hand, supported the General and policy of the Nawáb and his Council.

Among Indore affairs the resignation of Diwan Raghunath Rao and the appointment of his successor were almost the only subjects of discussion; similarly, as regards Gwalior, the appointment of a successor to Sir Ganpat Rao attracted much attention, and the claims and qualifications of the various candidates were canvassed.

The harsh treatment of the Begam of Bhopal by Sir Lepel Griffin was complained of. Several papers referred to Lord Dufferin's visit to Rewah and the complaints made to him by the Mahárání. One of them accused Major Barr of not interpreting truly at the interview between the Mahárání's agent and the Viceroy. Another published copies of the correspondence between the Viceroy and the Mahárání relating to her grievances.

The income-tax, as usual, was heartily condemned, and the alleged unequal assessments in certain districts criticized. Several papers published long articles disapproving of the enhancement of the salt duty, saying that it would deprive the poor of a necessary of life, and should not have been effected when other means of taxation were possible. One attributed the necessity of the measure to reckless expenditure on frontier defences, and many papers anticipated that increased taxation would be necessary on this account. It was suggested instead that taxes should be levied on those who incurred excessive expenditure at marriages or on European goods: that Madras and Bombay should no longer have separate Commanders-in-Chief, and that the Governors of those Presidencies should be replaced by Lieutenant-Governors.

The Panjáb papers published abstracts of the statements of witnesses examined by the Commission of Inquiry in the Panjáb University bribery case. A few papers expressed the opinion that dismissal was not sufficient. The case of examination of the person of a girl by order of the Sessions Judge of Patna, the crimes of Nathu Wilson of Harsil, the charges against Mr. A. Crawford, and the attempt to murder the District Superintendent of Police of Pilibhít, were much discussed.

The report of the Public Service Commission was received with universal approval, and hopes expressed that it would lead to the extended employment of natives in Government service.

The appointment of two natives in the Statutory Civil Service, one in Oudh, the other in the North-Western Provinces, to officiate as Magistrates and Collectors, was cordially approved by the local papers.

One or two papers protested against the proposed abolition of the Judicial Commissionership of Oudh, and the extension of the High Court to that Province. It was suggested that Ajmír should be included in the jurisdiction of the High Court.

In September the disturbances which occurred at Agra, Gházipur, and Bijnor during the celebration of the Muharram were much discussed, different accounts being given by Muhammadan and Hindu newspapers. The former attributed the bitterness of the quarrel between the two parties to the National Congress, the

Hindus having desired to revenge themselves on the Muhammadans for not joining the movement, and suggested that an Act for the regulation of religious festivals should be framed in order to put an end to such disturbances.

A scheme for the establishment of village courts was criticized intelligently. Approval was expressed of the Bills for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and for Regulating the Sale of Poisons, which it was proposed to introduce in the Provincial Legislative Council. Some papers deprecated the prohibition of cock-fighting, which was no worse, it was contended, than shooting and hunting, but some maintained that it was a particularly cruel sport; the penalty to be provided was considered excessive.

The provisions of the Debtors' Bill, the Metal Tokens Bill, and the Measures of Length Bill were approved by the few papers which noticed them.

Several papers protested against the exemption of women from imprisonment in execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights.

4.—Literary Societies.

(For standard section on above, see pages 284 and 285 of Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

(This heading is blank.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[For section on above, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.]

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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[For standard section on above, see page 286 of Administration Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.]

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

[For sections on above, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.]

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The total cost (including interest on capital invested on stock, rent of premises, and depreciation) of the Press to Government during 1888-89 was Rs. 4,83,681-2-11, and the total yield or outturn, whether on payment or for the public service, was Rs. 4,90,518-14-0, leaving a pecuniary gain to Government, irrespective of administrative advantages, of Rs. 6,837-11-1. The corresponding gain in the previous year was Rs. 21,467 on a cost of Rs. 4,63,739, and this difference was due partly to a falling off of Rs. 13,475 in receipts, chiefly from other Governments, and partly to the payment in March of a large bill for stationery which was not used in the year. Of the total cost, Rs. 55,790 was contributed by depreciation of stock and interest on invested capital, Rs. 2,77,423 was disbursed in cash payments, and the remainder includes an account with the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, and a small sum adjusted with the Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle.

The variations in expenditure as compared with that of last year were unimportant. Bills due to the Press were punctually realised, and the balance outstanding on 31st March was only Rs. 907-7-11, all of which was recoverable.

There was a profit on the working of the Camp Press which amounted to Rs. 2,552 on an expenditure of Rs. 14,898, whereas last year the profit was only Rs. 189. Book-binding yielded a net surplus of Rs. 23,985 on an outlay of Rs. 26,756, or nearly 90 per cent.

6.—Government Book Depôt.

The disbursements of the Book Depôt were Rs. 6,953 and the cash receipts Rs. 9,510, and there was a steady increase on the subscriptions to the Law Reports, which have risen from Rs. 2,934 in 1886-87 to Rs. 4,202 in the year under report.

If to this account be added the estimated value of stock received and issued on the public service, the net expenditure would be Rs. 1,559 as against Rs. 1,003 last year. The estimated value of stock in hand was Rs. 1,83,518. On the 31st March outstandings were Rs. 203-11-0 against Rs. 128-8-0 at end of 1887-88. The amount was for supplies issued in the last month of the financial year, and there were no bad or even doubtful debts.

The rules for the management of official libraries worked well throughout the year.

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A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nipál; on the south by the Sagar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, Behar, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—Physical

Form A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	*Deduct.*			*Net area dealt with in this return.*	
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India.	According to the village papers.
	N.-W. Provinces.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Dehra Dún ...	764,544	...	...	...	764,544	763,495
2	Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	...	...	...	1,425,920	1,427,653
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,072,000	...	...	...	1,072,000	1,064,404
4	Meerut ...	1,507,840	...	...	...	1,507,840	1,513,549
5	Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	...	...	...	1,214,080	1,220,322
6	Aligarh ...	1,251,392	...	...	...	1,251,392	1,249,584
	Total ...	7,235,776	...	...	...	7,235,776	7,239,007
7	Muttra ...	932,480	...	...	...	932,480	924,521
8	Agra ...	1,187,840	...	...	...	1,187,840	1,181,095
9	Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	...	...	...	1,100,160	1,101,639
10	Mainpuri ...	1,086,080	...	...	...	1,086,080	1,086,541
11	Etáwah ...	1,084,160	...	...	...	1,084,160	1,082,383
12	Etah ...	* 1,111,903	...	...	...	1,111,903	1,116,117
	Total ...	6,502,623	...	...	...	6,502,623	6,492,296
13	Bijnor ...	1,196,902	...	...	...	1,196,902	1,210,426
14	Moradabad ...	1,473,920	...	...	...	1,473,920	1,460,772
15	Budaun ...	* 1,272,737	...	...	...	1,272,737	1,290,638
16	Bareilly ...	1,623,040	604,800	...	604,800	1,018,240	1,020,431
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,117,248	...	...	...	1,117,248	1,114,637
18	Pilibhít ...	878,720	...	...	...	878,720	878,819
	Total ...	7,562,567	604,800	...	604,800	6,957,767	6,975,723
19	Cawnpore ...	1,514,368	...	...	...	1,514,368	1,510,612
20	Fatehpur ...	1,048,960	...	...	...	1,048,960	1,038,056
21	Bánda ...	2,129,152	169,984	...	169,984	1,959,168	1,958,343
22	Hamírpur ...	1,751,680	286,976	...	286,976	1,464,704	1,464,710
23	Allahabad ...	1,813,184	...	...	...	1,813,184	1,823,303
24	Jaunpur ...	992,640	...	...	...	992,640	991,849
	Total ...	9,249,984	456,960	...	456,960	8,793,024	8,786,873
25	Azamgarh ...	1,374,080	...	...	...	1,374,080	1,375,216
26	Mirzapur ...	3,342,720	...	1,751,545	1,751,545	1,591,175	1,591,175
27	Benares ...	641,920	...	76,589	76,589	565,331	565,331
28	Gházipur ...	935,952	...	3,987	3,987	931,965	931,894
29	Gorakhpur ...	2,942,784	...	...	...	2,942,784	2,928,907
30	Basti ...	1,761,792	...	...	...	1,761,792	1,780,353
31	Ballia ...	746,608	...	...	...	746,608	745,605
	Total ...	11,745,856	...	1,832,121	1,832,121	9,913,735	9,918,481

* Etah and Budaun. Difference from last year due to transfer of a village from Etah to Budaun.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and Oudh during the year ending the 30th June, 1888.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*				
Actually cropped.	Current fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Serial number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
89,170	8,631	97,801	91,580	109,078	200,658	465,036	1
828,024	57,287	885,311	148,178	141,465	289,643	252,699	2
690,611	51,590	742,201	169,183	153,020	322,203	...	3
1,091,346	44,774	1,136,120	197,512	179,917	377,429	...	4
847,958	43,542	891,500	190,996	137,826	328,822	...	5
881,556	47,942	929,498	112,669	207,417	320,026	...	6
4,428,665	253,766	4,682,431	910,118	928,723	1,838,841	717,735	
687,148	52,740	739,888	122,825	61,808	184,633	...	7
759,969	47,033	807,002	153,558	220,535	374,093	...	8
601,635	86,835	688,470	174,395	238,774	413,169	...	9
561,090	53,613	614,703	150,266	321,572	471,838	...	10
542,805	35,342	578,147	258,613	245,623	504,236	...	11
596,141	113,125	709,266	183,372	223,479	406,851	...	12
3,748,788	388,688	4,137,476	1,043,029	1,311,791	2,354,820	...	
632,969	90,026	722,995	302,376	126,794	429,170	58,261	13
1,000,256	95,728	1,095,984	251,334	113,454	364,788	...	14
883,116	84,017	967,133	200,828	122,677	323,505	...	15
749,808	50,609	800,417	107,535	112,479	220,014	...	16
708,913	76,081	784,994	224,102	105,541	329,643	...	17
406,631	53,820	460,451	247,563	73,760	321,323	97,045	18
4,381,693	450,281	4,831,974	1,333,738	654,705	1,988,443	155,306	
827,484	47,366	874,850	225,221	410,541	635,762	...	19
574,736	21,785	596,521	172,942	268,593	441,535	...	20
916,779	159,681	1,076,460	511,700	294,729	806,429	75,454	21
755,831	132,336	888,167	336,237	233,596	569,933	6,610	22
1,099,282	54,410	1,153,692	254,091	415,520	669,611	...	23
619,206	39,428	658,634	162,282	170,933	333,215	...	24
4,793,318	455,006	5,248,324	1,662,473	1,794,012	3,456,485	82,064	
845,384	32,831	878,215	167,465	329,536	497,001	...	25
614,047	145,218	759,265	446,513	306,549	753,062	78,848	26
419,440	15,078	434,518	68,173	62,640	130,813	...	27
647,870	23,872	671,742	132,409	127,743	260,152	...	28
1,855,898	117,144	1,973,042	580,390	271,283	851,673	104,192	29
1,172,739	29,328	1,202,067	395,749	182,537	578,286	...	30
511,278	32,710	543,988	89,077	112,540	201,617	...	31
6,066,655	396,181	6,462,837	1,879,776	1,392,828	3,272,604	183,040	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)
	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	*Deduct.*			*Net area dealt with in this return.*	
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India.	According to the village papers.*
	N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	Jhánsi ...	† 1,049,790	...	97,920	97,920	951,870	† 943,716
33	Jalaun ...	1,000,212	54,528	...	54,528	945,684	946,737
34	Lalitpur ...	1,246,080	...	...	...	1,246,080	1,246,344
	Total ...	3,296,082	54,528	97,920	152,448	3,143,634	3,136,797
35	Kumaun ...	‡ 4,576,640	...	3,580,843	3,580,843	995,797	995,797
36	Garhwál ...	‡ 6,277,760	2,675,200	301,840	2,977,040	3,300,720	3,300,886
37	Tarái ...	590,720	...	...	...	590,720	600,349
	Total ...	11,445,120	2,675,200	3,882,683	6,557,883	4,887,237	4,897,032
	TOTAL, N.-W. P. ...	57,038,008	3,791,488	5,812,724	9,604,212	47,433,796	47,446,209
	OUDH.						
1	Lucknow ...	625,280	...	...	...	625,280	619,047
2	Unao ...	1,111,385	...	...	...	1,111,385	1,141,793
3	Bara Banki ...	(a) 1,089,966	...	...	...	1,089,966	1,116,581
	Total ...	2,826,631	...	...	...	2,826,631	2,877,421
4	Sitapur ...	1,411,840	...	...	...	1,411,840	(c) 1,441,851
5	Hardoi ...	1,463,040	...	...	...	1,463,040	1,484,117
6	Kheri ...	1,896,320	...	...	...	1,896,320	1,897,335
	Total ...	4,771,200	...	...	...	4,771,200	4,823,303
7	Fyzabad ...	(b) 1,092,319	...	...	...	1,092,319	1,111,491
8	Bahraich ...	(b) 1,695,499	...	...	...	1,695,499	1,713,013
9	Gonda ...	(a) 1,799,985	...	...	...	1,799,985	1,843,145
	Total ...	4,587,803	...	...	...	4,587,803	4,667,649
10	Rae Bareli ...	1,121,280	...	...	...	1,121,280	1,123,188
11	Sultanpur ...	1,088,640	...	...	...	1,088,640	1,094,236
12	Partabgarh ...	933,120	...	...	...	933,120	921,179
	Total ...	3,143,040	...	...	...	3,143,040	3,138,603
	TOTAL, OUDH ...	15,328,674	...	...	...	15,328,674	15,506,976

* Forest areas are included in this column.
† Increase due to territorial exchange with the Gwalior
‡ Revised figures.
(a) Decrease over last year's figures due to area lost by
(b) Increase over area returned last year due to land gained
(c) Including area of civil lines, cantonment, and Thomson

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

and Oudh during the year ending the 30*th June*, 1888—(concluded).

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*				
Actually cropped.	Current fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Serial number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
404,332	73,330	477,662	270,581	171,528	442,109	†23,945	32
552,023	65,787	617,810	151,766	177,161	328,927	...	33
292,628	100,182	392,810	528,198	229,898	758,096	95,438	34
1,248,983	239,299	1,488,282	950,545	578,587	1,529,132	119,383	
253,047	58,212	311,259	10,618	...	10,618	673,920	35
118,865	16,981	135,846	...	...	...	3,165,040	36
204,363	25,601	229,964	215,058	36,176	251,234	119,151	37
576,275	100,794	677,069	225,676	36,176	261,852	3,958,111	
25,244,378	2,284,015	27,528,393	8,005,355	6,696,822	14,702,177	5,215,639	
356,280	13,969	370,249	118,597	130,201	248,798	...	1
618,106	30,613	648,719	261,818	231,256	493,074	...	2
724,339	24,742	749,081	210,192	157,308	367,500	...	3
1,698,725	69,324	1,768,049	590,607	518,765	1,109,372	...	
944,921	71,429	1,016,350	264,348	161,153	425,501	...	4
933,283	48,038	981,321	308,104	194,692	502,796	...	5
786,762	124,753	911,515	563,947	156,926	720,873	264,947	6
2,664,966	244,220	2,909,186	1,136,399	512,771	1,649,170	264,947	
677,587	20,131	697,718	224,882	188,891	413,773	...	7
907,797	56,102	963,899	405,219	135,874	541,093	208,021	8
1,170,035	60,215	1,230,250	338,935	174,823	513,758	99,137	9
2,755,419	136,448	2,891,867	969,036	499,588	1,468,624	307,158	
595,926	13,549	609,475	259,906	253,807	513,713	...	10
612,158	13,883	626,041	243,835	224,360	468,195	...	11
501,109	12,740	513,849	163,059	244,271	407,330	...	12
1,709,193	40,172	1,749,365	666,800	722,438	1,389,238	...	
8,828,308	490,164	9,318,467	3,362,842	2,253,562	5,616,404	572,105	

State.

fluvial action since the time of survey.
by fluvial action since the time of survey.
grant, details of which were not available last year.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement of Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1886.

Number.	Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall (in inches).				Average Temperature in the shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		"	"	"	"	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				
1	Chakráta	9·68	57·63	4·15	71·46	57·0	76·8	65·1	60·7	69·3	64·1	41·6	56·2	47·4				
2	Ránikhet	8·97	52·23	1·33	62·53	59·1	78·7	68·5	62·8	73·0	67·0	43·2	59·4	51·1				
3	Pithoragarh	9·36	43·57	0·50	53·43	59·6	81·3	70·2	66·6	78·5	71·6	42·7	64·2	53·1				
4	Dehra	7·27	78·24	2·35	87·86	70·3	96·6	82·6	73·6	84·1	77·5	45·0	70·4	55·3				
5	Roorkee	4·27	46·07	1·28	51·62	74·6	104·1	88·6	78·2	91·2	83·6	43·7	70·8	55·2				
6	Meerut	3·55	33·40	0·69	37·64	75·1	103·9	88·9	78·9	91·4	84·3	43·5	72·0	55·9				
7	Bareilly	2·66	43·66	0·62	46·94	76·0	104·8	89·5	78·4	90·6	83·0	44·8	72·9	57·0				
8	Agra	1·68	26·92	0·35	28·95	80·3	108·6	95·0	79·9	92·8	85·9	46·0	76·2	61·6				
9	Lucknow	2·27	42·07	0·08	44·42	76·3	106·7	91·6	78·8	90·0	83·3	43·6	74·9	58·6				
10	Gorakhpur	3·19	38·01	0·03	41·23	77·0	100·4	88·8	79·6	88·8	83·5	48·5	73·3	60·4				
11	Gházipur	1·56	46·15	0·27	47·98	78·3	104·4	91·4	79·2	88·4	83·5	48·7	71·8	60·9				
12	Benares	2·23	48·05	0·67	50·95	78·5	107·3	92·6	78·9	89·2	83·0	45·7	74·3	59·1				
13	Allahabad	1·09	51·48	0·16	52·73	79·3	108·5	93·9	78·4	89·6	83·2	44·9	75·8	59·1				
14	Jhánsi	3·36	37·22	0·02	40·60	84·9	110·3	97·4	78·4	89·9	82·5	50·7	80·5	63·9				
	General mean ...	2·59	41·30	0·41	44·30	78·0	105·9	91·8	78·9	90·2	83·6	46·0	74·2	59·2				

N.B.—In striking out the general mean, stations Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situation.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
				Nil.			

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rámpur.	Muhammad Hamid Ali, Khán Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jagírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory. At present a minor.	Pathán, Musalmán.	15	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	Student ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 899 square miles: a population of 541,914. During the minority of the Nawáb, the State is administered by a Council of Regency, of which Nawáb Safdar Ali Khan is President, and General Azim-ud-din Khan, Bahádur, is Vice-President. The revenue of 1888-89 was Rs. 29,91,869, and the annual expenditure about Rs. 23,56,709. The capital, Rámpur, has 74,250 inhabitants, and the next largest town 9,860. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth, groceries, and salt. The Nawáb keeps a military force of about 1,738 men of all arms, besides 1,563 military police.
Benares.	Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Brahmin (Bhuinhár).	69	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	No male heir. Has adopted his nephew.	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur district. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,766 villages, with a population of 439,851 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,000, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts are those of the Mahárája and his Principal and Deputy Principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XII of 1881, supplemented where necessary by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861, the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The Mahárája died on the 13th June, 1889, and was succeeded by his nephew, an adopted son, Parbhu Narayan Singh.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri (at present a minor).	Rájput ...	15	Being educated at the Bareilly College.	Student ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	Succeeded on the 7th February, 1887, on the death of his father. The State is at present under the Regency of the mother of the Rája. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is about 200,000, and the revenue is about Rs. 1,50,000. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory for the Revenue

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,195	144,070	Dehra Dún 18,959
2	Sahâranpur	4	2	2,228	979,544	Sahâranpur 59,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,675	758,444	Kairana 18,374
4	Meerut	6	2	2,356	1,313,137	Meerut 99,565
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	924,822	Khurja 27,190
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,955	1,021,187	Koil 61,730
7	Muttra	6	2	1,457	671,690	Muttra 55,016
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	974,656	Agra 141,188
9	Farukhabad	6	4	1,719	907,608	Farukhabad 74,872
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	801,216	Mainpuri 20,236
11	Etáwah	5	2	1,694	722,371	Etáwah 34,721
12	Etah	4	3	1,737	756,263	Kásganj 16,535
13	Bijnor	5	2	1,870	721,450	Nagína 20,503
14	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,155,173	Moradabad 67,387
15	Budaun	5	4	1,989	906,711	Budaun 33,680
16	Bareilly	6	2	1,591	1,030,936	Bareilly 113,417
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,746	856,946	Sháhjahánpur ... 74,830
18	Pilibhít	3	2	1,373	451,601	Pilibhít 29,721
19	Cawnpore	9	3	2,366	1,181,396	Cawnpore 151,444
20	Fatehpur	6	1	1,639	683,745	Fatehpur 21,328
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	698,608	Bánda 28,974
22	Hamírpur	6	1	2,289	507,337	Ráth 14,479
23	Allahabad	9	2	2,833	1,474,106	Allahabad 150,338
24	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,209,663	Jaunpur 42,845
25	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,604,654	Azamgarh 18,528
26	Mirzapur	5	...	5,223	1,136,796	Mirzapur 56,378
27	Benares	3	1	1,003	892,684	Benares 199,700
28	Gházipur	4	3	1,462	1,001,582	Gházipur 32,885
29	Gorákhpur	6	3	4,598	2,617,120	Gorakhpur 57,922
30	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,630,612	Mendhawal 11,592
31	Ballia	3	2	1,167	937,280	Rasra 11,224
32	Jhánsi	4	...	1,640	361,702	Jhánsi 25,872
33	Jalaun	5	...	1,477	418,142	Kálpi 14,306
34	Lalitpur	2	...	1,947	249,088	Lalitpur 10,684
35	Kumaun	3	...	7,151	493,641	Almora 7,390
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	345,629	... ...
37	Tarái	3	...	923	206,993	Káshipur 14,667
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	180	67	83,197	32,748,603	
	Oudh.					
1	Lucknow	3	2	979	696,824	Lucknow 261,303
2	Unao	4	4	1,768	899,069	Purwa 9,719
3	Bara Banki	4	4	1,768	1,026,788	Nawábganj 54,376
4	Sitapur	4	4	2,253	958,251	Khairabad 14,217
5	Hardoi	4	4	2,305	987,630	Shahabad 185,110
6	Kheri	3	2	2,992	831,922	Lakhimpur 7,526
7	Fyzabad	4	2	1,688	1,081,419	Fyzabad 38,828
8	Gonda	3	3	2,881	1,270,926	Gonda 13,743
9	Bahraich	3	1	2,740	878,048	Bahraich 19,439
10	Rae Bareli	4	4	1,729	951,905	Rae Bareli 16,269
11	Sultanpur	4	3	1,707	957,912	Perkinsganj 4,605
12	Partabgarh	3	3	1,434	847,047	Partabgarh 5,852
	Total, Oudh ...	43	36	24,244	11,337,740	

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

YEAR 1887-88 FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Average of maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Number.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
503	6	16	45	11	326	94,625 0 0	83,034 0 0	4,43,738 0 0	1
1,916	16	13	27	21	2,226	2,23,706 0 0	12,18,710 0 0	17,94,706 0 0	2
1,058	10	24	24	12	1,865	2,12,596 0 0	12,35,319 0 0	15,02,806 0 0	3
1,716	19	20	18	17	3,594	3,68,305 0 0	21,96,882 0 0	32,93,900 0 0	4
1,619	10	31	31	8	2,438	3,23,807 0 0	12,37,415 0 0	14,39,296 0 0	5
1,813	18	24	25	17	3,021	3,47,941 0 0	21,39,141 0 0	28,45,859 0 0	6
887	13	25	39	15	2,484	2,59,194 0 0	16,40,240 0 0	19,89,234 0 0	7
1,241	20	25	26	7	3,603	6,05,468 0 0	17,67,550 0 0	25,98,488 0 0	8
1,819	17	22	29	19	2,753	2,74,944 0 0	13,08,246 0 0	17,83,752 0 0	9
1,412	15	17	15	10	2,412	2,53,616 0 0	12,65,637 0 0	16,67,975 0 0	10
1,561	11	14	24	13	1,998	2,83,547 0 0	13,32,202 0 0	17,67,120 0 0	11
1,546	13	11	33	25	1,850	2,78,055 0 0	11,90,843 0 0	15,19,171 0 0	12
2,925	12	14	25	10	2,486	2,77,003 0 0	11,76,920 0 0	17,65,712 0 0	13
2,929	20	35	28	11	964	4,25,880 0 0	14,59,052 0 0	21,16,980 0 0	14
2,137	14	16	26	20	2,662	3,34,671 0 0	10,44,645 0 0	14,71,791 0 0	15
2,109	27	21	18	9	2,994	3,89,926 0 0	13,40,520 0 0	19,24,183 0 0	16
2,369	14	19	30	10	2,755	1,89,096 0 0	11,60,354 0 0	19,00,147 0 0	17
1,259	8	10	21	12	1,423	1,51,705 0 0	7,00,987 0 0	9,29,422 0 0	18
3,146	22	35	44	15	3,495	5,13,174 0 0	21,59,002 0 0	32,54,932 0 0	19
1,615	11	18	19	11	2,371	2,51,538 0 0	13,10,629 0 0	16,56,478 0 0	20
1,301	15	19	32	9	2,318	3,50,083 0 0	11,30,360 0 0	18,98,287 0 0	21
929	11	10	25	11	1,690	2,18,834 0 0	10,70,662 0 0	13,67,207 0 0	22
4,000	22	29	21	10	1,305	4,64,395 0 0	23,68,288 0 0	38,74,943 0 0	23
3,455	15	10	22	16	2,554	2,76,063 0 0	12,48,284 0 0	17,77,368 0 0	24
5,532	15	15	29	25	2,782	1,98,000 0 0	17,29,903 0 0	22,48,289 0 0	25
5,207	10	10	60	40	2,161	3,86,119 0 0	8,64,086 0 0	14,08,896 0 0	26
2,328	13	23	34	1	2,458	4,48,112 0 0	8,96,371 0 0	16,97,894 0 0	27
3,730	16	17	24	20	2,307	3,80,324 0 0	10,73,584 0 0	15,39,222 0 0	28
8,223	19	20	40	2	3,128	3,42,833 0 0	17,30,727 0 0	28,89,871 0 0	29
7,534	12	12	32	12	2,429	2,26,235 0 0	13,32,837 0 0	18,10,272 0 0	30
2,375	9	10	30	9	1,653	1,54,239 0 0	6,40,429 0 0	10,02,981 0 0	31
705	12	11	20	14	1,696	2,54,871 0 0	4,72,433 0 0	5,88,448 0 0	32
937	11	11	22	16	1,655	2,86,690 0 0	10,23,035 0 0	12,54,929 0 0	33
749	5	5	33	14	922	1,69,914 0 0	1,47,579 0 0	2,34,203 0 0	34
6,908	14	21	140	18	170	2,11,521 0 0	4,00,448 0 0	6,61,476 0 0	35
4,288	3	3	131	44	13	44,493 0 0	1,02,980 0 0	1,69,885 0 0	36
700	2	4	50	25	302	73,489 0 0	1,69,095 0 0	4,27,317 0 0	37
94,481	500	640	...	...	77,263	1,05,45,012 0 0	4,33,68,329 0 0	6,25,17,178 0 0	
957	14	29	25	10	1,709	2,86,083 0 0	7,13,840 0 0	14,46,050 0 0	1
1,674	17	13	24	12	468	1,44,458 0 0	13,42,122 0 0	17,89,698 0 0	2
2,094	12	15	28	13	498	1,41,689 0 0	16,69,378 0 0	19,18,670 0 0	3
2,363	13	20	25	15	498	1,70,032 0 0	12,93,535 0 0	15,79,946 0 0	4
1,981	16	24	25	9	1,961	1,05,354 0 0	13,39,700 0 0	15,10,575 0 0	5
1,777	17	15	50	36	2,751	1,62,759 0 0	8,20,629 0 0	9,56,579 0 0	6
2,570	16	25	23	7	789	1,90,593 0 0	11,03,087 0 0	15,32,026 0 0	7
2,834	18	19	35	27	601	2,50,750 0 0	14,45,350 0 0	19,44,413 0 0	8
1,944	13	13	49	16	467	1,40,474 0 0	9,37,535 0 0	11,84,966 0 0	9
1,766	16	18	16	10	451	2,31,628 0 0	12,32,569 0 0	15,13,230 0 0	10
2,526	14	11	25	9	411	1,66,320 0 0	11,39,788 0 0	13,44,273 0 0	11
2,214	10	13	31	9	372	1,85,618 0 0	9,66,154 0 0	21,63,580 0 0	12
24,702	176	215	356	173	10,916	21,75,708 0 0	1,40,09,687 0 0	1,89,84,006 0 0	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Pro

Number.	District.	Inhabited houses. Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Population. Men.	Women.	Children up to 14 years. Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	32,942	57,302	36,926	26,683	23,159	144,070	121
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	91,977	352,448	283,311	197,979	165,806	979,544	439
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	97,018	260,117	226,143	149,319	122,865	758,444	453
4	Meerut ...	...	...	150,259	458,473	402,703	246,964	204,997	1,313,137	557
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	96,446	306,801	277,204	185,157	155,660	924,822	487
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	124,573	350,352	305,312	200,927	164,596	1,021,187	522
7	Muttra ...	...	...	85,949	236,861	208,985	124,106	101,738	671,690	461
8	Agra ...	...	...	165,439	341,600	297,327	185,201	150,528	974,656	525
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	133,966	316,666	272,416	173,842	144,684	907,608	528
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	102,037	279,090	230,059	163,004	129,063	801,216	472
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	105,548	252,589	208,070	142,635	119,077	722,371	426
12	Etah ...	...	...	88,496	262,590	221,070	150,950	121,653	756,263	435
13	Bijnor ...	...	...	84,871	236,577	217,385	146,681	120,807	721,450	386
14	Moradabad ...	...	...	143,631	373,042	341,217	237,249	203,665	1,155,173	502
15	Budaun ...	...	...	102,949	302,837	268,792	184,663	150,419	906,711	456
16	Bareilly ...	...	...	119,935	335,733	303,034	212,277	179,892	1,030,936	648
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	123,640	286,945	253,489	173,119	143,393	856,946	490
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	64,625	144,981	132,009	94,806	79,805	451,601	329
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	201,172	416,467	366,361	212,424	186,144	1,181,396	499
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	131,589	222,860	222,072	124,727	114,086	683,745	417
21	Bánda ...	...	...	123,393	221,937	221,264	132,440	122,967	698,608	228
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	83,544	162,046	161,134	97,732	86,425	507,337	222
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	288,647	467,763	477,281	273,967	255,095	1,474,106	520
24	Jaunpur ...	...	...	204,387	370,423	375,291	240,984	222,965	1,209,663	780
25	Azamgarh ...	...	...	245,336	476,333	489,666	340,096	298,559	1,604,654	747
26	Mirzapur ...	...	...	176,976	340,998	359,034	226,306	210,458	1,136,796	218
27	Benares ...	...	...	111,563	281,794	285,038	168,990	156,862	892,684	890
28	Gházipur ...	...	...	165,789	298,102	321,778	202,285	179,467	1,001,582	685
29	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	448,925	755,466	796,512	550,657	514,485	2,617,120	569
30	Basti ...	...	...	268,159	483,491	497,597	340,760	308,764	1,630,612	592
31	Ballia ...	...	...	127,685	262,615	323,802	194,654	156,209	937,280	803
32	Jhánsi ...	...	...	66,076	119,771	114,701	68,563	58,667	361,702	221
33	Jalaun ...	...	...	66,734	135,590	131,737	80,555	70,260	418,142	283
34	Lalitpur ...	...	...	34,181	78,466	73,985	51,333	45,304	249,088	128
35	Kumaun ...	...	...	72,964	162,051	141,712	99,003	90,875	493,641	69
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	47,436	101,288	106,196	69,467	68,678	345,629	61
37	Tarái ...	...	...	33,205	72,770	60,019	40,545	33,659	206,993	224
	Total ...	...	...	4,812,062	10,565,235	10,010,632	6,511,000	5,661,736	32,748,603	394
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	131,215	244,461	224,285	120,844	107,234	696,824	704·1
2	Unao ...	...	...	152,008	292,868	288,691	168,299	149,211	899,069	514·7
3	Bara Banki ...	...	...	187,557	329,412	331,363	194,169	171,844	1,026,788	580·6
4	Sitapur ...	...	...	150,849	312,452	279,448	193,534	172,817	958,251	425·6
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	147,073	332,315	284,926	199,389	171,000	987,630	427·7
6	Kheri ...	...	...	142,657	278,210	240,998	166,809	145,905	831,922	278·0
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	206,258	331,629	344,954	214,545	190,291	1,081,419	640·2
8	Bahraich ...	...	...	177,314	283,965	261,283	175,222	157,578	878,048	320·3
9	Gonda ...	...	...	203,274	386,486	390,124	264,285	230,031	1,270,926	442·0
10	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	180,548	288,440	321,599	178,466	163,400	951,905	547·6
11	Sultanpur ...	...	...	193,052	289,835	320,502	185,290	162,285	957,912	561·1
12	Partabgarh ...	...	...	194,308	252,350	273,441	168,380	152,876	847,047	589·6
	Total ...	...	...	2,066,113	3,622,428	3,561,614	2,229,232	1,974,472	11,387,741	502·6

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

VINCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1888.

Classification of population.								Occupation.					
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
864	427	734	125,384	16,527	...	134	...	68,243	75,827	Hindi ...	...	1	
1,291	166	336	653,541	317,535	2	6,673	...	477,847	501,697	Urdu ...	...	2	
38	8	8	535,232	213,842	...	9,316	...	430,946	327,498	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	3	
2,161	781	1,121	997,964	294,656	1	16,453	...	685,501	627,636	Hindi ...	...	4	
66	31	18	748,280	175,458	2	967	...	515,648	409,174	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	5	
119	83	87	901,172	117,339	10	2,377	...	522,610	498,577	Urdu, Hindi, and English.	38	6	
262	19	57	611,670	58,088	...	1,594	...	374,787	296,903	Urdu and Hindi ...	114	7	
2,015	1,395	1,587	858,366	99,809	8	11,476	...	551,732	422,924	Urdu ...	252	8	
367	78	381	804,684	101,284	...	814	...	572,815	334,793	Do. ...	...	9	
33	11	102	749,141	45,068	...	6,861	...	505,014	296,202	Do. ...	...	10	
48	41	69	679,249	41,437	1	1,526	...	484,420	237,951	Hindi ...	28	11	
36	52	29	674,242	76,751	1	5,152	...	511,452	244,811	Urdu, Hindi, and English.	...	12	
23	2	274	484,353	236,073	...	725	...	409,453	311,997	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	13	
373	110	1,394	768,009	384,713	3	571	...	774,561	380,612	Ditto ...	...	14	
76	8	225	767,582	138,710	...	160	...	672,840	233,871	Ditto ...	...	15	
1,527	125	741	790,516	237,996	16	15	...	715,785	315,151	Ditto ...	89	16	
942	6	460	735,322	120,214	2	...	...	622,593	234,353	Hindi ...	...	17	
12	2	4	377,003	74,580	...	...	...	326,574	125,027	Urdu ...	...	18	
2,298	643	259	1,084,970	93,073	39	114	...	736,397	414,999	Hindi ...	628	19	
47	16	25	609,381	74,218	...	58	...	447,116	236,629	Urdu and Hindi ...	51	20	
51	46	181	657,484	40,627	...	269	...	493,652	204,956	Ditto ...	...	21	
10	5	2	474,092	33,228	...	...	...	336,029	171,308	Hindi ...	...	22	
3,309	1,860	910	1,272,476	195,201	13	337	...	986,947	487,159	Urdu and Hindi ...	963	23	
53	36	31	1,095,989	113,553	1	...	...	916,617	293,046	Urdu ...	137	24	
27	10	40	1,393,387	211,190	...	...	...	1,293,089	311,565	Urdu and Hindi ...	78	25	
433	46	222	1,062,388	73,507	...	200	...	780,549	356,247	Hindi ...	15	26	
875	283	610	801,556	89,351	2	7	...	439,605	453,079	English, Hindi, and Bengali.	724	27	
58	92	498	901,644	99,281	9	...	...	723,421	278,161	Hindi ...	399	28	
67	58	808	2,354,950	261,196	41	...	...	2,276,514	340,606	Do. ...	171	29	
52	1	25	1,378,425	252,108	1	...	...	1,395,676	234,936	Urdu and Hindi ...	177	30	
13	17	2	867,530	69,718	...	...	...	606,656	330,624	Ditto ...	...	31	
621	20	34	343,858	14,589	7	2,573	...	213,568	148,134	Ditto ...	...	32	
14	...	...	392,332	25,666	...	130	...	240,669	177,473	Urdu ...	...	33	
18	1	6	233,666	5,368	...	10,029	...	165,197	83,891	Hindi ...	...	34	
2,018	50	325	479,948	11,261	7	32	...	391,303	102,338	Hindi and Hill language.	...	35	
24	...	218	343,186	2,077	...	124	...	305,216	40,418	Pahári ...	...	36	
11	...	...	131,966	74,982	...	34	...	137,054	69,939	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	37	
20,252	6,529	11,823	28,140,838	4,490,274	166	78,721	...	22,108,096	10,640,507	...	3,864 Emigration.		
4,590	* 961	739	540,255	149,921	19	339	...	317,553	379,271	Hindustani ...	317	1	* Including 10 Jews.
21	14	14	830,343	68,677	...	...	...	643,139	255,930		...	2	
20	40	18	855,192	170,556	...	962	...	744,696	282,092		...	3	
365	32	46	† 818,812	198,733	...	268	...	662,272	295,979		6	4	† Including 74 Sikhs.
23	...	52	884,982	102,572	...	1	...	724,135	263,495		..	5	
62	15	320	727,770	103,755	...	...	...	609,654	222,268		...	6	
1,117	‡ 136	58	955,562	124,539	2	5	...	834,294	247,125		393	7	‡ Including 17 Jews
27	16	16	734,700	143,252	...	37	...	709,474	168,574		...	8	
47	8	104	1,102,221	168,546	...	...	...	1,022,244	248,682		155	9	
31	44	48	874,345	77,424	...	13	...	700,379	251,526		...	10	
38	17	...	856,329	101,524	...	4	...	680,719	277,193		14	11	
20	11	17	763,054	83,944	1	...	...	617,859	229,188		...	12	
6,361	1,294	1,432	9,948,565	1,433,443	22	1,624	...	8,266,418	3,121,323	...	885		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

(a) Surveys: North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed, in miles.			Previous cost per mile.		Surveyed during the year from 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888, with total cost and cost per mile.		Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
				Rs.	Rs.			
Basti ...	...	...	2,325	...	215·4	...	Area = 491 square miles Cost = Rs. 1,05,585 Rate = Rs. 215·00	Cadastral survey.
Gorakhpur...	...	Forest survey 8″=1 mile 28	3,359	...	173·6 Forest survey 41·9	...	Area = 1,066 square miles Cost = Rs. 1,42,169 Rate = Rs. 133·3 *Forest Survey, scale 8″* Area = 141 square miles Cost = Rs. 6,303 Rate = Rs. 44·6	Ditto.
Mirzapur ...	2,134	...	2,416	97·4	151·5	Area = 303 square miles. Cost = Rs. 17,746 Rate = Rs. 58·6	Areas of Tal Chakia* and Tal Nowgarh. Family Domains of Mahárája of Benares. Area = 207 square miles Cost = Rs. 16,999 Rate = Rs. 82·1 Pargana Dudhi† = Area of permanent. Cultivation = 41·95 square miles. Cost = Rs. 5,856 Rate = Rs. 13·9	Ditto.
Tarái ...	...	...	153	...	142·0	...	Area = 158 square miles Cost = Rs. 12,143 Rate = Rs. 76·7 *Fuel and Fodder Survey on 4″ scale.* Area = 66 square miles Cost = Rs. 2,985 Rate = Rs. 45·1	Ditto.
Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 880 square miles Cost = Rs. 10,555 Rate = Rs. 12·0	Traverse survey.

N.B.—The expenditure on cadastral surveys includes the cost of writing and completion of village papers and the preparation of statistical records.

* The cost of Chakia Survey is payable by the Mahárája of Benares, *viz.*,

	Rs.
1886-87—Cost of traversing = ...	11,705
1887-88—Cost of cadastral survey = ...	16,999
Total ...	28,704

† The area of permanent cultivation in pargana Dudhi, which has now been surveyed on 16-inch scale, has already been included in area of Topographical Survey of previous seasons.

(a) Surveys: Oudh.

District.	Area previously surveyed, in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	
						Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow ...	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao ...	...	1,736·54	1,768·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Banki ...	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	...	2,205·80	2,258·23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	...	2,285·64	2,305·10	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	...	2,536·19	2,541·38	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	...	1,649·03	1,688·36	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	...	2,388·21	2,336·46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	...	2,684·04	2,727·60	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 2	...	...	...	
Sultanpur ...	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	...	1,458·48	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Provincial total,	...	23,101·48	23,239·72	...	...	38 10 11	...	...	...	

N.B.—The cost per mile of the survey "By villages" of the districts as at present constituted cannot be given, as the professional survey was concluded before the re-distribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

(b) Settlement—North-Western Provinces—for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	9,918	47,52,440	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards	58,805	3,40,22,244	Various, between the years 1889 and 1909.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years ...	10,974	30,20,833	Between the years 1890 and 1911.	
Settled under 10 years	2,260	7,74,180	Between the years 1887 and 1892.	
Settlements in progress	1,240	7,98,632	...	
Total ...	83,197	4,33,68,329	...	
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	79,993	4,09,00,999	...	
Settlements without such records	3,024	23,43,573	...	
Settlements during the year { Detailed ...	50	19,002	...	
Settlements during the year { Summary ...	130	1,04,755	...	

(b) Settlement: Oudh.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,910·96	8,76,135 0 0	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards,	20,938·12	1,33,80,572 12 5	Varies between the years 1892 and 1906.	Lands of which the revenue has been permanently released are included in the area shown as "Settled in perpetuity."
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years.	...	...	...	
Settled under 10 years ...	399·88	194,439 8 0	Varies between the years 1887 and 1897.	The conditions of settlement are: to pay punctually the Government revenue and the wages of patwáris and chaukidárs, to assist the police in keeping order, to level all forts, to give up all arms, and to act loyally.
Settlements in progress ...	46·60	...	...	
Total ...	* 23,295·56	1,44,51,147 4 5	...	
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	...	...	...	
Settlements without such records.	17,852·08	98,63,124 2 2	...	
Settlements during the year. { Detailed,	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year. { Summary,	...	...	...	

* The difference between the area "By fields" in part I and the area shown in part II is due to the inclusion in the latter of the variations in alluvial mahâls, whereas the first retains the areas of settlement.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

Form C.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres in the Province of Oudh for the year* 1887-88.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land-revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land-revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land-revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land-revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For total area (column 8 ÷ 4).	For cultivated area.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 8 ÷ 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	Aggregate population of towns entered in column 13.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
Lucknow ...	625,280	97,158	528,122	7,14,314	696,824	1 0 5	6,59,923	1 4 0	1 12 6	415,185	1 9 5	2	261,303	
Unao ...	1,111,385	96,317	1,015,068	13,44,223	899,069	1 7 11	12,46,348	1 3 7	2 2 8	810,410	1 8 7	...	...	
Bara Banki ...	1,089,966	41,761	1,048,205	15,60,894	1,026,788	1 8 4	15,49,576	1 7 8	2 3 5	1,021,330	1 8 3	2	25,327	
Sitapur ...	1,411,840	35,110	1,376,730	13,00,630	958,251	1 5 9	13,00,429	0 15 1	1 6 9	946,529	1 6 0	2	24,654	
Hardoi ...	1,463,040	82,213	1,380,827	13,46,864	987,630	1 5 10	13,05,500	0 15 2	1 7 9	943,599	1 6 2	5	65,438	
Kheri ...	1,896,320	383,411	1,512,909	8,21,068	831,922	0 15 9	8,19,795	0 8 8	1 0 9	808,099	1 0 2	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	1,092,319	17,099	1,075,220	11,43,714	1,081,419	1 0 11	11,42,171	1 1 7	1 12 1	994,314	1 1 4	3	72,164	
Bahraich ...	1,695,499	238,616	1,456,883	9,53,119	878,048	1 1 4	9,01,761	0 9 11	1 1 11	742,540	1 3 5	1	19,439	
Gonda ...	1,799,985	432,794	1,367,191	15,27,472	1,270,926	1 3 2	12,93,789	0 15 1	1 6 0	1,031,708	1 4 0	2	26,554	
Rae Bareli ...	1,121,280	65,119	1,056,161	12,40,980	951,905	1 4 10	12,15,717	1 2 5	2 2 6	919,475	1 5 1	2	22,825	
Sultanpur ...	1,088,640	19,578	1,069,062	11,88,346	957,912	1 3 10	11,88,346	1 1 9	1 15 6	941,826	1 4 2	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	933,120	6,853	926,367	9,82,178	847,047	1 2 7	9,82,178	1 1 0	1 15 8	840,338	1 2 8	...	...	
Total ...	15,328,674	1,516,029	13,812,645	1,41,23,802	11,387,741	1 3 10	1,36,05,533	0 15 9	1 11 3	10,415,353	1 4 10	19	517,704	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

3.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government, for the year ending 30th September,* 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue-rate per acre.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Great zamíndáris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	1,512	2,964	432	1,183,277	783	452 8 10	0 9 3
Great zamíndáris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	1,098	1,472	11,456	510,690	465	675 0 10	1 7 3
Large zamíndáris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture... ...	1,379	1,729	2,345	749,968	544	413 3 8	0 12 2
Large zamíndáris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law	4,807	7,672	37,403	3,569,564	743	860 9 8	1 2 6
Zamíndáris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	59,366	67,361	1,223,547	28,694,441	483	510 6 8	1 0 11
Small zamíndáris, other than those of cultivating communities, paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	33,893	33,166	887,622	6,486,474	191	167 14 8	0 14 1
Peasant proprietors paying separately ...	6,342	6,804	159,739	810,994	128	141 4 9	1 1 8
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity	3,472	5,386	83,483	2,216,290	638	365 3 0	0 9 2
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. — For life or lives	118	218	1,989	104,923	889	658 14 11	0 11 10
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue.	52	52	228	34,915	671	230 15 8	0 5 6
Purchasers of waste lands ...	85	83	90	105,933	1.246	251 6 9	0 3 3
Total ...	112,124	126,907	2,408,334	44,467,469	397	395 15 10	1 0 0
Government Forests ...	44	48	40	8,779,051	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	112,168	126,955	2,408.374	53,246,520	...	...	...

NOTE.—Thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four villages have been shown more than once, and 611.829 proprietors recorded more than once in 34 districts.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

3.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government, for the year ending 30th September,* 1888—(concluded).

1		2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.			Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate	Gross land-revenue assessed.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue-rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
			Mauzas.	Pattis.	C.		A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	OUDH.											
I.—Talúqdári.	(1) Talúqdárs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue or more. Holding under the law of primogeniture.	39	7,118½	1,349	...	45	5,005,682 3 35½	128,350 3 15	44,18,373 12 7	1,13,291 10 2	0 14 1	1 1 0
	Holding under ordinary law of succession	1	134	14	...	1	106,532 2 4	106,532 2 4	80,618 5 0	80,618 5 0	0 12 1	0 9 0
	(2) Talúqdárs paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	158	4,290½	1,959	...	188	2,890,602 3 19¾	18,294 3 32	29,22,780 13 9	18,498 9 9	1 0 2	1 2 1
	Under ordinary law	36	840	373	...	58	683,234 2 8	18,978 2 38	5,41,414 12 6	15,039 4 9½	0 12 8	1 2 9½
	(3) Talúqdárs paying less than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	33	179½	80	...	38	91,247 0 16	2,765 0 10	1,03,557 1 6	3,138 1 6	1 2 1	1 3 9
	Under ordinary law	14	46	27	...	26	32,748 2 18¼	2,339 0 29	39,614 13 10	2,829 10 1	1 3 4	1 6 6
	(4) Petty grantees under Act I of 1869	162	317½	55	...	35	156,658 3 31	967 0 4	1,68,203 6 0	1,038 4 8	1 1 2	1 3 1
II.—Zamíndári, exclusive of cultivating communities.	(1) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 50,000 revenue and upwards. Under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under ordinary law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	5	68	...	...	5	37,611 2 34	7,522 1 14	43,356 8 7	8,671 4 11	1 2 5	1 9 11
	Under ordinary law	18	167	14	...	59	125,382 0 30½	6,965 2 28	1,38,687 14 6	7,704 14 1	1 1 8	1 9 9
	(3) Zamíndárs paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	25	86	45	...	27	62,000 1 24	2,480 0 2	53,098 8 0	2,123 15 0	0 13 8	0 14 8
	Under ordinary law	233	595	251	...	353	420,202 3 20¾	1,803 1 31	4,52,524 2 3	1,942 2 7	1 1 2	1 3 6
	(4) Zamíndárs paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture.	11	15	...	...	16	4,822 0 0	438 1 18	5,066 10 0	460 9 7	1 0 11	1 0 11
	Under ordinary law	1,128	799½	641	...	1,510	361,296 3 23¾	320 1 7	3,45,215 13 0	306 0 8	0 15 3	1 1 2
III.—Village communities.	(1) Zamíndári cultivating communities, holding in common ...	3,103	2,927	2,194	...	26,779	1,611,276 3 39½	519 1 2	15,42,712 1 11	497 2 8	0 15 3	1 2 5
	(2) Pattidári (in which the land and the revenue are divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by law of inheritance).	1,503	723	143	...	14,191	432,932 0 25¾	288 0 7	4,80,595 1 1	319 12 1	1 1 9	1 4 1
	(3) Bhaiyachára (in which possession is the measure of right in all lands).	211	161	92	...	7,853	131,558 1 39	623 2 0	1,46,575 8 9	694 10 9	1 1 10	1 3 1
	(4) Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára (in which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common: the measure of right in common lands being the amount of the share or extent of land held in severalty).	3,608	3,626	2,003	...	100,085	2,285,465 3 35½	633 1 31	35,88,881 2 8	717 8 8	1 2 1	1 3 1
	Holders of revenue-free tenures... In perpetuity ...	118	109	64	...	301	52,525 1 2	445 0 20	71,377 10 0	604 14 4	1 5 8	1 11 3
	Holders of revenue-free tenures... For life	514	241	501	4	1,910	121,074 0 38	235 2 8	1,40,860 10 4	274 0 9	1 2 7	1 5 10
	Holders of revenue-free tenures... Conditionally ...	139	117	117	...	373	56,480 1 12	406 1 12	72,587 0 7	522 3 4	1 4 6	1 4 9
	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holders of waste lands ... Under the lease rules ...	30	30	8	...	107	32,425 3 17	1,080 3 17	6,034 14 3	201 2 7	0 2 11	0 10 9
	Holders of waste lands ... In fee-simple ...	55	119	5	...	74	144,649 3 8	2,629 3 39	...	...	...	...
	Total	11,144	22,709½	9,935	4	154,034	14,846,412 3 2¼	1,332 0 37½	1,43,62,136 11 1	1,288 12 5	0 15 5	1 3 2

NOTE.—The number, area, and assessment of estates below Rs. 100 accounted for in the body of the statement are—

Number.	*Area.* A. r. p.	*Assessment.* Rs. a. p.
1,497	116,128 2 7	74,325 6 0

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

4.—*Varieties of Tenures not held direct from Government for* 1887-88—*(Oudh).*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	Remarks.
		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.—Intermediate holders between proprietors and tenants-at-will.					
(i)—*Heritable and transferable.*					
(a) Sub-settlement	4,094	221 0 24	347 5 0	1 9 1	
(b) Sír	80,631	4 3 33	8 14 9	1 14 7	
(c) Birts and others	52,272	6 2 17	15 2 8	2 4 2	
(ii)—*Heritable but not transferable.*					
(a) Villages or mahâls held in permanent lease,	505	212 0 5	397 1 11	1 13 11	
(b) Tenants with rights of occupancy under the provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent Act, or otherwise.	14,239	8 1 18	21 9 5	2 9 1	
(iii)—*Lessees or farmers of villages* ...	6,045	263 3 32	569 3 5	2 2 6	
II.—Tenants-at-will	2,338,646	3 0 22	13 13 7	4 6 6	
III.—Holders of rent-feee grants—					
(a) On religious grounds, such as shankalaps, or for past services rendered as marwats, &c.	124,633	1 2 12	...	...	
(b) Conditional on service as chaukidârs and patwâris' holdings.	62,517	2 1 24	...	...	
Total ...	2,683,582	4 0 25	15 13 11	3 10 9	

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending* 30*th June*, 1888.

Division.	District.		*Number of transfers.* By order of Court.	*Number of transfers.* By private contract or gift.	*Total area transferred.* By order of Court.	*Total area transferred.* By private contract or gift.
	North-Western Provinces.		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Meerut.	Dehra Dún ...	Revenue-paying	1	47	69	1,788
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Saháranpur ...	Revenue-paying	106	967	1,914	7,236
		Revenue-free	...	25	...	725
	Muzaffarnagar ...	Revenue-paying	126	566	1,960	8,898
		Revenue-free	7	46	343	289
	Meerut ...	Revenue-paying	133	806	1,677	8,642
		Revenue-free	4	49	23	218
	Bulandshahr ...	Revenue-paying	118	320	5,232	5,651
		Revenue-free	1	62	1	2,048
	Aligarh ...	Revenue-paying	270	400	12,471	9,117
		Revenue-free	15	39	48	50
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	754	3,106	23,323	41,382
		Revenue-free	27	221	415	3,330

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th June,* 1888—(continued).

Division.	District.		Number of transfers. By order of Court.	Number of transfers. By private contract or gift.	Total area transferred. By order of Court.	Total area transferred. By private contract or gift.
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Agra.	Muttra ...	Revenue-paying	92	280	4,740	8,648
		Revenue-free	5	13	166	192
	Agra ...	Revenue-paying	175	441	4,659	10,413
		Revenue-free	...	9	...	10
	Farukhabad ...	Revenue-paying	97	353	3,088	7,054
		Revenue-free	6	48	357	706
	Mainpuri ...	Revenue-paying	77	171	5,114	5,517
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	Revenue-paying	64	189	3,277	7,672
		Revenue-free	...	4	...	7
	Etah ...	Revenue-paying	89	156	5,782	5,873
		Revenue-free	11	25	209	126
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	594	1,590	26,660	45,177
		Revenue-free	22	99	732	1,041
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor ...	Revenue-paying	116	662	1,662	7,364
		Revenue-free	...	34	...	457
	Moradabad ...	Revenue-paying	103	889	4,136	27,286
		Revenue-free	25	274	815	4,185
	Budaun ...	Revenue-paying	245	528	8,666	15,942
		Revenue-free	16	26	241	224
	Bareilly ...	Revenue-paying	106	371	14,774	23,190
		Revenue-free	42	36	4,790	1,119
	Sháhjahánpur ...	Revenue-paying	150	305	6,859	9,631
		Revenue-free	2	47	1	107
	Pilibhít ...	Revenue-paying	20	90	6,196	12,460
		Revenue-free	1	16	15	54
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	740	2,845	42,293	95,873
		Revenue-free	86	433	5,862	6,146
Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	Revenue-paying	88	306	4,354	12,664
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur ...	Revenue-paying	27	297	1,287	6,709
		Revenue-free	...	8	..	63
	Bánda ...	Revenue-paying	17	251	999	17,614
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	127
	Hamírpur ...	Revenue-paying	46	285	2,807	12,281
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	1
	Allahabad ...	Revenue-paying	134	485	1,139	9,773
		Revenue-free	1	12	11	439
	Jaunpur ...	Revenue-paying	30	255	587	2,779
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	342	1,879	11,173	61,820
		Revenue-free	1	22	11	630
Benares.	Azamgarh ...	Revenue-paying	115	449	1,473	5,668
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	Revenue-paying	31	109	2,167	5,504
		Revenue-free	...	26	...	82
	Benares ...	Revenue-paying	14	175	995	1,393
		Revenue-free	3	3	2	4
	Gházipur ...	Revenue-paying	74	672	371	2,550
		Revenue-free	...	4	...	23
	Gorakhpur ...	Revenue-paying	70	600	1,416	9,065
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	12
	Basti* ...	Revenue-paying	19	99	282	1,227
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Ballia ...	Revenue-paying	62	647	1,848	8,778
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	385	2,751	8,552	34,185
		Revenue-free	3	34	2	121

* Same as last year: figures for 1887-88 not available.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th June*, 1888—(continued).

Division.	District.		Number of transfers. By order of Court.	Number of transfers. By private contract or gift.	Total area transferred. By order of Court.	Total area transferred. By private contract or gift.
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Jhánsi	Jhánsi	Revenue-paying	24	70	2,146	5,994
		Revenue-free	...	2	...	6
	Jalaun	Revenue-paying	53	307	3,142	12,819
		Revenue-free	7	5	35	12
	Lalitpur	Revenue-paying	...	24	...	4,458
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total	Revenue-paying	77	401	5,288	23,271
		Revenue-free	7	7	35	18
Kumaun	Kumaun	Revenue-paying	131	530	114	2,884
		Revenue-free	...	...		...
	Garhwál	Revenue-paying	(Blank.)			
		Revenue-free				
	Tarái	Revenue-paying	5	22	277	1,023
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	4
	Total	Revenue-paying	136	552	391	3,907
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	4
	Total, N.-W. P.	Revenue-paying	3,028	13,124	117,680	305,565
		Revenue-free	146	817	7,057	11,290
	Oudh.					
Lucknow	Lucknow	Revenue-paying	23	879	738	28,667
		Revenue-free	...	27	...	286
	Unao	Revenue-paying	17	1,349	951	57,970
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banki	Revenue-paying	23	1,799	1,805	74,870
		Revenue-free	...	15	...	354
	Total	Revenue-paying	63	4,027	3,494	161,507
		Revenue-free	...	42	...	640
Sitapur	Sitapur	Revenue-paying	8	468	1,525	60,049
		Revenue-free	2	11	162	5,982
	Hardoi	Revenue-paying	9	1,240	530	68,826
		Revenue-free	...	5	...	135
	Kheri	Revenue-paying	25	278	3,237	27,712
		Revenue-free	...	20	...	14,847
	Total	Revenue-paying	42	1,986	5,292	156,587
		Revenue-free	2	36	162	20,964
Fyzabad	Fyzabad	Revenue-paying	30	2,920	446	60,063
		Revenue-free	...	18	...	270
	Bahraich	Revenue-paying	24	69	180	46,513
		Revenue-free	...	3	...	3
	Gonda	Revenue-paying	4	1,300	78	65,742
		Revenue-free	...	38	...	583
	Total	Revenue-paying	58	4,289	704	172,318
		Revenue-free	...	59	...	856

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th June,* 1888—(concluded).

Division.	District.		Number of transfers. By order of Court.	Number of transfers. By private contract or gift.	Total area transferred. By order of Court.	Total area transferred. By private contract or gift.
			No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	Revenue-paying	33	1,076	2,563	119,814
		Revenue-free	...	5	...	6,106
	Sultanpur ...	Revenue-paying	1	1,017	31	15,938
		Revenue-free	...	3	...	96
	Partabgarh ...	Revenue-paying	50	980	9,816	20,266
		Revenue-free	...	5	...	90
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	84	3,073	12,410	156,018
		Revenue-free	...	13	...	6,292
	Total, Oudh ...	Revenue-paying	247	13,375	21,900	646,430
		Revenue-free	2	150	162	28,752

5.—*Register of Transfers in Oudh recorded during the year ending 30th June,* 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
Nature of tenure transferred.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
				A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.
1. Taluqas paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Shares or portions of talúqas paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	37	...	...	219 0 0	...
3. Talúqas paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 land-revenue (complete).	2	...	27	2 0 0	...	8,761 0 0
4. Shares or portions of talúqas paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 land-revenue (complete).	11	2	28	256 0 0	1 0 0	554 0 0
5. Talúqas paying less than Rs. 5,000 land-revenue (complete).	1	...	8	319 0 0	...	2,708 0 0
6. Shares or portions of talúqas paying less than Rs. 5,000 land-revenue (complete).	3	3	20	465 0 0	145 0 0	130 0 0
7. Tenures of petty grantees entered in list No. VI, prepared under section 8 of Act I of 1869 (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Shares of portions of tenures of petty grantees entered in list No. VI, prepared under section 8 of Act I of 1869 (complete).	6	...	8	125 0 0	...	175 0 0
9. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers in Oudh recorded during the year ending 30th June, 1888*—(concluded).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of transfers recorded.			*Average area in acres of each holding transferred.*		
Nature of tenure transferred.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
				A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.
10. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 50,000 or more land-revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue (complete).	5	...	13	367 0 0	...	569 0 0
13. Zamíndáris paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue (complete).	2	1	21	1,447 0 0	526 0 0	931 0 0
14. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying Rs. 1,000, but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue (complete).	9	2	29	101 0 0	43 0 0	224 0 0
15. Zamíndáris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue (complete).	8	...	31	369 0 0	...	348 0 0
16. Shares or portions of zamíndáris paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue (complete).	25	2	99	76 0 0	10 0 0	69 0 0
17. Estates held by village communities—*Zamíndári* (complete).	5	3	10	490 0 0	281 0 0	215 0 0
18. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Zamíndári.* (complete).	308	39	1,156	59 0 0	153 0 0	37 0 0
19. Estates held by village communities—*Pattidári* (complete).	...	...	1	...	...	169 0 0
20. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Pattidári* (complete).	223	8	405	50 0 0	103 0 0	34 0 0
21. Estates held by village communities—*Bhaiyachára* (complete).	...	...	...	...	.	...
22. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Bhaiyachára* complete).	84	...	257	13 0 0	...	14 0 0
23. Estates held by village communities—*Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára* (complete).	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Shares or portions of estates held by village communities—*Mixed or imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára* (complete).	914	51	3,473	24 0 0	43 0 0	27 0 0
25. Revenue-free tenures (complete) ...	...	...	7	...	...	877 0 0
26. Shares or portions of revenue-free tenures (complete).	44	2	85	15 0 0	81 0 0	18 0 0
27. Waste land allotments (complete) ...	7	...	1	2,068 0 0	...	5,426 0 0
28. Shares or portions of waste land allotments (complete).	2	...	4	33 0 0	...	117 0 0
29. Sub-settlements (complete) ...	4	3	16	115 0 0	404 0 0	713 0 0
30. Shares or portions of sub-settlements (complete).	384	30	1,704	21 0 0	30 0 0	22 0 0
31. Other intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	1,162	62	2,486	5 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0
32. Intermediate holdings heritable, but not transferable.	58	4	369	8 0 0	17 0 0	9 0 0

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land-revenue for the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 30th September,* 1888.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of last year,* 1886-87.		*Revenue of this year,* 1887-88.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	4,28,14,970	...	4,28,62,555	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	88,490	...	67,941	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,29,03,460	...	4,29,30,496	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct).	40,905	...	1,73,556	...	...	...	...	...	...
Difference ...	4,28,62,555	4,25,87,917	4,27,56,940	4,25,72,847	8,22,408	4,17,50,439	1,84,093	2	89
(1) Collections from Government estates,	4,88,868	4,88,868	4,92,108	4,91,326	61,953	4,29,373	782	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates,	9,126	9,126	22,112	22,112	...	22,112	...	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	1,72,238	1,67,171	1,88,815	1,83,570	1,364	1,82,206	5,245	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,35,32,787	4,32,53,082	4,34,59,975	4,32,69,855	8,85,725	4,23,84,130	1,90,120	2	89

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.

	Rs.
Demand for 1886-87 ...	4,28,62,555
Ditto 1887-88 ...	4,27,56,940
Decrease ...	1,05,615
Increase.	
By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ...	7,626
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	...
By alluvion	14,646
By progressive assessments ...	1,010
By land released from occupation by Government ...	796
By any other cause ...	43,863
Total ...	67,941
Decrease.	
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	...
By summary reduction of revenue on account of over-assessment or other causes ...	1,17,391
By diluvion	14,894
By Government appropriation,	7,413
By any other cause ...	33,858
Total ...	1,73,556
Net decrease ...	1,05,615

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land-revenue for Oudh*, 1887-88.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year*, 1886-87.			*Revenue this year*, 1887-88.			Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Remarks.
	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realised.	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,40,78,684 4 4	...	...	1,40,89,848 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	11,020 8 2	...	...	5,139 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,40,89,704 12 6	...	...	1,40,94,988 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	3,919 0 0	...	...	4,315 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per rent-roll or tauzi.	1,40,85,785 12 6	7,267 7 10	1,40,72,132 3 2	1,40,90,673 6 0	3,864 12 6	1,40,79,395 8 3	7,92,795 8 11	1,32,86,599 15 4	7,413 1 3	...	...	
Land-revenue *not* on the roll, *viz.*,—												
(*a*) Fluctuating collections,	28,228 10 5	...	28,118 12 5	24,478 10 8	...	24,407 1 8	1,528 14 4	22,878 3 4	71 9 0	...	...	
(*b*) Surplus collections ...	5,112 5 11	...	4,382 0 6	9,122 4 4	3 0 0	9,118 4 4	...	9,118 4 4	1 0 0	...	...	
Collections from Government estates (exclusive of land-revenue, cesses, and rates assessed on them).	17,057 14 0	...	16,302 10 7	18,994 3 2	...	18,513 10 10	2,134 3 1	16,379 7 9	480 8 4	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	161 9 6	...	161 9 6	3,825 0 0	...	3,825 0 0	...	3,825 0 0	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	43,189 11 6	...	43,189 11 6	49,979 3 3	...	49,979 3 3	...	49,979 3 3	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,41,79,535 15 10	7,267 7 10	1,41,64,286 15 8	1,41,97,072 11 5	3,867 12 6	1,41,85,238 12 4	7,96,458 10 4	1,33,88,780 2 0	7,966 2 7	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land-revenue.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.	VI.—Provincial Rates.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	84,218 6 3	44,656 13 0	1,22,822 11 11	11,836 9 5
	2	Saháranpur	11,86,426 15 8	2,01,291 8 9	1,31,090 5 6	1,46,252 3 4
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	12,27,770 5 6	1,30,561 9 0	73,235 15 9	1,55,836 9 7
	4	Meerut	22,02,093 4 4	3,00,435 14 6	2,11,645 5 0	2,69,844 10 4
	5	Bulandshahr ...	12,39,110 15 4	1,58,928 3 0	47,409 3 9	1,53,893 13 0
	6	Aligarh	22,73,079 6 0	2,54,851 1 9	92,419 4 11	2,67,351 9 7
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...
KUMAUN.	8	Almora	3,40,137 5 2	63,570 15 0	18,674 8 6	40,637 4 0
	9	Naini Tal	36,024 11 5	27,384 0 6	23,006 8 0	2,609 6 11
ROHILKHAND.	10	Bijnor	11,85,530 10 8	1,04,893 6 6	62,230 0 2	1,48,933 1 11
	11	Moradabad	14,35,570 3 8	2,73,526 10 0	1,04,426 0 7	2,05,796 5 5
	12	Budaun	10,47,716 10 7	1,50,356 3 11	44,648 8 0	1,29,384 10 10
	13	Bareilly	13,38,625 12 9	1,89,014 7 6	1,54,747 0 3	1,69,572 15 2
	14	Pilibhit	6,97,282 6 10	54,924 11 6	56,635 13 10	85,120 8 0
	15	Sháhjahánpur ...	11,55,805 15 2	1,57,091 15 3	4,02,829 7 3	1,39,872 8 9
AGRA.	16	Muttra	15,55,976 9 11	98,135 2 0	50,301 15 10	1,98,780 13 4
	17	Agra	17,67,724 4 7	2,09,199 1 0	1,21,470 2 1	2,19,931 2 1
	18	Farukhabad	11,29,217 8 9	1,56,867 14 0	76,930 14 3	1,51,031 3 7
	19	Mainpuri	12,49,788 2 11	1,36,283 0 6	31,890 0 6	1,50,536 14 4
	20	Etáwah	12,93,605 3 3	82,497 15 9	44,031 12 7	1,61,903 10 0
	21	Etah	10,90,721 8 8	1,01,470 11 0	32,908 5 9	1,32,704 14 5
JHANSI.	22	Jhánsi	4,72,138 14 8	73,548 12 9	63,014 12 0	59,774 14 6
	23	Jalaun	10,01,588 3 7	63,638 6 0	35,531 5 10	1,24,800 7 8
	24	Lalitpur	1,48,087 6 4	17,418 14 10	21,727 0 6	22,275 13 5
ALLAHABAD.	25	Cawnpore	21,44,425 12 4	2,51,962 9 0	3,13,702 12 6	2,59,085 6 2
	26	Fatchpur	13,11,675 9 11	61,287 13 0	73,315 8 10	1,57,434 6 9
	27	Bánda	11,44,546 12 9	59,521 2 0	64,036 11 4	1,39,440 7 4
	28	Allahabad	24,46,756 12 3	3,84,290 11 3	3,28,442 3 3	2,88,925 10 6
	29	Hamírpur	10,60,082 8 3	43,617 5 0	50,869 3 3	1,29,487 1 4
	30	Jaunpur	12,47,362 6 9	1,67,047 12 0	1,40,559 10 2	1,44,903 9 3
BENARES.	31	Gorakhpur	17,80,109 12 1	2,98,304 0 6	3,31,512 0 0	2,12,574 7 6
	32	Basti	13,48,716 5 1	1,13,847 9 0	1,18,242 8 0	1,66,129 3 3
	33	Azamgarh	16,45,527 0 10	1,53,337 11 6	1,02,864 15 2	2,09,236 10 0
	34	Mirzapur	9,40,302 1 7	1,36,550 2 0	2,33,227 13 7	93,476 8 4
	35	Benares	8,93,703 4 9	2,37,216 6 0	3,98,727 6 3	1,06,326 2 7
	36	Gházipur	10,45,118 15 10	1,70,495 5 6	1,00,687 14 6	1,30,501 9 8
	37	Ballia	6,28,184 2 7	1,26,361 11 6	75,374 13 9	1,02,319 14 5
	38	Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	3,77,819 11 8	10,664 6 0	30,301 14 8	13,249 6 3
	39	Departmental accounts. Bhábar,	2,28,171 13 6	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces...	4,31,00,744 2 2	52,65,051 14 8	(a)43,85,492 10 0	53,01,772 8 11
		OUDH.				
LUCKNOW.	1	Lucknow	7,13,840 0 0	2,40,728 0 0	3,36,873 0 0	54,537 0 0
	2	Unao	13,42,122 0 0	...	...	95,741 0 0
	3	Bara Banki	...	...	...	...
SITAPUR.	4	Sitapur	12,93,535 0 0	97,962 0 0	96,095 0 0	91,393 0 0
	5	Hardoi	13,39,700 0 0	1,03,440 0 0	69,710 0 0	97,725 0 0
	6	Kheri	8,26,629 0 0	51,521 0 0	64,564 0 0	...
FYZABAD.	7	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...
	8	Gonda	...	...	...	...
	9	Bahraich	...	...	...	...
RAE BARELI.	10	Rae Bareli	12,32,569 0 0	1,06,695 0 0	1,59,793 0 0	...
	11	Sultanpur	11,39,788 0 0	87,550 0 0	1,16,099 0 0	...
	12	Partabgarh	...	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	78,88,183 0 0	6,87,896 0 0	8,43,134 0 0	3,39,396 0 0

(a) Including opium.
(b) Gross receipts for North-Western Provinces and Oudh

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1888-89, *exclusive of transfer adjustments.*

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	XVIB.—Law and Justice: Jails.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
34,304 14 9	...	1,601 8 0	247 12 0	2,648 7 1	2,219 13 1	1
65,155 15 6	...	12,474 13 0	783 6 10	12,827 10 3	1,804 10 1	2
59,354 8 5	...	10,658 5 0	3 9 0	13,331 2 5	398 10 11	3
1,18,413 4 6	...	16,212 15 0	1,158 2 5	22,233 15 11	3,381 9 11	4
47,266 2 4	...	10,302 6 0	874 0 9	13,473 9 7	341 1 3	5
82,982 1 4	...	10,489 15 6	2,041 7 7	14,475 15 6	4,068 5 9	6
666 3 10	...	16 6 0	140 0 0	85 1 5	...	7
7,591 12 8	...	2,037 11 0	144 0 0	9,690 9 8	562 14 4	8
20,267 10 7	...	567 7 0	5,308 14 10	3,948 0 3	...	9
26,634 12 5	...	8,041 6 0	472 2 8	8,147 10 4	1,568 13 1	10
62,562 15 1	...	16,062 11 0	160 0 0	18,087 1 2	3,210 10 7	11
37,037 0 0	...	8,478 4 0	2,549 12 7	11,716 4 8	2,777 3 11	12
60,225 7 8	...	7,841 11 0	1,445 13 7	12,558 2 3	5,560 14 6	13
14,979 12 6	...	7,143 2 10	384 0 0	6,013 14 1	...	14
49,317 6 1	...	6,265 5 6	1,228 0 7	20,551 6 8	2,516 1 5	15
52,995 2 4	...	8,278 0 6	1,553 4 2	8,463 2 5	2,555 11 11	16
84,419 3 8	...	9,330 14 0	5,322 2 0	16,119 6 8	47,701 7 4	17
37,738 15 5	...	8,327 1 9	557 5 11	9,074 2 10	8,259 11 11	18
35,361 2 11	...	4,765 9 9	1,518 8 0	8,467 2 6	2,487 8 7	19
31,334 1 3	...	4,751 7 9	199 5 10	5,821 11 8	461 0 8	20
39,704 15 11	...	4,878 6 0	527 10 3	9,927 15 5	492 2 7	21
30,403 8 3	...	2,601 5 0	10,914 15 11	4,388 10 7	1,803 12 11	22
26,954 5 5	...	3,527 5 0	764 14 0	4,491 6 8	495 5 2	23
8,016 12 1	...	527 11 0	1,729 6 6	2,412 15 2	877 14 11	24
1,43,982 0 10	...	9,621 3 5	2,072 15 2	18,030 15 8	2,709 1 6	25
24,316 8 0	...	3,954 5 0	848 10 10	9,802 0 7	2,221 1 2	26
22,053 15 10	...	3,223 1 6	3,091 7 6	6,643 8 3	1,159 12 0	27
1,43,691 0 4	...	11,402 1 10	3,451 15 3	39,429 8 10	22,672 6 10	28
17,689 13 4	...	2,906 15 6	4,138 11 8	5,462 1 10	1,802 11 2	29
34,231 8 10	...	10,101 14 0	564 11 3	12,940 0 1	507 2 9	30
95,870 4 5	...	17,121 14 6	9,509 13 3	21,620 8 7	3,744 11 11	31
19,639 8 1	...	9,658 8 0	203 12 4	9,289 10 11	5,053 14 4	32
28,385 13 8	...	8,331 4 6	217 14 1	11,580 4 0	5,266 8 6	33
55,432 2 11	...	15,126 8 0	2,337 9 1	7,349 11 4	2,726 14 5	34
87,127 4 6	...	14,850 5 6	4,672 7 5	12,988 14 4	17,730 12 2	35
48,899 5 8	...	7,496 0 0	174 1 8	8,696 3 10	2,036 15 7	36
30,865 14 10	...	8,154 4 0	86 15 1	10,492 2 1	...	37
3,387 2 3	...	813 13 0	...	802 14 9	...	38
412 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	39
17,89,673 8 9	(*b*) 14,62,802 0 5	2,87,943 14 4	71,399 12 0	4,14,084 2 3	1,61,117 9 2	
1,00,070 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	959 0 0	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5
13,027 0 0	...	...	...	835 0 0	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	14,170 0 0	...	10
...	...	...	...	835 0 0	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1,13,097 0 0	...	...	...	16,799 0 0	...	

as shown in the books of this office, including transfer adjustments.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	2,681 15 5	231 11 0	3,601 1 7	633 7 0	2,365 3 7
	2	Saháranpur	4,959 10 10	2,397 2 0	2,099 15 0	20,215 8 3	2,966 12 11
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	6,166 9 2	2,425 2 3	1,421 15 6	380 0 0	1,831 11 5
	4	Meerut	10,248 3 2	6,172 8 3	3,921 5 10	1,204 5 3	6,756 13 3
	5	Bulandshahr ...	5,938 4 7	5,533 0 3	3,212 12 8	10 0 0	1,529 3 10
	6	Aligarh	8,834 3 0	6,503 7 10	904 3 8	39 0 6	2,642 11 1
	7	Roorkee	44 4 0	30 0 0	839 0 8	...	...
KUMAUN.	8	Almora	803 9 0	637 0 0	1,967 13 0	1,082 0 4	1,022 12 1
	9	Naini Tal	...	96 0 0	2,411 2 6	...	14,667 15 1
ROHILKHAND.	10	Bijnor	7,797 3 4	3,739 14 9	2,878 11 3	...	1,099 12 11
	11	Moradabad	9,073 12 3	7,506 12 8	3,388 6 0	782 9 9	5,843 14 7
	12	Budaun	7,833 1 9	2,982 15 9	4,073 0 7	3,114 8 2	1,400 10 0
	13	Bareilly	8,213 1 2	8,451 4 5	4,737 11 0	28 6 9	5,109 2 2
	14	Pilibhít	2,989 6 3	362 5 4	1,305 2 6	379 8 0	797 3 11
	15	Sháhjahánpur ...	7,116 15 7	3,305 4 0	4,066 3 0	...	1,710 5 4
AGRA.	16	Muttra	6,883 5 4	5,211 11 3	1,824 8 0	...	1,464 11 1
	17	Agra	12,557 13 4	2,365 8 9	1,526 2 4	8,133 13 11	4,950 3 2
	18	Farukhabad... ...	9,220 4 6	4,119 12 6	2,510 5 1	...	1,890 3 2
	19	Mainpuri	8,955 9 6	2,339 13 7	1,575 6 9	...	2,045 9 7
	20	Etáwah	10,381 11 1	5,056 1 6	1,337 11 3	...	643 0 2
	21	Etah	4,873 3 5	1,932 1 0	5,523 12 3	...	939 12 11
JHANSI.	22	Jhánsi	5,609 11 1	1,150 12 2	3,464 8 11	...	3,367 15 8
	23	Jalaun	6,894 6 4	1,124 3 6	3,042 10 2	...	102 10 6
	24	Lalitpur	4,689 0 7	3,443 15 1	432 13 6	...	...
ALLAHABAD.	25	Cawnpore	14,653 9 0	6,606 11 6	4,015 10 7	9,930 4 10	3,870 7 1
	26	Fatehpur	4,774 2 5	3,527 11 9	1,024 8 9	...	1,154 12 8
	27	Bánda	7,073 9 4	2,158 3 9	1,928 8 8	...	2,732 7 0
	28	Allahabad	23,623 9 9	23,715 15 11	9,075 6 7	26,044 5 5	23,158 10 9
	29	Hamírpur	8,041 12 7	870 10 0	1,470 3 8	...	829 5 9
	30	Jaunpur	2,735 9 10	3,718 14 6	2,248 5 1	...	2,548 10 7
BENARES.	31	Gorakhpur	17,927 2 7	3,570 3 2	4,732 2 10	3 12 0	9,121 4 3
	32	Basti	10,153 1 10	2,218 4 2	3,466 12 10	1 12 0	2,820 6 2
	33	Azamgarh	6,776 13 6	1,587 3 9	1,911 11 9	...	2,145 10 3
	34	Mirzapur	7,546 6 7	3,008 8 0	2,564 8 6	...	3,927 15 2
	35	Benares	3,946 8 5	13,943 0 6	3,243 2 0	81 12 0	6,021 3 1
	36	Gházipur	3,991 14 10	1,604 4 9	2,144 1 8	3,654 8 6	3,398 12 4
	37	Ballia	3,387 5 2	7,843 9 5	2,194 5 7	...	711 1 2
	38	Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	6,596 4 0	35 0 0	3 14 0	...	...
	39	Departmental accounts. Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces...	2,73,993 2 6	1,51,526 13 0	1,02,089 13 6	75,719 10 8	1,27,589 0 8
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	1	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Unao	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...
SITAPUR.	4	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Kheri	...	...	...	...	...
FYZABAD.	7	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...
RAE BARELI.	10	Rae Bareli	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...

(c) Includes Rs. 14,62,802-0-5

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1888-89, *exclusive of transfer adjustments*—(concluded).

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies.	XXIX.—Major Works.	XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	Grand Total.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
41 10 10	3,331 3 3	...	...	3,204 4 9	18,570 10 8	3,39,218 3 7	1
70 11 8	8,342 6 2	...	14,756 10 10	...	3,302 8 6	18,17,218 15 1	2
317 4 9	1,433 14 1	...	44,313 12 9	...	5,067 7 6	17,34,508 9 0	3
211 1 11	6,339 9 6	...	48,659 14 4	...	26,089 14 0	32,55,022 13 5	4
115 11 1	4,401 11 9	...	55,891 6 10	...	16,501 4 8	17,64,732 14 8	5
76 8 7	4,241 3 7	...	11,857 1 7	...	4,042 14 0	30,40,900 9 9	6
82 6 3	68 10 0	...	...	...	28 0 0	2,000 0 2	7
14 13 5	5,230 7 4	...	...	...	1,832 12 6	4,95,638 4 0	8
22 14 6	5,633 5 1	...	...	...	86 6 0	1,42,034 6 8	9
169 4 2	3,330 12 1	...	...	1,376 1 0	11,512 5 6	15,78,356 0 9	10
124 15 11	48,006 10 2	...	...	...	17,462 3 10	22,11,591 14 8	11
55 14 1	4,603 5 5	...	...	...	17,322 6 4	14,76,050 8 7	12
134 9 7	14,500 5 8	...	...	5,477 14 7	25,412 5 0	20,11,657 1 0	13
22 4 8	2,106 2 2	...	...	1,979 1 9	1,235 13 9	9,33,661 5 11	14
165 15 1	2,152 2 7	...	...	...	13,442 2 11	19,67,437 3 2	15
284 5 9	3,852 2 1	...	29,722 6 8	...	16,057 6 6	20,42,340 7 1	16
82 2 1	21,217 5 11	...	10,132 15 2	...	44,352 7 6	25,86,536 3 7	17
29 4 10	7,250 2 2	...	6,892 3 9	...	41,295 14 6	16,51,213 0 11	18
110 13 1	4,064 3 11	...	10,268 2 10	...	6,704 5 8	16,57,162 2 11	19
22 10 8	2,042 5 11	...	52,385 8 10	...	20,947 3 8	17,17,422 9 10	20
446 10 7	1,185 12 8	...	11,512 2 5	...	1,859 0 9	14,41,609 2 0	21
22 4 6	8,215 7 3	...	...	...	6,539 0 2	7,46,959 6 4	22
102 12 6	1,315 0 0	...	...	...	13,633 8 0	12,87,946 14 4	23
33 9 1	651 4 10	...	...	...	855 11 7	2,33,180 5 5	24
144 12 8	9,624 10 10	...	39,210 6 10	...	15,948 7 4	32,49,597 13 3	25
337 9 1	1,618 2 6	...	...	...	17,325 2 0	16,74,618 1 3	26
158 10 4	1,450 14 11	...	...	...	12,506 0 9	14,71,725 5 3	27
36,307 5 4	26,824 15 5	...	...	...	43,690 5 6	38,81,503 1 0	28
119 1 0	3,424 0 1	...	...	...	11,579 5 3	13,42,390 13 8	29
44 7 8	2,330 6 4	...	...	...	14,746 5 0	17,86,591 6 1	30
53 15 9	4,342 2 6	...	...	...	44,155 8 8	28,54,273 12 6	31
31 1 6	2,232 5 0	...	...	...	24,643 2 3	18,36,347 12 9	32
133 11 0	1,739 11 7	...	...	...	10,483 0 11	21,89,526 1 0	33
105 9 5	7,305 4 11	...	...	...	34,713 0 2	15,45,700 12 0	34
70 1 8	17,581 6 3	...	...	...	33,980 10 0	18,52,210 11 5	35
248 0 4	1,936 13 8	...	...	...	42,861 1 7	15,73,946 1 11	36
165 3 2	653 8 10	...	...	...	16,928 2 9	10,13,723 2 4	37
12 15 3	272 0 0	...	...	...	...	4,43,959 5 10	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,564 11 10	39
40,693 3 9	2,44,852 0 5	...	3,35,602 12 10	12,037 6 1	6,37,714 1 8	6,30,79,098 2 11 (c) + 14,62,802 0 5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,46,048 0 0	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,37,863 0 0	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,79,944 0 0	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,10,575 0 0	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,56,576 0 0	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,13,218 0 0	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,44,272 0 0	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...		...	...	...	...	98,88,496 0 0	

on account of IX, Forests.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Nil.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1888, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs.	Rs.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. (a) Territory subject to the High Court, *i.e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Civil ...	81,751	31,006,823	1	21	79	5	1	22	33	79	97,443	24,107	11,627	1,153			
	Revenue,	69,421	31,673,865	6	34	172	2	25	34	158	168	80,783	135,208	4,280	5,181			
	Criminal,	83,350	32,747,240	21	37	179	5	21	37	...	515	108,628	3,478	10,620	3,691			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	Civil ...	23,992	11,407,625	4	12	...	1	4	4	12	28	64,779	22,219	4,045	668	71,45,215	86,47,676	
	Revenue,								12	57	158	28,361	9,974	2,633	313			
	Criminal,											32,662	2,084	3,772	875			
(b) Territory not subject to the High Court, *i.e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Revenue,	12,438	1,046,263	...	3	7	1	...	3	4	...	2,009	375	370	28			
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,325	
Total ...		187,602	75,184,576	32	107	437	14	51	112	264	948	414,655	197,445	37,347	11,909	71,45,215	87,11,001	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Number of persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1,795	1,458	1,458	7,563	2,438	4,669	66	390	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	398	258	248	407	208	187	...	12	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	2,414	2,127	2,147	5,343	1,734	3,513	14	82	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,360	1,871	1,894	2,597	1,181	1,252	12	152	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	235	218	214	243	102	135	...	6	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	191	165	165	211	88	118	...	5	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,568	1,278	1,263	3,123	542	2,518	2	61	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	223	97	96	217	151	53	1	12	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,099	1,832	1,824	2,811	1,021	1,400	32	358	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth.	249	179	174	227	77	141	2	7	
Hurt	46,665	29,854	28,094	56,855	45,279	10,929	63	584	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,541	1,089	1,055	2,019	1,697	290	...	32	
Criminal force and assault	19,617	12,245	10,900	20,570	16,780	3,574	4	212	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	607	280	273	511	274	205	4	28	
Rape	324	196	189	210	128	70	...	12	
Unnatural offence	101	84	81	103	43	53	...	7	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	32,339	26,186	22,970	30,973	8,598	21,822	122	431	
Extortion	1,386	389	367	604	491	98	...	15	
Robbery and dakáiti	1,574	617	555	1,483	812	548	12	111	
Criminal misappropriation of property	810	466	459	701	409	278	1	13	
Criminal breach of trust	1,785	1,028	1,019	1,267	724	496	3	44	
Receiving of stolen property	5,708	5,477	5,469	7,870	2,277	5,323	40	230	
Cheating	2,020	832	766	1,140	853	240	2	45	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	37	24	24	38	25	11	...	2	
Mischief	13,530	7,066	6,449	12,366	10,004	2,163	5	194	
Criminal trespass	20,299	15,408	10,932	16,832	8,449	8,013	32	338	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	321	143	138	240	147	66	3	24	
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX	57	28	29	48	44	4	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	6,274	3,277	3,020	4,125	3,576	472	9	68	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	1,045	412	402	636	548	79	3	6	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	1,824	1,021	743	1,278	1,055	207	5	11	
Offences against special and local laws	46,087	40,607	40,638	69,134	18,040	50,533	82	479	
Total ...	216,484	156,213	144,055	251,746	127,796	119,460	519	3,971	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	348	392	14	378	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	16	19	7	12	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLI	246	341	108	233	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	139	141	99	39	3 remaining in North-Western Provinces.
5. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,667	6,230	2,759	3,315	66 ditto.
6. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	1,473	1,852	591	1,233	28 ditto.
7. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X, section 522 of Chapter,	524	886	178	672	23 ditto.
8. Possession, Chapters XII and XLIII	166	437	184	240	10 ditto.
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,364	1,352	979	354	2 ditto.
Total ...	5,943	11,650	4,919	6,476	132 ditto. 123 remaining in Oudh.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted: On regular trial.	Convicted: On summary trial.	Committed or referred.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
									N.-W.P.	Oudh.		
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates... Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	4,411	18	1,849	2,475	...	24	45	2,538	3·	...	5,676	
Subordinate Magistrates... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	23,026	100	14,030	8,473	62	115	246	12,309	4·	5·	26,168	
Subordinate Magistrates... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	151,757	278	81,025	58,817	6,948	2,463	2,226	85,069	6·	5·	314,328	
Subordinate Magistrates... Benches of Magistrates	35,985	38	13,027	15,547	7,073	68	232	22,610	3·	3·	28,634	
Deputy Commissioners under section 34, Act X of 1882	374	1	143	188	...	42	...	249	...	11·	1,632	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,943	39	1,108	1,855	706	201	34	1,981	7·	5·	8,030	
Courts of Sessions	3,864	14	1,181	2,085	...	166	418	1,840	44·	42·	17,536	
Superior Courts (High Court, N.-W. P., and Judl. Commr.'s Court in Oudh),	15	...	5	10	...	...	...	10	78·	...	125	
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	31,107	31	15,301	12,782	1,612	648	733	17,246	...	6·	65,512	
District and Divisional Magistrates. Cases referred under sections 347—349, Criminal Procedure Code.	844	...	130	664	22	15	13	638	4·	...	...	
Total	255,326	519	127,799	102,896	16,423	3,742	3,947	144,490	...	...	472,641	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment.																	
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	181	24	...	2,188	19	28	...	2,117	69	2	...	...	...	5,329	5,286	240	69	115	21	...	...	5	11	3	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	2,129	93	...	6,975	138	30	8	6,635	333	7	...	...	...	22,087	20,728	1,655	929	1,256	37	...	...	92	42	4	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	28,890	1,801	...	41,781	4,553	4,435	595	36,677	4,583	349	163	9	...	2,78,732	2,36,918	24,337	6,863	16,931	6,891	6	...	1,904	2,027	622	10
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	...	763	62	1	21,893	19	...	...	21,727	165	1	...	...	...	25,258	24,088	801	261	564	...	...	...	9	10	...	...
District Court cases decided under section 4, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	1,149	103	...	1,052	602	180	...	882	160	8	2	...	...	7,651	6,021	1,400	321	567	253	111	...	396	170	36	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	893	36	...	1,011	532	409	69	705	275	20	8	3	...	14,439	8,959	1,070	129	577	211	12	...	243	237	52	...
Courts of Sessions ...	131	292	42	1,645	20	...	162	105	38	...	46	85	13	16	...	2	12,427	7,526	1,005	11	205	351	960	138	4	29	71	...
Superior Courts (High Court).	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	360	200	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	133	296	43	35,555	2,139	1	75,062	5,968	5,120	672	68,789	5,670	100	189	12	2	3,66,501	3,09,886	30,708	8,583	20,215	7,767	1,089	138	2,653	2,526	788	10

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Tribunals.	Number of persons. Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted. N.-W.P.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted. Oudh.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
Appeals.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,854	2	442	3,938	...	642	1,487	7	114	3	219	9·	8·	
To Courts of Sessions	11,343	15	2,814	5,833	...	864	1,379	49	57	15	317	15·	10·	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	1,840	...	248	1,193	...	127	117	...	12	...	143	28·	26·	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	63·	...	
Total ...	20,040	17	3,504	10,966	...	1,633	2,983	56	183	18	680	14·	11·	
Revisions.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,994	...	1,334	867	...	8	67	5	357	67	58	8·	11·	
By Courts of Sessions	3,348	...	2,034	836	...	4	48	6	147	247	176	19·	15·	
By Superior Courts	1,645	...	420	727	29	121	251	25	69	...	115	24·	17·	
Total ...	6,987	...	3,788	2,430	29	133	366	36	573	314	349	16·	13·	485 applications in Oudh by 494 complainants against 1,031 accused.
Grand Total ...	27,027	17	7,292	13,396	29	1,766	3,349	92	756	332	1,029	15·	13·	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—Judicial State

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits insti

Tribunals.	*Suits for money or moveable property.*										*Suits under the*				
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, works, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipt or on contract of illegal restraint or other course.	For pattas or kabuliyats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
1.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals ...	926	768	467	179	363	138	18	263	156	159	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.	52,118	10,438	4,708	680	3,915	717	2,169	3,578	3,191	1,930	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts,	17,655	6,663	4,055	609	5,970	1,211	1,290	2,070	1,140	660	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts.	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	2,256	266	237	13	65	24	45	70	92	25	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	72,957	18,135	9,476	1,481	10,313	2,090	3,522	5,982	4,581	2,774	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	72,957	18,135	9,476	1,481	10,313	2,090	3,522	5,982	4,581	2,774	...	...	..	...	...
2.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,518	152	2,494	506	68
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,995	6,372	627	300	148
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,061	6,524	3,121	806	216
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,957	18,135	9,476	1,481	10,313	2,090	3,522	5,982	4,581	2,774	93,061	6,524	3,121	806	216

OF PROTECTION.

MENT No. 7 (CIVIL).

tuted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Rent Law.			*Title and other suits.*																		
For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or account from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contract or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	25	1	1	9	...	1	...	1	...	12	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	20	3,510
...	...	...	15,036	1,010	803	7,186	182	93	14	338	12	486	295	..	1	1	2	20	1	382	109,306
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,323
...	..	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	31
...	...	...	1,276	108	208	791	24	37	5	78	...	31	31	..	..	...	..	13	3	87	5,788
...	...	...	16,339	1,119	1,012	7,992	206	131	20	417	19	532	329	...	1	1	2	33	5	489	159,958
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	16,339	1,119	1,012	7,992	206	132	20	417	20	532	329	..	1	1	2	33	5	489	159,960
1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559
56,858	61	12,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	155,739
67,417	13	7,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,961
1,24,276	74	19,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247,259
1,24,276	74	19,181	16,339	1,119	1,012	7,992	206	132	20	417	20	532	329	...	1	1	2	33	5	489	407,219

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts (Revenue) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs.	
Courts in the interior.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	1,492	1,655	329	21	...	...	...	...	13	75,402	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	14,563	46,777	22,218	21,191	3,347	560	53	...	567	1,10,39,197	
Small Cause Courts	12,243	21,947	4,005	3,128	...	...	...	...	...	15,40,760	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	203	1,043	584	748	198	2,441	252	278	41	2,21,90,889	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	7	3	3	3	7	...	1	7	32,338	
Total ...	28,501	71,429	27,169	25,091	3,548	3,008	305	279	628	3,48,78,586	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Total ...	28,501	71,429	27,169	25,091	3,548	3,008	305	279	630	3,48,78,586	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	250	276	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	8,174	
Other Subordinate Courts	42,781	50,678	7,292	1,794	189	66	...	...	49,839	24,15,877	
District Courts	12,104	16,528	6,319	4,174	237	94	5	3	45,293	20,31,933	
Total ...	55,135	67,482	13,641	5,971	426	160	5	3	95,132	44,55,984	
Grand Total ...	83,636	138,911	40,810	31,062	3,974	3,168	310	282	95,762	3,93,34,570	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Part I.—Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of— Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest. Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	On reference to arbitration. For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With contest. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits. Contested. N.-W. P.	Contested. Oudh.	Uncontested. N.-W. P.	Uncontested. Oudh.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	3,942	...	1,093	485	676	360	98	23	16	529	276	386	64	23·	68·	27·	56·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	116,144	...	17,616	19,075	10,161	23,146	1,013	722	289	22,792	11,109	10,221	2 925	60·	76	27·	44·	
Small Cause Courts	44,420	...	7,442	6,445	7,571	9,297	379	185	86	6,616	2,798	3,601	395	40·	37·	27·	34·	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	16,083	...	1,907	1,509	1,145	1,566	126	133	29	3,663	1,673	4,332	1,941	100·	119·	57·	71·	
Chief Courts of Districts	295	...	18	6	7	10	1	4	...	71	50	128	72	136·	313·	82·	84·	
Total ...	180,884	...	28,076	27,520	19,560	34,379	1,617	1,067	420	33,671	15,906	18,668	5,397	65·	72·	28·	43·	
Superior Courts...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	180,888	...	28,076	27,520	19,560	34,380	1,617	1,067	420	33,671	15,906	18,671	5,400	65·	72·	28·	43·	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	633	...	87	21	46	119	10	...	...	267	67	16	...	...	34·	...	27·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	12,016	...	1,569	630	1,915	2,978	157	20	6	3,712	794	235	14	...	25·	...	18·	
Other Subordinate Courts	91,907	...	9,701	5,165	14,303	25,146	5,494	141	33	19,192	5,555	7,177	117	36·	35·	22·	23·	
District Courts	16,177	...	994	1,254	1,303	3,352	710	98	20	4,772	1,522	2,152	350	56·	27·	35·	1·	
Total ...	120,733	...	12,351	7,070	17,567	31,595	6,371	259	59	27,943	7,938	9,580	481	42·	31·	24·	21·	
Superior Courts...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	150·	...	...	
Grand Total ...	301,626	...	40,427	34,590	37,127	65,975	7,988	1,326	479	61,619	23,844	28,251	5,881	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of— Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest. Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	On reference to arbitration. For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With contest. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits. Contested. N.-W. P.	Contested. Oudh.	Uncontested. N.-W. P.	Uncontested. Oudh.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	247	...	65	12	15	3	10	...	...	77	25	40	11	...	41·	...	49·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	23,683	...	3,934	1,359	650	4,543	473	20	14	6,143	4,558	2,089	348	36·	27·	23·	31·	
Small Cause Courts... ...	2,091	...	423	103	54	141	61	3	4	605	506	191	22	37·	25·	23·	20·	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	6,805	...	911	229	109	1,234	125	4	2	1,650	1,525	916	260	51·	45·	30·	26·	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,213	...	553	74	12	1,024	126	1	...	477	347	599	206	102·	104·	52·	74·	
Total ...	36,039	...	5,886	1,777	840	6,945	795	28	20	8,952	6,961	3,835	847	34·	36·	28·	31·	
Superior Courts	369	...	108	11	2	34	23	1	...	31	74	85	37	126·	...	44·	...	
Total ...	36,408	...	5,994	1,788	842	6,979	818	29	20	8,983	7,035	3,920	884	...	...	...	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	51	...	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	18	21	4	...	...	14·	...	32·	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	3,708	...	500	454	81	1,501	25	...	...	833	213	101	6	...	16·	...	21·	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	62,803	...	52,422	983	615	4,750	801	171	36	1,881	615	529	76	24·	20·	14·	18·	
District Courts	83,631	...	21,347	7,971	1,659	16,449	3,285	259	86	18,825	6,763	6,987	3,891	66·	33·	56·	26·	
Total ...	150,193	...	74,272	9,410	2,356	22,702	4,111	430	122	21,557	7,612	7,621	3,973	64	20	34	12·	
Grand Total ...	186,601	...	80,266	11,198	3,198	29,681	4,929	459	142	30,540	14,647	11,541	4,857	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex-parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
Appeals from Original Decrees.															*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	8,619	...	3	186	84	36	33	12	3,906	955	1,173	652	1,579	636	84·	87·	234	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	11,179	...	201	253	56	13	18	12	3,769	775	1,018	424	4,640	1,232	163·	133·	345	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	100	...	9	4	1	...	...	...	39	5	7	11	24	...	32·	...	...	
Total ...	19,898	...	213	443	141	49	51	24	7,714	1,735	2,198	1,087	6,243	1,868	117·	115·	579	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters-Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	62	...	2	1	25	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	28	24	116·	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from original decrees ...	599	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	112	12	39	17	410	218	457·	317·	26	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	4,736	...	116	88	21	...	2	1	1,169	62	219	116	2,942	2,390	318·	295·	56	
Total ...	5,397	...	119	97	46	...	7	2	1,281	74	258	133	3,382	2,632	327·	...	82	
Grand Total ...	25,295	...	332	540	187	49	58	26	8,995	1,809	2,456	1,220	9,625	4,500	...	...	661	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,480	5	70	114	12	3	8	2	2,434	310	724	445	353	1	36·	35·	2	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	1,986	3	7	56	30	1	12	2	806	112	232	152	573	247	...	89·	19	Oudh only.
District Judges' Appellate Courts	1,469	...	14	27	22	4	2	2	490	172	125	82	529	256	148·	...	...	N.-W. P. only.
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Chief Courts of the Provinces: High Court, N.-W. Provinces, Appeals from original decrees .. / Appeals from appellate decrees,	993	...	28	9	5	...	...	1	245	17	41	115	532	388	177·	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from original decrees...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from appellate decrees,	528	...	67	18	14	...	2	...	181	2	64	3	177	131	...	231	5	
Total ...	9,456	8	186	224	83	8	24	7	4,156	613	1,186	797	2,164	1,023	...	...	26	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	35,751	8	518	764	270	57	82	33	13,151	2,422	3,642	2,017	11 789	5,523	...	...	687	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex-parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	310	...	3	7	4	...	3	1	93	10	23	42	124	39	44·	65·	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,493	...	118	70	40	3	31	9	515	33	211	94	369	145	101·	79·	8	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	15	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	...	30·	...	...	
Total ...	1,818	...	125	79	44	3	34	10	612	43	234	137	497	184	...	...	8	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original decrees ...	343	...	5	5	12	1	9	9	137	5	51	7	102	52	89·	230·	...	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	49	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	11	...	4	1	31	20	...	213·	1	
Total ...	392	...	5	6	13	1	9	9	148	5	55	8	133	72	...	...	1	
Grand Total ...	2,210	...	130	85	57	4	43	19	760	48	289	145	630	256	...	...	9	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	200	1	11	11	3	...	5	...	103	8	22	21	15	...	26·	24·	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	5,500	...	620	60	821	16	25	38	1,264	121	583	214	1,738	471	100·	44·	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government— Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ... / Appeals from appellate decrees ...	1,868	...	864	...	511	3	31	3	32	...	13	...	411	...	45·	...	...	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. — Appeals from original decrees ...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	...	275·	...	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	32	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	4	1	31	20	...	218·	1	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. — Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	258	...	86	1	7	...	...	1	77	3	8	2	73	55	...	132·	...	
Total ...	7,865	...	1,585	73	1,342	19	61	42	1,493	134	630	238	2,272	550	84·	96·	1	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	10,075	...	1,715	158	1,399	23	104	61	2,253	182	919	383	2,902	806	...	...	10	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil (Revenue) Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	*Applications disposed of*				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	*Amount realised.*		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS												Remarks.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	*On which moveable property*		*On which immoveable property*			*On which possession was given*		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than on the preceding columns.	
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 306, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Courts in the interior.																						
I.—Civil Courts.								Rs.	Rs.													
Unpaid Tribunals ...	1,111	...	409	155	410	137	44	9,650	681	4	3	92	372	3	...	2	7	15	...	...	89	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	107,960	5,025	20,361	15,581	52,661	14,332	5,014	16,68,914	3,63,499	364	1,158	3,132	6,403	4,653	213	3,483	56	4,823	33	95	3,421	
Small Cause Courts ...	22,750	309	4,823	3,411	12,080	2,127	423	2,18,089	27,680	189	680	1,070	2,040	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	3,419	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	18,382	1,085	3,851	2,535	6,990	3,921	1,705	22,06,884	2,39,977	71	116	652	1,201	827	42	635	28	1,203	22	15	943	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,061	397	156	91	230	187	103	9,37,887	31,295	5	3	17	29	23	1	17	4	22	2	1	63	
Total ...	151,264	6,816	29,600	21,773	72,371	20,704	7,289	50,41,424	6,63,132	633	1,960	4,963	10,045	5,508	256	4,139	98	6,063	57	111	7,935	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	264	...	142	37	64	21	6	4,357	214	1	1	39	74	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	33,205	28	14,659	3,842	10,902	3,774	216	2,92,704	51,338	213	614	3,873	8,321	207	...	340	...	...	...	...	3,304	
District Courts	20,275	67	8,925	2,352	6,344	2,587	594	4,35,639	84,419	123	174	2,033	4,142	230	...	157	...	...	...	...	2,067	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	63	...	47	3	11	2	...	2,789	1,468	...	...	3	43	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
Total ...	53,807	95	23,773	6,234	17,321	6,384	816	7,35,489	1,37,439	337	789	5,948	12,580	529	...	498	...	1	...	...	5,437	
Grand Total ...	205,071	6,911	53,373	28,007	89,692	27,088	8,105	57,76,913	8,00,571	970	2,749	10,911	22,625	6,037	256	4,637	98	6,064	57	111	13,372	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1888.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 356.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers into which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claim dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	85	23	14	8	30	...	...	10	16	15	24,497	11,226	4,444	2,284	
Chief Courts of Districts	303	104	15	52	70	2	...	55	45	30	1,93,376	40,876	37,111	28,202	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	388	127	29	60	100	2	...	65	61	45	2,17,873	52,102	41,555	30,486	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

***Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1888.**

Class of Courts in which Jurors and Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.*		*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with Assessors.	*Number of cases in which Judge differed from*		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	4	North-Western Provinces only.
Total, Civil Courts	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	4	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Jurors, 7	5	151	1,615	140	6	5	9	9	1,225	104	74	
Courts of Sessions... Assessors, 2 or more. Qualifications as described in sections 319 and 320, Criminal Procedure Code.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts	...	160	1,615	149	6	5	9	9	1,225	104	74	
Grand Total	...	160	1,632	149	6	5	9	9	1,232	110	78	

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the*

Number.	Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift [section 17, clause (a)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease [section 17, clause (d)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (d).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.
	1	2	3	4 a.	4 b.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	N.-W. Provinces.										Rs. a. p.		
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dehra Dún	3	8	131	28	85	20	13	26	311	930 10 0	...	9
3	Saháranpur	10	165	2,067	743	3,633	274	85	1,300	8,267	13,711 0 0	...	1,583
4	Meerut	12	222	2,129	593	3,812	283	3	1,474	8,516	14,900 10 0	...	1,124
5	Aligarh	9	57	957	450	1,458	150	32	1,061	4,165	7,111 10 0	...	578
6	Agra	18	91	1,425	858	1,789	667	62	1,257	6,149	9,090 14 0	...	1,083
7	Farukhabad	7	102	788	847	894	262	8	539	3,440	4,589 6 0	...	544
8	Mainpuri	13	94	859	739	658	1,087	25	705	4,167	6,382 14 0	...	309
9	Moradabad	12	110	2,113	1,368	2,458	257	14	1,741	8,061	12,681 10 0	...	1,370
10	Bareilly	12	72	808	624	187	1,029	1	714	3,435	5,850 0 0	...	172
11	Sháhjahánpur	10	117	1,089	1,067	1,760	211	162	1,083	5,489	7,463 14 0	...	1,629
12	Cawnpore	17	192	1,123	532	1,402	250	6	210	3,715	7,440 5 0	...	303
13	Bánda	15	105	663	291	878	144	2	61	2,144	3,821 8 0	...	408
14	Allahabad	12	159	734	302	1,445	97	184	180	3,101	5,909 6 0	...	296
15	Jaunpur	6	110	743	500	1,854	99	135	187	3,628	5,686 4 0	...	1,337
16	Gorakhpur	12	186	1,709	379	4,084	331	69	1,290	8,048	15,495 2 0	...	1,359
17	Azamgarh	6	108	560	221	1,300	277	35	197	2,698	4,819 10 0	...	950
18	Mirzapur	6	43	457	332	1,326	102	23	293	2,576	4,216 0 0	...	1,013
19	Benares	5	139	970	741	1,704	118	198	331	4,201	7,076 6 0	...	1,349
20	Gházipur	8	58	1,095	534	3,169	58	223	308	5,445	9,622 4 0	...	1,102
21	Jalaun	6	14	296	216	602	33	5	8	1,174	2,167 10 0	...	421
22	Jhánsi	6	36	231	95	386	19	19	7	793	1,557 2 0	...	159
23	Lalitpur	3	6	53	46	37	52	...	4	198	252 0 0	...	20
24	Kumaun	6	45	425	99	171	15	31	13	799	1,385 12 0	...	26
25	Garhwál	2	35	132	7	13	8	20	...	215	317 2 0	...	1
26	Tarái	2	3	70	57	87	6	1	60	284	368 4 0	...	26
27	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	4	23	405	572	1,038	125	11	125	2,299	3,287 2 0	...	693
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P.,	222	2,300	22,032	12,241	36,230	5,974	1,367	13,174	93,318	1,56,134 5 0	...	17,864
	Oudh.												
1	Lucknow	11	130	781	1,275	1,404	164	18	152	3,925	6,370 8 0	...	1,224
2	Unao	15	72	496	372	1,293	88	2	14	2,337	4,271 10 0	...	634
3	Bara Banki	14	109	342	272	1,603	122	2	105	2,555	4,580 14 0	...	1,153
4	Fyzabad	11	82	392	214	1,162	184	53	87	2,174	4,252 14 0	...	555
5	Gonda	8	61	247	120	847	571	19	1,202	3,067	4,408 12 0	...	326
6	Bahraich	8	14	61	76	196	5[illegible]	4	757	1,158	1,107 0 0	...	80
7	Sitapur	11	44	164	80	677	139	10	232	1,346	3,198 8 0	...	241
8	Hardoi	10	54	498	374	1,999	70	29	95	3,119	5,461 14 0	...	1,241
9	Kheri	8	25	89	58	320	42	3	140	677	1,240 0 0	...	213
10	Rae Bareli	13	71	240	132	1,066	16	10	12	1,547	3,016 6 0	...	473
11	Sultanpur	9	66	229	92	1,301	21	130	32	1,871	3,197 8 0	...	786
12	Partabgarh	7	55	210	56	1,127	19	48	33	1,548	3,020 6 0	...	513
	Provincial Total, Oudh...	125	783	3,749	3,122	12,995	1,486	328	2,861	25,324	44,126 4 0	...	7,439
	Total, United Provinces.	347	3,083	25,781	15,363	49,225	7,460	1,695	16,035	118,642	2,00,260 9 0	...	25,303

PROTECTION.

Western Provinces and Oudh.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1888-89.

Optional.							Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Instruments for lease for one year or less [section 18, clause (*c*)], and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause (*i*)].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act). *Compulsory.*	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	11	3 12 0	12,35,804 11 11	1	6	19	93	119	211 8 0	...	4
302	280	7	...	...	2,172	836 6 0	37,64,933 0 3	2	451	1,164	439	2,056	1,528 2 0	2	61
182	848	24	7	1	2,186	954 12 0	56,75,199 12 10	...	293	504	380	1,177	1,107 3 0	1	49
49	99	4	2	...	732	323 10 0	28,76,818 14 1	2	300	299	253	854	890 12 0	1	27
708	423	16	16	23	2,269	898 10 0	29,16,562 1 9	2	338	1,080	542	1,962	1,527 2 0	1	52
196	33	13	1	...	787	340 12 0	13,59,183 5 3	2	133	191	211	537	528 0 0	...	21
541	45	21	106	...	1,022	760 0 0	22,20,718 5 0	...	255	371	417	1,043	1,012 8 0	...	5
245	135	48	341	...	2,139	1,450 4 0	51,69,282 12 4	1	361	956	368	1,686	1,286 4 0	2	27
622	48	17	20	13	892	494 4 0	23,93,039 9 0	3	262	4,372	5,966	10,603	3,247 14 0	5	2
234	456	38	5	...	2,362	983 8 0	25,81,578 12 9	2	615	1,210	274	2,101	1,117 12 0	...	2
33	105	10	20	...	471	242 8 0	38,71,248 12 7	4	92	173	431	700	1,149 6 0	2	38
48	9	1	2	...	468	218 15 0	10,01,373 8 2	...	26	146	253	425	639 11 0	...	3
48	9	2	...	...	355	143 8 0	21,01,827 10 6	2	57	123	197	379	616 0 0	...	43
16	32	...	1	...	1,386	597 12 0	17,02,325 14 0	...	43	184	115	342	269 12 0	...	10
144	58	6	7	...	1,574	875 10 0	45,43,239 8 11	1	230	524	489	1,244	1,333 8 0	2	15
153	7	1	10	...	1,121	490 14 0	12,72,935 6 1	...	41	135	179	355	350 0 0	...	1
16	34	4	9	...	1,076	465 12 0	13,16,908 2 2	6	37	237	195	475	542 10 0	1	89
32	34	15	...	...	1,430	654 2 0	24,28,242 12 8	6	106	263	336	711	893 6 0	3	305
1	12	...	...	...	1,115	506 10 0	24,41,809 0 7	...	39	260	102	401	379 10 0	1	18
4	2	1	...	1	429	173 12 0	6,03,057 4 6	...	30	85	94	209	318 12 0	...	3
2	1	...	1	...	163	71 10 0	4,49,689 15 4	...	15	24	108	147	290 4 0	...	...
107	2	...	...	...	129	47 10 0	48,472 0 0	...	10	2	45	57	93 8 0	...	5
11	2	...	...	...	39	14 12 0	4,22,780 14 3	1	5	6	59	71	92 14 0	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0 0	52,732 9 0	...	1	...	15	16	33 8 0	...	11
2	21	1	...	...	50	30 10 0	1,49,696 4 3	1	3	33	19	56	64 14 0	...	3
69	391	2	...	...	1,155	340 8 0	8,11,137 9 3	1	22	105	334	462	150 6 0	...	10
3,765	3,088	231	548	38	25,534	11,921 7 0	5,34,10,598 9 5	37	3,771	12,466	11,914	28,188	19,675 2 0	21	837
56	20	...	...	1	1,301	461 8 0	35,64,892 4 7	13	99	551	869	1,532	2,028 8 0	2	57
18	9	...	1	1	663	246 8 0	10,89,673 2 8	1	74	319	375	769	742 0 0	...	12
36	12	1	10	...	1,212	403 14 0	13,41,884 1 3	1	43	945	537	1,526	922 8 0	...	19
48	19	...	...	1	623	224 2 0	26,20,087 2 7	4	81	276	348	709	739 4 0	...	44
142	86	...	2	...	563	186 0 0	15,57,270 1 0	3	30	393	625	1,051	994 8 0	...	33
49	112	1	...	...	242	69 8 0	9,69,195 2 5	5	83	238	432	758	576 12 0	...	11
53	16	...	4	...	314	102 14 0	22,03,771 4 3	4	231	484	565	1,284	888 6 0	1	28
13	21	4	35	...	1,314	519 8 0	14,12,791 10 11	2	347	1,689	528	2,566	1,200 2 0	...	10
22	48	1	21	4	309	135 10 0	8,77,078 15 7	5	212	369	434	1,020	632 2 0	...	23
10	3	2	43	...	531	392 14 0	9,97,828 3 3	2	47	287	260	596	606 8 0	1	43
...	7	...	38	...	831	406 0 0	7,48,047 2 2	...	25	454	216	695	602 4 0	...	34
6	7	1	27	3	557	277 6 0	15,93,897 13 5	4	34	431	187	656	546 12 0	...	37
460	360	10	181	10	8,460	3,425 12 0	1,89,76,417 0 1	44	1,306	6,436	5,376	13,162	10,479 10 0	4	351
4,225	3,448	241	729	48	33,994	15,347 3 0	7,23,87,015 9 6	81	5,077	18,902	17,290	41,350	30,154 12 0	25	1,188

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	N.-W. Provinces.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,864 10 1
2	Dehra Dún	...	3	...	1	28	66	1,153 14 0	397 10 0	895 4 0
3	Saháranpur	1	...	...	40	104	2,024	16,203 8 0	6,946 0 0	7,862 8 1
4	Meerut	6	4	...	24	145	2,239	17,084 9 0	9,260 12 0	9,695 5 3
5	Aligarh	...	2	...	27	85	1,307	8,380 0 0	4,459 1 6	6,529 0 0
6	Agra	...	1	...	23	151	1,327	11,620 10 0	5,988 4 6	9,824 12 7
7	Farukhabad	2	6	...	12	61	818	5,508 2 0	2,753 15 9	4,491 9 8
8	Mainpuri	...	6	...	11	58	1,405	8,165 6 0	3,880 15 6	7,400 4 11
9	Moradabad	...	4	...	49	191	2,254	15,472 2 0	8,631 15 0	8,894 11 5
10	Bareilly	...	3	...	14	121	768	9,596 2 0	5,388 11 10	7,451 4 0
11	Sháhjahánpur	...	1	...	19	79	1,376	9,569 2 0	5,164 7 6	7,239 11 10
12	Cawnpore	1	13	...	19	123	977	8,912 3 0	4,524 9 0	7,176 9 5
13	Bánda	...	...	...	7	88	354	4,686 2 0	1,443 15 0	4,362 9 0
14	Allahabad	1	2	...	12	124	625	6,758 14 0	4,155 7 10	7,082 1 5
15	Jaunpur	...	1	...	16	38	401	6,573 12 0	3,528 2 0	3,384 14 1
16	Gorakhpur	...	3	...	33	101	1,753	17,734 4 0	9,046 2 6	7,945 1 2
17	Azamgarh	...	...	...	7	31	769	5,662 8 0	2,668 12 6	3,061 10 11
18	Mirzapur	1	2	...	8	49	285	5,406 6 0	3,459 11 0	3,082 11 8
19	Benares	2	...	...	13	150	744	9,241 14 0	5,608 7 6	6,743 0 2
20	Gházipur	...	1	...	26	97	657	10,544 8 0	5,105 12 0	5,198 0 10
21	Jalaun	1	...	...	18	8	169	2,676 2 0	850 3 0	1,842 14 0
22	Jhánsi	1	2	...	12	21	62	1,929 0 0	672 5 0	1,442 12 0
23	Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	15	403 2 0	124 9 0	509 9 6
24	Kumaun	3	1	...	9	5	128	1,571 6 0	369 13 0	1,668 14 0
25	Garhwál	...	1	...	4	1	27	373 10 0	175 5 0	126 4 0
26	Tarái	1	...	...	...	6	13	473 12 0	340 1 0	386 9 6
27	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	...	7	3	15	13	157	3,798 0 0	2,462 7 0	2,419 14 0
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P.,	20	63	3	419	1,878	20,720	1,89,498 14 0	97,407 7 11	1,42,582 9 6
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow	...	3	1	9	153	1,064	8,974 8 0	6,121 2 6	9,871 0 0
2	Unao	1	1	1	2	73	432	5,288 2 0	2,601 4 0	4,011 0 0
3	Bara Banki	1	...	...	6	62	496	5,949 4 0	3,330 15 0	4,629 11 0
4	Fyzabad	...	2	1	5	55	552	5,304 4 0	2,998 11 0	5,569 14 0
5	Gonda	...	1	...	5	112	639	5,655 4 0	3,099 4 0	4,486 15 6
6	Bahraich	...	14	...	1	60	135	1,775 4 0	1,638 1 0	1,902 0 0
7	Sitapur	...	2	...	2	102	411	4,245 12 0	3,011 8 0	4,829 10 11
8	Hardoi	1	...	...	2	65	728	7,205 8 0	3,040 6 0	5,191 15 6
9	Kheri	...	...	...	3	54	228	2,053 12 0	1,346 0 0	1,780 5 0
10	Rae Bareli	...	3	...	9	37	258	4,101 12 0	2,035 6 0	4,749 4 0
11	Sultanpur	...	1	...	5	12	222	4,273 12 0	1,756 11 0	3,059 7 6
12	Partabgarh	1	4	3	8	31	199	3,922 8 0	1,818 11 0	2,916 11 6
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	4	31	6	57	816	5,364	58,749 10 0	32,797 15 6	52,997 14 11
	Total, United Provinces	24	94	9	476	2,694	26,084	2,48,248 8 0	1,30,205 7 5	1,95,580 8 5

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	1,634	...	1,634	1,210	...	1,210	2,844	...	2,844	1,035	...	1,035	1,809	...	1,809	1,620·75	...	1,620·75	1,620·75	...	1,620·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,195	40	1,235	1,075	66	1,141	2,270	106	2,376	540	54	594	1,730	52	1,782	1,430·75	47·75	1,478·50	1,431·00	50·75	1,481·75
		Under-trial,	...	4	4	3	39	42	3	43	46	3	40	43	...	3	3	0·25	3·00	3·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,001	15	1,016	1,005	42	1,047	2,006	57	2,063	773	35	808	1,233	22	1,255	1,151·50	22·00	1,173·50	1,151·50	22·00	1,173·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,059	48	1,107	863	45	908	1,922	93	2,015	549	19	568	1,373	74	1,447	1,193·75	63·00	1,256·75	1,193·75	63·00	1,256·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,221	63	1,284	865	96	961	2,086	159	2,245	845	83	928	1,241	76	1,317	1,202·50	65·50	1,268·00	1,202·50	65·74	1,268·24
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·24			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,522	72	1,594	925	40	965	2,447	112	2,559	894	22	916	1,553	90	1,643	1,515·25	78·50	1,593·75	1,515·25	78·50	1,593·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	52	...	52	130	1	131	182	1	183	124	1	125	58	...	58	49·25	0·25	49·50	51·87	0·50	52·37
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	92	2	94	93	2	95	87	2	89	6	...	6	2·00	0·25	2·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·62			
8	Chakráta Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	66	...	66	66	...	66	66	...	66	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	238	1	239	579	24	603	817	25	842	601	15	616	216	10	226	230·25	7·00	237·25	233·96	7·08	241·04
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	59	2	61	65	2	67	62	1	63	3	1	4	3·71	0·08	3·79			
10	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·25	1·00	20·25
		Under-trial,	32	4	36	742	12	754	774	16	790	741	16	757	33	...	33	19·25	1·00	20·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1888—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
11	Roorkee Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	1·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	72	5	77	72	5	77	65	5	70	7	...	7	1·25	...	1·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Muzaffarnagar Jail ...	Convicts ...	14	7	21	505	22	527	519	29	548	494	23	517	25	6	31	25·75	8·00	33·75	43·42	9·00	52·42
		Under-trial,	8	...	8	484	19	503	492	19	511	483	19	502	9	...	9	14·75	1·00	15·75			
		Civil ...	11	...	11	26	...	26	37	...	37	37	...	37	...	...	...	2·92	...	2·92			
13	Meerut District Jail ...	Convicts ...	585	16	601	1,447	52	1,499	2,032	68	2,100	1,550	62	1,612	482	6	488	537·75	16·00	553·75	543·61	16·00	559·61
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	82	...	82	88	...	88	82	...	82	6	...	6	5·86	...	5·86			
14	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·00	2·00	50·00
		Under-trial,	34	2	36	1,105	50	1,155	1,139	52	1,191	1,063	50	1,113	76	2	78	48·00	2·00	50·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	180	14	194	185	14	199	176	14	190	9	...	9	0·75	...	0·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	67	5	72	669	24	693	736	29	765	695	20	715	41	9	50	50·75	8·00	58·75	76·96	8·75	85·71
		Under-trial,	28	1	29	610	18	628	638	19	657	600	16	616	38	3	41	22·75	0·75	23·50			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	39	...	39	49	...	49	48	...	48	1	...	1	3·46	...	3·46			
17	Aligarh do. ...	Convicts ...	241	6	247	1,149	58	1,207	1,390	64	1,454	1,021	49	1,070	369	15	384	336·50	11·25	347·75	386·31	12·50	398·81
		Under-trial,	48	1	49	1,134	46	1,180	1,182	47	1,229	1,147	46	1,193	35	1	36	40·75	1·25	42·00			
		Civil ...	16	...	16	79	...	79	95	...	95	92	...	92	3	...	3	9·06	...	9·06			
18	Bijnor do. ...	Convicts ...	101	...	101	452	21	473	553	21	574	423	19	442	130	2	132	123·75	2·25	126·00	146·55	3·25	149·80
		Under-trial,	12	5	17	382	17	399	394	22	416	378	22	400	16	...	16	18·00	1·00	19·00			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	39	...	39	43	...	43	37	...	37	6	...	6	4·80	...	4·80			
19	Moradabad do. ...	Convicts ...	269	6	275	1,069	41	1,110	1,338	47	1,385	1,097	37	1,134	241	10	251	270·75	8·00	278·75	308·24	9·60	317·84
		Under-trial,	36	5	41	904	36	940	940	41	981	901	40	941	39	1	40	32·75	1·50	34·25			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	49	1	50	59	1	60	57	1	58	2	...	2	4·74	0·10	4·84			
20	Bareilly District Jail ...	Convicts ...	483	44	527	1,509	75	1,584	1,992	119	2,111	1,624	80	1,704	368	39	407	434·00	48·25	482·25	497·43	49·50	546·93
		Under-trial,	53	1	54	1,382	57	1,439	1,435	58	1,493	1,373	51	1,424	62	7	69	60·00	1·25	61·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	31	...	31	32	...	32	30	...	30	2	...	2	3·43	...	3·43			

21	Pilibhít Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·50	0·50	16·00
		Under-trial,	27	2	29	582	27	609	609	29	638	587	28	615	22	1	23	15·50	0·50	16·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	273	...	273	1,061	27	1,088	1,334	27	1,361	1,069	19	1,088	265	8	273	296·75	4·50	301·25	339·52	4·76	344·28
		Under-trial,	37	...	37	915	12	927	952	12	964	920	11	931	32	1	33	39·25	0·25	39·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	27	1	28	30	1	31	29	1	30	1	...	1	3·52	0·01	3·53			
23	Sháhjahánpur do. ...	Convicts ...	256	9	265	1,507	52	1,559	1,763	61	1,824	1,480	48	1,528	283	13	296	282·25	10·75	293·00	344·48	13·26	357·74
		Under-trial,	50	...	50	1,236	33	1,269	1,286	33	1,319	1,253	33	1,286	33	...	33	60 00	2·50	62·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	22	1	23	25	1	26	24	1	25	1	...	1	2·23	0·01	2·24			
24	Muttra do. ...	Convicts ...	126	7	133	788	42	830	914	49	963	702	31	733	212	18	230	177·25	9·50	186·75	220·81	12·00	232·81
		Under-trial,	30	1	37	773	40	813	809	41	850	775	38	813	34	3	37	39 25	2·50	41·75			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	30	...	30	40	...	40	36	...	36	4	...	4	4·31	...	4·31			
25	Agra District do. ...	Convicts ...	533	...	533	1,361	2	1,363	1,894	2	1,896	1,211	2	1,213	683	...	683	589·00	0·25	589·25	·604·78	0·25	605·03
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	141	...	141	146	...	146	143	...	143	3	...	3	10·75	...	10·75			
		Civil ...	20	...	20	36	...	36	56	...	56	55	...	55	1	...	1	5·03	...	5·03			
26	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·50	1·75	42·25
		Under-trial,	73	2	75	1,493	61	1,554	1,566	63	1,629	1,537	62	1,599	29	1	30	40·50	1·75	42·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	27	5	32	28	5	33	28	5	33	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Etáwah Jail... ...	Convicts ...	35	6	41	647	33	680	682	39	721	630	37	667	52	2	54	39·25	6·00	45·25	58·53	6·50	65·03
		Under-trial,	18	1	19	523	16	539	541	17	558	534	17	551	7	...	7	17·50	0·50	18·00			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	17	...	17	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	1·78	...	1·78			
29	Mainpuri do. ...	Convicts ...	303	3	306	824	29	853	1,127	32	1,159	858	24	882	269	8	277	280·75	6·00	286·75	315·20	6·75	321·95
		Under-trial,	26	...	26	721	22	743	747	22	769	717	22	739	30	...	30	32·25	0·75	33·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	25	...	25	27	...	27	26	...	26	1	...	1	2·20	...	2·20			
30	Etah do. ...	Convicts ...	74	1	75	1,079	28	1,107	1,153	29	1,182	990	25	1,015	163	4	167	160·25	3·00	163·25	212·11	5·00	217·11
		Under-trial,	33	1	34	897	21	918	930	22	952	900	20	920	30	2	32	48·75	2·00	50·75			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	32	...	32	35	...	35	29	...	29	6	...	6	3·11	...	3·11			
31	Fatehgarh District Jail ...	Convicts ...	233	...	233	1,215	...	1,215	1,448	...	1.448	1,222	...	1,222	226	...	226	248·00	...	248·00	283·21	0·50	283·71
		Under-trial,	11	...	11	810	29	839	821	29	850	793	28	821	28	1	29	32·25	0·50	32·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	31	...	31	35	...	35	33	...	33	2	...	2	2 96	...	2·96			
32	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	284	23	307	1,145	78	1,223	1,429	101	1,530	1,137	78	1,215	292	23	315	258·00	15·25	273·25	315·38	17·22	332·60
		Under-trial,	51	...	51	1,033	66	1,099	1,084	66	1,150	1,032	61	1,093	52	5	57	54·25	1·75	56·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	29	2	31	31	2	33	29	2	31	2	...	2	3·13	0 22	3·35			
33	Fatehpur do. ...	Convicts ...	340	24	364	868	72	940	1,208	96	1.304	930	75	1,005	278	21	299	333·50	18·50	352 00	334·83	18·50	353·33
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	11	...	11	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	1·33	...	1·33			
34	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·00	1·75	26·75
		Under-trial,	30	...	30	1,175	92	1,267	1,205	92	1,297	1,181	87	1,268	24	5	29	25·00	1·75	26·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1888—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
35	Allahabad District Jail ...	Convicts ...	497	18	515	1,810	103	1,913	2,307	121	2,428	1,831	103	1,934	476	18	494	537·00	22·50	559·50	564·73	23·70	588·43
		Under-trial,	25	...	25	141	10	151	166	10	176	152	9	161	14	1	15	21·50	1·00	22·50			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	61	4	65	71	4	75	69	4	73	2	...	2	6·23	0·20	6·43			
36	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·25	1·50	39·75
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	1,976	109	2,085	1,985	109	2,094	1,971	104	2,075	14	5	19	38·25	1·50	39·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
37	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	236	22	258	1,135	125	1,260	1,371	147	1,518	1,125	123	1,248	246	24	270	266·25	30·50	296·75	287·18	31·25	318·43
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	478	40	518	485	40	525	449	38	487	36	2	38	18·00	0·75	18·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20	17	...	17	3	...	3	2·93	...	2·93			
38	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·25	0·50	6·75
		Under-trial,	1	1	2	297	33	330	298	34	332	290	33	323	8	1	9	6·25	0·50	6·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
39	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	157	32	189	611	146	757	768	178	946	582	141	723	186	37	223	174·25	28·50	202·75	189·00	29·25	218·25
		Under-trial,	3	1	4	267	30	297	270	31	301	251	30	281	19	1	20	13·75	0·75	14·50			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	14	...	14	18	...	18	17	...	17	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
40	Jaunpur do. ...	Convicts ...	68	8	76	685	61	746	753	69	822	721	60	781	32	9	41	62·75	9·50	72·25	86·05	11·41	97·46
		Under-trial,	29	3	32	649	53	702	678	56	734	645	54	699	33	2	35	20·50	1·75	22·25			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	42	1	43	44	1	45	42	1	43	2	...	2	2·80	0·16	2·96			
41	Mirzapur do. ...	Convicts ...	177	21	198	804	89	893	981	110	1,091	796	101	897	185	9	194	193·75	14·75	208·50	195·89	14·75	210·64
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	9	...	9	74	1	75	83	1	84	74	1	75	9	...	9	2·14	...	2·14			
42	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·50	1·00	28·50
		Under-trial,	41	1	42	1,434	128	1,562	1,475	129	1,604	1,452	126	1,578	23	3	26	27·50	1·00	28·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
43	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	289	...	289	1,200	...	1,200	1,489	...	1,489	1,265	...	1,265	224	...	224	232·50	...	232·50	316·11	4·50	320·61
		Under-trial,	51	2	53	1,587	87	1,674	1,638	89	1,727	1,556	85	1,641	82	4	86	75·00	4·50	97·50			
		Civil ...	26	...	26	80	...	80	106	...	106	95	...	95	11	...	11	8·61	...	8·61			
44	Gházipur Jail ...	Convicts ...	409	33	442	1,245	98	1,343	1,654	131	1,785	1,260	106	1,366	394	25	419	381·50	29·75	411·25	421·71	31·50	453·21
		Under-trial,	48	3	51	855	48	903	903	51	954	862	48	910	41	3	44	37·25	1·75	39·00			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	29	...	29	35	...	35	34	...	34	1	...	1	2·96	...	2·96			

45	Ballia Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	1·25	25·00
		Under-trial,	13	...	13	911	50	961	924	50	974	893	49	942	31	1	32	23·75	1·25	25·00				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
46	Azamgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	263	15	278	1,257	95	1,352	1,520	110	1,630	1,269	100	1,369	251	10	261	278·25	14·00	292·25	316·42	15·75	332·17
		Under-trial,	40	4	44	996	56	1,052	1,036	60	1,096	1,009	60	1,069	27	...	27	36·75	1·75	38·50				
		Civil ...	2	...	2	17	...	17	19	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	...	1·42	...	1·42				
47	Gorakhpur do. ...	Convicts ...	371	25	396	1,357	119	1,476	1,728	144	1,872	1,351	122	1,473	377	22	399	390·50	24·25	414·75	392·09	24·25	416·34
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Civil ...	4	...	4	21	...	21	25	...	25	24	...	24	1	...	1	1·59	...	1·59				
48	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·75	2·50	57·25
		Under-trial,	42	2	44	2,193	163	2,356	2,235	165	2,400	2,216	163	2,379	19	2	21	54·75	2·50	57·25				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...				
49	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	294	13	307	623	55	678	917	68	985	622	56	678	295	12	307	265·75	11·25	276·00	286·94	13·25	300·19
		Under-trial,	32	2	34	410	36	446	442	38	480	435	38	473	7	...	7	21·75	2·00	23·75				
		Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·44				
50	Almora do. ...	Convicts ...	63	3	66	210	11	221	273	14	287	216	10	226	57	4	61	66·00	4·75	70·75	68·81	5·00	73·81
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	39	6	45	40	6	46	39	6	45	1	...	1	2 00	0·25	2·25				
		Civil ...	3	...	3	9	...	9	12	...	12	11	...	11	1	...	1	0·81	...	0·81				
51	Ránikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	..	1·00
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	73	6	79	74	6	80	73	6	79	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
52	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	0·25	3·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	172	12	184	172	12	184	172	12	184	...	...	...	3·25	0·25	3·50				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
53	Tarái ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·50	...	5·50
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	172	...	172	174	...	174	169	...	169	5	...	5	5·50	...	5·50				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
54	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·25	0·25	6·50
		Under-trial,	8	2	10	103	7	110	111	9	120	102	9	111	9	...	9	6·25	0·25	6·50				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
55	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	114	11	125	490	76	560	604	87	691	446	77	523	158	10	168	122·75	12·50	135·25	136·37	13·82	150·19
		Under-trial,	11	4	15	409	31	440	420	35	455	410	35	445	10	...	10	13·25	1·25	14·15				
		Civil ...	3	...	3	7	1	8	10	1	11	9	1	10	1	...	1	0 37	0·07	0·44				
56	Jhánsi do. ...	Convicts ...	110	10	120	394	47	441	504	57	561	360	43	403	144	14	158	136·00	11·25	147·25	151·66	12·75	164·41
		Under-trial,	8	...	8	416	49	465	424	49	473	403	46	449	21	3	24	15·25	1·50	16·75				
		Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·41				
57	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·00	0·75	7·75
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	376	48	424	385	48	433	384	48	432	...	...	...	7·00	0·75	7·75				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
58	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	78	8	86	272	60	332	350	68	418	252	60	[illegible]	98	8	106	96 50	7·50	104·00	105·17	8·25	113·42
		Under-trial,	20	1	21	284	32	316	304	33	337	292	33	[illegible]	12	...	12	8·50	0·75	9·25				
		Civil ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·17				

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1888—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
59	Lucknow District Jail ...	Convicts ...	612	21	633	1,257	65	1,322	1,869	86	1,955	1,307	62	1,369	562	24	586	593 25	24·75	618·00	593·25	24·75	618·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
60	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·93	3·38	43·31
		Under-trial,	25	2	27	1,495	99	1,594	1,520	101	1,621	1,475	98	1,573	45	3	48	33·75	3·25	37·00			
		Civil ...	9	...	9	67	4	71	76	4	80	71	4	75	5	...	5	6·18	0·13	6 31			
61	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	256	21	277	487	43	530	743	64	807	513	43	556	230	21	251	242·00	14·75	256·75	271·41	16·00	287·41
		Under-trial,	26	1	30	531	36	567	560	37	597	519	35	554	41	2	43	27·25	1·25	28·50			
		Civil ...	6	1	7	16	...	16	22	1	23	20	1	21	2	...	2	2·16	...	2·16			
62	Unao do. ...	Convicts ...	158	16	174	458	52	510	616	68	684	451	54	505	165	14	179	160·50	17·75	178·25	186·49	20·25	206·74
		Under-trial,	23	3	26	664	51	715	687	54	741	648	54	702	39	...	39	23·75	2·50	26·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	2 24	...	2·24			
63	Sitapur do. ...	Convicts ...	515	26	541	1,154	78	1,232	1,669	104	1,773	1,040	72	1,112	629	32	661	563·00	28·50	591·50	602·35	30·25	632·60
		Under-trial,	47	...	47	1,149	49	1,198	1,196	49	1,245	1,164	48	1,212	32	1	33	37·50	1·75	39 25			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	12	...	12	17	...	17	16	...	16	1	...	1	1·85	...	1·85			
64	Hardoi do. ...	Convicts ...	294	13	307	1,466	60	1,526	1,760	73	1,833	1,410	61	1,471	350	12	362	310 50	13·50	324·00	310·50	13·50	324·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
65	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·89	1·75	62·64
		Under-trial,	84	4	88	1,451	40	1,491	1,535	44	1,579	1,498	42	1,540	37	2	39	58·50	1·75	60·25			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	24	...	24	28	...	28	26	...	26	2	...	2	2·39	...	2·39			
66	Kheri Jail ...	Convicts ...	149	8	157	911	92	1,003	1,060	100	1,160	856	97	953	204	3	207	174·25	9·50	183·75	201·64	11·00	212·64
		Under-trial,	12	...	12	870	48	918	882	48	930	861	46	907	21	2	23	27·00	1·50	28·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	2	...	2	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·39			

67	Fyzabad Jail ...	Convicts ...	264	13	277	1,080	68	1,148	1,344	81	1,425	915	58	973	429	23	452	341·00	22·50	363·50	375·43	25·25	400·68
		Under-trial,	15	3	18	979	75	1,054	994	78	1,072	956	73	1,029	38	5	43	30·00	2·75	32·75			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	52	...	52	58	...	58	57	...	57	1	...	1	4·43	...	4·43			
68	Gonda do. ...	Convicts ...	403	14	417	1,182	59	1,241	1,585	73	1,658	1,220	57	1,277	365	16	381	435·25	16·75	452·00	475·60	19·00	494·60
		Under-trial,	24	...	24	1,065	66	1,131	1,089	66	1,155	1,069	65	1,134	20	1	21	36·50	2·25	38·75			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	39	...	39	49	...	49	46	...	46	3	...	3	3·85	...	3·85			
69	Bahraich do. ...	Convicts ...	245	14	259	705	39	744	950	53	1,003	725	44	769	225	9	234	228·25	14·00	242·25	252·76	15·75	268·51
		Under-trial,	19	...	19	674	36	710	693	36	729	670	32	702	23	4	27	21·75	1·75	23·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	26	...	26	27	...	27	25	...	25	2	...	2	2·76	...	2·76			
70	Rae Bareli do. ...	Convicts ...	284	28	312	597	89	686	881	117	998	619	94	713	262	23	285	242·50	24·75	267·25	257·80	25·25	283·05
		Under-trial,	14	...	14	704	65	769	718	65	783	697	64	761	21	1	22	14·50	0·50	15·00			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	5	...	5	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·80			
71	Sultanpur do. ...	Convicts ...	31	12	43	492	52	544	523	64	587	492	53	545	31	11	42	35·25	13·25	48·50	35·25	13·25	48·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
72	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·10	2·50	23·60
		Under-trial,	22	7	29	575	51	626	597	58	655	589	57	646	8	1	9	20·00	2·50	22·50			
		Civil ...	7	...	7	15	...	15	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	1·10	...	1·10			
73	Partabgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	264	17	281	615	82	697	879	99	978	634	81	715	245	18	263	253·00	16·50	269·50	268·54	17·50	286·04
		Under-trial,	12	1	13	572	38	610	584	39	623	573	37	610	11	2	13	13·50	1·00	14·50			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	22	...	22	26	...	26	24	...	24	2	...	2	2·04	...	2·04			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	18,740	818	19,558	46,444	2,834	49,278	65,184	3,652	68,836	44,772	2,736	47,508	20,412	916	21,328	19,619·75	897·00	20,516·75	21,227·77	974·72	22,202·49
		Under-trial,	1,382	77	1,459	42,450	2,427	44,877	43,832	2,504	46,336	42,428	2,416	44,844	1,404	88	1,492	1,477·75	76·50	1,554·25			
		Civil ...	253	1	254	1,351	23	1,374	1,604	24	1,628	1,513	23	1,536	91	1	92	130·27	1·22	131·49			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	20,375	896	21,271	90,245	5,284	95,529	110,620	6,180	116,800	88,713	5,175	93,888	21,907	1,005	22,912	21,227·77	974·72	22,202·49	21,227·77	974·72	22,202·49

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails. A. To undergo sentence. From Jails in the Province.		From subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails. From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	18,740	818	38,070	2,636	56,810	3,454	7,123	152	...	...	722	1	397	45	132	...	65,184	3,652	68,836	7,377	167	683	54

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
Provinces.	Released during the year. A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under remission rules.		D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness.		(b) On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	2,569	41	30,964	2,398	2,398	36	11	1	89	1	...	...	15	...	1	...	109	6	556	32	20,412	916	19,619·75	897·00	20,516·75

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888.

| 1 | 2 | | |

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																						3		
Provinces.	*Numbers according to length of sentence.*																						Total.		
	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one month and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	13,345	1,284	7,358	593	6,794	381	5,285	193	3,121	98	1,320	36	417	4	9	...	181	31	116	7	124	9	38,070	2,636	40,706

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			*Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	38,070	2,637	40,706	2,675	121	1,003	33	727	23	4,405	177	4,582	11·57	6·71	11·25	316	60	376	52	1	53

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888.

1	2		3		4						5											6	7
					Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.												
											A.		*B.—By Jail Officers.*								*C.*		
													A.		B.		C.		D.	E.			
Provinces.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against Prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5C to column 2.	Ratio of column 5D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	19,619·75	897·00	21	...	682	3	1,997	79	2,436	112	21	...	574	26	847	79	1,728	71	431	1,535	18	5,330	25·97	9·20

6.—*Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1888.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
			Of those in column 2 there were—												*Of those in column 6 there were when they entered Jail—*						*Of those in column 6 there were when they left Jail—*					
Provinces.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	38,070	2,636	36,175	2,635	1,403	1	492	...	19,619·75	897·00	725·52	12·39	1,283	7	1,054	7	177	...	52	...	592	5	556	2	135	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1888, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
Provinces.	*Average number of prisoners.*				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*		*Police Guard.*		*Hospital Charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	20,516·75	1,094·75	...	21,611·50	3,83,639	17 12 0	3,63,175	16 12 10	77,021	3 9 0	21,684	1 0 1	35 0 2	54,230	2 8 2	35,786	1 10 6	9,35,535	43 4 7

8.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1888.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
Provinces.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as Prison Officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as Prison Officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	19,619·75	897·00	536·65	2·79	2·73	0·31	1,034	3	304	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Provinces.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	30,763	2,014	32,777	21,227·77	974·72	22,202·49	26,352	1,230	27,582	16.632	814	17,446	627·61	35·18	662·79	595	34	629	35	4	39

1	9			10			11														
							Ratio per mille of average strength.														
							A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Provinces.	Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	176	13	189	24	1	25	783·50	835·11	785·30	29·56	36·09	29·85	1·13	1·02	1·12	26·89	33·86	27·21	28·02	34·88	28·33

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

10.—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,382	77	42,450	2,427	43,832	2,504	46,336	1,477·75	76·50	1,554·25	17,567	819	18,386

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December, 1888.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	23,246	1,506	24,752	1,570	89	7	...	38	2	1,404	88	1,492

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	1
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	256	...	3	6	197	121
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	31	1	...	3	26	15
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	277	2	5	6	233	187
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,045	1	19	44	725	532
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	35	...	...	2	33	28
		Total ...	1,644	4	27	61	1,214	883
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	10	...	...	2	8	5
10		Murder „ robbers	20	...	1	4	20	12
11		Murder „ poison	26	...	1	1	18	5
12		Other murders	432	...	3	49	261	179
13	307	Attempts at murder	112	...	...	8	78	54
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	351	...	5	34	246	161
15	376	Rape	267	2	2	10	135	61
16	377	Unnatural offences	141	...	2	5	80	46
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	202	...	1	4	134	123
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1,410	31	5	6	899	706
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	9	...	...	...	4	2
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2,591	3	20	64	1,883	1,469
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	52	...	3	3	23	10
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	80	10	1	5	62	38
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	567	...	3	9	309	190
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	237	1	5	8	155	103
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	26	...	1	...	16	7
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	15	...	...	1	11	7
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	997	13	8	12	621	427
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	70	...	1	5	61	40
		Total ...	7,615	60	62	230	5,024	3,615
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	153	...	6	12	71	47
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	2	...	1	...	3	3
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	5	...	...	1	5	3
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	50	1	...	3	36	27
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	112	...	1	1	32	19
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	83	...	2	3	41	23
		Robbery other robberies	363	4	4	9	156	101
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1,892	6	8	20	254	124
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	654	15	1	7	306	206
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	64,704	20,991	137	201	5,983	4,714

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1888.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(a) Ending in conviction.	(b) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(c) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(a) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(b) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(a)		19	20	21	22	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
99	61	257	1	...	120	76	3	46	61	18	2	1	7	...	215	7	229	3
96	57	27	3	...	15	11	2	50	57	3	...	...	3	...	30	8	41	4
98	80	254	23	1	185	46	10	66	80	4	2	...	8	1	335	75	419	5
88	73	912	110	5	525	192	60	51	73	159	2	4	256	...	4,471	729	5,456	6
100	84	32	3	...	27	5	...	77	84	2	...	...	6	...	33	9	48	7
97	72	1,482	140	6	872	330	75	54	72	186	6	5	280	1	5,084	828	6,193	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
100	62	10	...	...	5	3	2	50	62	...	...	...	6	...	46	...	52	9
100	60	21	...	...	11	7	1	52	61	...	...	...	8	1	40	2	51	10
100	27	27	...	...	5	13	4	18	27	3	...	...	2	...	30	...	32	11
99	68	430	2	2	177	82	52	40	68	24	...	...	82	...	499	39	620	12
99	69	109	2	...	53	24	10	47	68	13	...	...	10	...	111	7	128	13
98	65	349	1	1	156	85	55	44	64	54	2	...	91	1	619	47	758	14
94	45	239	15	...	60	71	11	23	45	68	4	...	9	...	140	22	171	15
99	57	140	1	1	46	33	7	32	58	26	...	...	6	...	91	8	105	16
97	91	197	1	...	123	11	4	62	91	17	...	...	5	...	150	5	160	17
97	78	1,357	4	20	706	193	14	51	78	153	...	...	6	...	938	20	961	18
55	50	5	...	...	2	2	1	40	50	4	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	19
98	78	2,468	85	23	1,460	414	115	56	77	197	12	2	96	...	3,005	372	3,473	20
98	43	53	1	...	10	13	8	18	43	16	...	...	2	...	52	5	59	21
85	61	65	4	...	35	18	...	50	66	3	2	...	10	...	124	49	183	22
98	61	550	8	5	190	119	13	33	61	65	4	...	10	...	375	42	127	23
92	66	186	35	4	102	51	8	45	66	63	4	...	16	15	271	57	359	24
96	43	19	6	1	7	9	...	26	43	4	...	...	...	...	17	17	34	25
100	63	13	2	...	7	4	...	46	63	4	...	...	3	...	16	4	23	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
96	68	919	46	7	419	188	25	43	67	117	3	1	33	3	988	191	1,215	28
100	65	70	1	...	39	21	1	54	65	9	...	...	7	...	70	5	82	29
97	72	7,227	214	61	3,613	1,361	331	48	72	840	31	3	402	20	7,593	892	8,907	
96	66	149	3	1	46	23	14	30	66	31	...	...	80	3	403	22	508	30
100	100	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	19	31
100	60	5	...	...	3	2	...	60	60	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	32
94	75	47	...	...	27	8	1	57	77	6	...	...	8	...	62	2	72	
100	59	104	8	1	19	13	2	16	59	22	...	...	1	...	51	6	58	33
100	56	78	6	1	22	18	2	25	55	11	...	...	8	...	68	6	82	
84	64	259	48	4	101	49	11	32	67	134	...	...	20	1	243	62	326	
98	48	1,839	22	3	116	129	16	6	47	208	2	...	32	...	312	85	429	34
95	67	600	19	5	203	100	5	32	67	120	3	11	11	...	387	51	449	35
64	78	41,612	25	23	4,694	1,257	208	11	78	1,056	2	9	287	2	7,871	232	8,392	36

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	305	36	1	3	153	115
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	25	...	...	2	22	19
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	10	...	...	...	8	4
		Total ...	68,358	21,053	161	262	7,070	5,405
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	571	38	4	6	261	107
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	35	1	...	...	20	17
42	374	Compulsory labour	19	...	...	...	12	6
		Total ...	625	39	4	6	293	130
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,177	33	5	11	501	384
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	8,521	36	45	41	1,477	1,061
		Theft { ordinary	66,082	25,183	204	358	19,633	16,244
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	961	18	13	20	520	370
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5,518	10	92	148	5,009	4,187
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	2,107	252	4	17	1,091	648
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	38	2	1	...	12	10
		Total ...	84,407	25,534	364	595	28,243	22,904
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	80	...	...	...	40	20
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1,502	17	3	32	1,477	1,163
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	493	...	1	8	471	391
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	974	1	1	13	903	779
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	790	1	3	7	730	591
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	336	11	...	1	292	234
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	46	2	...	...	43	37
56		Ditto Arms Act	353	...	1	6	336	287
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances	22,016	4	1	410	21,622	19,931
		Total ...	26,620	36	10	477	25,914	23,433
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Act XV of 1883 (Municipal Act) ...	1,302	...	...	...	1,302	1,172
		" XVI of 1873 (Village and Road Police Act).	2	...	...	...	2	2
		" III of 1880 (Cantonment Act) ...	1,211	...	...	1	1,175	1,013
		" XVI of 1861 (Stage Carriage Act),	23	1	...	...	23	21
		" XIV of 1879 (Hackney Carriage Act).	25	...	...	...	25	25
		" VIII of 1870, section 4 (Infanticide Act).	5	...	...	...	5	5
		" V of 1861 (Police Act) ...	29	...	...	...	28	22
		" XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act).	123	...	202	3	233	226
		" VII of 1878 (Forest Act) ...	78	...	...	1	68	66
		" XIV of 1866 (Post-office Act) ...	3	...	...	...	3	3
		Offences against Ferries Act	4	4	...	...	3	3
		Act XXII of 1888 (Ganja Act) ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		Total, Special Laws ...	2,806	5	202	5	2,868	2,559
		GRAND TOTAL ...	192,076	46,731	830	1,636	70,627	58,960

'PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1888.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE. *Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7. (a) Ending in conviction.	(b) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(c) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C. (a) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(b) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR. Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(a)		19	20	21	22	23	
86	75	256	16	...	113	37	1	42	75	31	...	...	3	...	235	49	287	37
100	86	24	...	1	19	8	4	76	86	...	...	...	5	...	27	2	34	38
100	50	10	...	...	3	4	...	30	42	3	...	...	6	...	25	...	31	39
65	76	44,986	141	39	5,969	1,643	264	11	76	1,622	7	20	463	6	9,707	517	10,693	
75	41	256	164	15	93	120	10	21	43	118	31	34	15	...	210	322	547	40
68	85	19	5	...	15	3	...	62	83	12	1	...	...	...	15	17	32	41
96	50	15	3	...	6	6	...	33	50	3	...	...	...	...	12	4	16	42
75	44	290	172	15	114	129	10	23	46	133	32	34	15	...	237	343	595	
96	76	1,130	7	...	382	117	11	33	76	73	...	...	16	...	572	22	610	43
99	71	8,461	40	4	1,053	415	60	12	71	649	...	6	53	6	1,984	125	2,168	44
55	82	36,183	450	65	16,183	3,338	411	44	82	3,106	218	197	473	9	24,839	1,403	26,724	
94	71	820	99	7	367	148	11	39	71	163	10	14	27	3	500	102	632	45
99	83	5,510	43	5	4,165	817	142	74	83	152	1	5	251	12	6,903	331	7,497	46
79	59	848	809	29	589	334	11	34	63	353	93	3	31	...	740	1,260	2,031	47
79	83	31	...	...	10	1	...	32	90	1	...	...	...	...	13	2	15	48
64	81	52,983	1,448	110	22,749	5,170	646	41	81	4,497	322	225	851	30	35,551	3,245	39,677	
90	50	48	23	1	20	19	3	27	51	25	...	...	...	...	53	24	77	49
99	78	1,085	364	44	1,153	311	29	77	78	17	1	1	41	4	1,193	634	1,872	50
100	83	491	3	...	391	80	12	79	83	7	...	...	76	...	2,872	76	3,024	51
99	86	890	82	1	778	124	19	79	86	20	...	1	17	...	1,049	111	1,177	52
99	80	767	21	1	520	138	7	74	81	29	2	...	7	...	772	78	857	53
96	80	290	35	...	227	55	4	69	80	9	...	...	1	...	360	59	420	54
76	86	21	6	8	26	6	...	74	81	2	...	...	...	...	23	30	53	55
98	85	238	109	1	283	49	6	81	85	4	3	...	5	...	317	99	421	56
99	92	16,595	5,406	11	19,903	1,683	156	90	92	96	1	1	486	...	20,752	5,616	26,854	57
99	90	20,425	6,049	67	23,371	2,465	236	88	90	209	7	3	633	4	27,391	6,727	34,755	
99	90	870	431	...	1,171	130	...	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	872	432	1,304	
100	100	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
100	86	1,176	35	...	1,013	162	7	83	86	3	...	...	2	...	1,437	87	1,526	
95	91	20	2	...	21	1	...	85	95	...	...	...	...	...	22	7	29	
100	100	25	...	...	25	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	
100	100	5	...	...	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	58
100	78	25	3	1	22	6	1	75	75	...	...	...	1	...	36	5	42	
100	97	325	...	...	226	7	...	69	97	1	...	...	...	...	248	...	251	
100	97	59	19	...	65	2	...	83	97	...	...	...	...	...	131	47	178	
100	100	2	1	...	3	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
96	89	2,510	491	1	2,554	308	8	85	89	4	...	...	7	...	2,788	584	3,379	
72	88	129,904	8,655	302	58,643	11,406	1,570	42	83	7,491	496	290	2,651	61	88,352	13,136	1,04,200	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operation*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	1	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471... ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	2	...	227	90	5
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	2	6	39	13	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	3	...	415	108	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	43	22	...	5,351	1,532	89
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	48	10	1
		Total ...	44	29	...	6,080	1,753	96
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	...	...	...	52	2	18
10		Murder „ robbers	...	...	...	51	9	18
11		Murder „ poison	...	...	...	32	6	12
12		Other murders	2	3	...	614	55	195
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	127	33	16
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	1	...	754	142	205
15	376	Rape	...	4	3	167	68	25
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	2	2	103	26	15
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	2	1	157	18	4
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	18	9	...	934	205	2
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	11	1	2
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	3	17	...	8,448	923	59
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	1	58	10	21
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	183	81	7
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1	3	...	423	178	2
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	4	1	...	350	95	58
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	3	17	31	11	4
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	23	8	3
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	5	...	1,204	404	4
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	82	27	3
		Total ...	30	51	...	8,804	2,302	673
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	2	...	...	506	73	152
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	...	...	19	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	6	2	1
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	...	...	...	72	12	12
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	58	26	2
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	82	27	8
		Robbery other robberies	...	11	4	315	110	20
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1	8	2	420	181	46
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	6	1	443	152	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	6	38	...	8,321	2,064	66

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1888.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
124	2	126	58	57	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
17	...	13	43	41	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
292	2	258	77	75	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,229	103	2,850	63	61	3	11	29	339	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
37	...	32	97	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
3,699	107	3,279	64	62	3	11	29	364	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	19	19	41	36	...	...	...	1	12	9	5	55	4,569	279	6	9
...	22	22	55	45	...	...	...	2	...	17	14	82	3,708	347	9	10
...	7	7	23	21	2	...	...	1	4	2	1	50	671	201	29	11
...	243	242	48	42	10	1	...	31	80	33	25	75	1,111	654	61	12
5	55	59	53	49	2	1	...	10	6	1	...	...	10	...	...	13
10	278	287	46	40	1	2	...	27	91	3	...	...	31	...	...	14
15	48	62	44	42	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
19	36	40	43	42	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
105	26	127	84	83	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
697	14	706	75	77	6	2	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
3	4	7	63	63	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	19
2,222	60	2,087	69	67	3	4	1	176	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	11	11	21	20	...	...	...	12	4	7	3	43	713	72	10	21
76	13	70	56	52	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
213	8	205	54	53	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
119	56	161	59	54	8	4	...	11	3	10	5	50	195	52	26	24
16	...	7	41	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
11	1	8	50	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
752	8	657	66	64	...	5	1	36	...	4	1	25	79	29	36	28
48	3	47	67	66	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
4,311	912	4,831	63	61	32	19	3	355	219	87	54	62	11,091	1,634	14	
8	182	181	44	37	15	...	...	50	26	123	64	52	64,063	3,584	5	30
...	19	19	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1	2	3	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	60	127	31	12	32
34	12	46	74	65	1	...	...	...	1	41	25	61	5,372	1,082	20	
19	6	25	49	48	...	...	...	4	...	82	26	31	5,534	2,366	42	33*
39	3	39	57	51	1	...	...	4	...	64	41	64	4,191	1,628	38	
150	17	150	61	59	...	...	...	11	7	221	123	55	8,360	3,301	32	
114	50	132	42	39	1	...	...	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
282	...	263	67	67	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	14	...	...	35
5,651	233	5,804	73	71	5	27	...	270	32	25,892	8,546	33	10,33,173	1,90,003	18	36

* One person transferred to serial No. 46.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po.

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operation*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	4	1	283	106	7
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	...	...	...	34	5	3
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	31	5	7
		Total ...	9	67	...	10,590	2,763	825
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	7	3	586	293	1
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	32	6	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	8	15	7	...
		Total ...	...	8	3	583	306	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking,	...	...	...	610	151	...
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	11	10	...	2,142	729	15
		Theft { ordinary	11	94	1	26,594	5,539	45
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1	5	1	626	197	6
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	29	19	...	7,443	1,665	104
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	103	13	1,923	900	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ...	...	...	...	15	5	...
		Total ...	52	231	...	39,353	9,186	170
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	77	35	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2	3	...	1,865	471	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	1	...	3,021	762	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	11	1	1,154	210	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	2	4	...	851	191	1
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	1	...	...	419	100	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	...	...	...	53	9	...
56		Ditto Arms Act ...	...	1	...	420	77	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	15	81	...	26,728	2,263	...
		Total ...	21	101	...	34,598	4,118	1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Act XV of 1883 (Municipal Act) ...	...	20	2	1,284	112	...
		" XVI of 1873 (Village and Road Police Act).	...	...	...	2	...	...
		" III of 1880 (Cantonment Act) ...	...	...	...	1,526	285	...
		" XVI of 1861 (Stage Carriage Act),	...	...	...	29	2	...
		" XIV of 1879 (Hackney Carriage Act),	...	...	...	29	1	...
		" VIII of 1870 section 4 (Infanticide Act).	...	...	...	5	...	...
		" V of 1861 (Police Act) ...	...	...	...	42	12	...
		" XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act).	...	...	...	251	7	...
		" VII of 1878 (Forest Act) ...	...	...	...	179	15	...
		" XIV of 1866 (Post-office Act) ...	...	...	...	5	...	...
		Offences against Ferries Act ...	...	...	...	5	...	...
		Act XXII of 1888 (Gánja Act) ...	...	...	...	2	1	...
		Total, Special Laws ...	...	20	...	3,359	435	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	156	307	...	103,368	20,863	1,266

NOTE.—The District Superintendents of Police, Sháhjahánpur and Lalitpur, reported, after the Provincial Crime Statement A was completed Statement A originally

District.	Cases Column 8.	Column 12.	Column 15b.	Column 21.	Column 22.
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	3	...
Lalitpur ...	1	1	1	...	1

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1888.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs	Rs.		
166	4	144	61	61	...	...	...	1	...	27	25	92	819	786	95	37
7	14	19	70	59	1	...	...	2	2	13	24	...	744	318	42	38
4	13	17	68	54	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
6,474	555	6,842	70	67	24	27	...	365	83	26,469	8,877	33	11,22,397	2,03,099	18	
194	1	78	37	36	...	...	4	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
26	...	9	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
8	...	4	33	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
228	1	91	38	37	...	...	4	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
419	3	413	72	70	...	...	...	37	...	67	52	77	842	549	65	43
1,296	23	1,289	64	63	2	5	...	77	...	7,924	2,636	33	1,62,165	63,868	39	44
20,254	219	19,923	80	78	14	22	3	498	25	61,941	26,534	42	5,73,155	1,91,932	33	
403	7	356	71	68	...	...	...	13	...	788	369	46	53,408	19,181	36	45
5,309	148	5,279	76	74	35	6	...	163	20	273	5,109	...	5,343	1,24,828	...	46*
995	1	462	62	69	...	...	5	27	...	8	7	87	86	69	80	47
10	...	10	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	25	9	36	298	150	50	48
28,686	401	27,732	78	70	51	33	8	815	45	71,026	34,716	48	7,95,297	4,00,877	50	
36	...	18	33	33	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
1,323	...	883	74	71	36	2	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2,190	...	2,139	74	72	3	...	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
933	...	872	83	82	...	1	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
652	...	619	80	80	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
311	...	271	75	75	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
44	...	18	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
335	2	266	83	82	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
24,264	...	19,398	93	91	...	1	29	198	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
30,088	2	24,484	89	87	39	4	31	347	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,172	...	799	91	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,234	...	1,214	84	84	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	20	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	...	28	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	100	100	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	...	23	63	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
244	...	244	98	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
164	...	120	91	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	4	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,915	...	2,460	88	88	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
76,402	1,978	69,720	79	77	149	94	75	2,320	408	97,582	43,647	44	19,28,785	6,05,610	31	

* One person received from serial No 33A (robbery in dwelling house.)

and reviewed, that through an oversight the following figures were not included by them in serial No. 50 (vagrancy and bad character) of the submitted by them.

Persons.				
Column 26.	Column 27.	Column 28.	Column 35.	Column 36.
3	3	...	—2	5
1	1	1	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1888.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted: By Magistrate.	Acquitted: By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted: By Magistrate.	Convicted: By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
		Total ...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	77	8	4	12	...	9	17	13	1	2	...	10	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	2,495	1,357	1,175	2,532	440	2,282	4,831	4,951	844	848	...	3,191	3	56	Nine persons died, &c.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	251	203	52	255	38	188	262	263	98	59	...	97	1	8	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	835	821	421	1,242	37	1,068	1,364	1,367	445	223	7	589	27	75	One person died, &c.
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	125	143	14	157	9	90	129	128	47	33	8	20	14	4	Two persons died, &c.
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures,	159	123	40	163	29	147	193	199	41	41	...	111	1	5	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	74	174	8	182	4	126	154	149	65	27	...	55	...	2	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	427	268	127	395	81	388	1,491	1,505	198	220	...	1,063	16	8	
		Total ...	4,443	3,097	1,841	4,938	638	4,298	8,441	8,575	1,739	1,453	15	5,136	62	158	Twelve persons died &c.

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	87	42	12	54	18	21	49	49	43	1	...	1	2	2	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	109	43	12	55	18	21	49	49	43	1	...	1	2	2	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	920	977	5	982	186	420	614	577	348	135	...	85	...	9	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	411	879	...	879	6	610	1,168	1,168	107	960	...	101	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	14,723	15,672	121	15,793	302	9,871	17,742	17,167	4,098	10,424	1	2,478	...	166	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	535	459	22	481	33	349	669	671	146	365	...	153	...	7	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	30,907	36,059	233	36,292	799	25,419	50,650	47,527	14,080	24,902	24	7,874	31	607	Nine persons died, &c.
		Total ...	46,576	53,069	376	53,445	1,140	36,249	70,229	66,533	18,431	36,651	25	10,606	31	780	Ditto ditto.
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1,593	1,598	12	1,610	121	795	1,202	1,180	608	291	6	245	2	28	
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	586	586	32	618	153	357	555	593	184	166	5	233	...	5	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	208	173	13	186	18	137	183	184	83	28	1	65	2	5	
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	9,037	9,638	29	9,667	303	6,355	10,713	9,649	2,742	5,035	6	1,723	...	143	
		Total ...	11,424	11,995	86	12,081	595	7,644	12,653	11,606	3,617	5,520	18	2,266	4	181	
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion	57	65	...	65	3	37	79	77	32	30	...	11	...	3	One person, died.
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	48	62	...	62	11	32	39	38	12	20	...	4	1	1	
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	4,372	5,354	13	5,367	163	3,279	4,581	4,423	2,067	1,746	12	524	3	71	
25	500 to 502	Defamation	710	634	1	635	17	321	418	512	228	206	...	73	...	4	Ditto ditto.
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,182	1,430	8	1,438	98	770	1,221	1,210	446	533	9	205	...	16	Ditto ditto.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances	655	489	115	604	39	536	1,743	1,780	211	138	...	1,412	...	19	
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	16	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1,553	1,987	138	2,125	756	1,281	4,565	4,566	1,583	648	9	2,238	...	88	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	855	1,607	177	1,784	18	1,678	2,363	1,465	241	269	...	944	...	11	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	146	285	14	299	4	255	733	721	87	392	...	218	...	24	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	1,004	1,310	...	1,310	13	1,071	1,082	1,076	619	178	...	263	...	16	
		Total ...	10,598	13,225	466	13,691	1,122	9,262	16,926	15,870	5,527	4,160	30	5,893	4	253	Three persons died, &c.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1888.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Average institutions of five preceding years.	Cases. Instituted by complaint during the year.	Cases. Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Cases. Total of columns 5 and 6.	Cases. Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Cases. Number of cases in which process issued.	Persons. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Persons. Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Persons. Discharged after appearance	Persons. Acquitted. By Magistrate.	Persons. Acquitted. By High or Sessions Court.	Persons. Convicted. By Magistrate.	Persons. Convicted. By High or Sessions Court.	Persons. Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
		[Detail].															
1		Act I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass) ...	2,151	3,216	15	3,231	33	2,381	5,292	5,102	938	2,956	...	1,091	...	117	
2		" XII of 1881	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
3		" XIV of 1879 (Municipality) ...	2	4	63	67	12	67	114	113	20	8	...	85	...	...	
4		" I of 1879 (Stamp)	383	98	128	226	10	211	350	357	56	33	...	246	...	12	Ten persons died, &c.
5		" XXVI of 1878	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
6		" XVII of 1887	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
7		" XIV of 1868 (Lock Hospital) ...	...	3	16	19	...	17	21	21	...	2	...	19	...	...	
8		" V of 1861 (Police)	67	40	3	43	18	38	53	60	8	3	...	48	...	1	
9		" XVI of 1868 (Hackney and Stage Carriage).	80	76	14	90	6	75	137	145	32	13	...	100	...	...	
10		" XII of 1882 (Salt)	11	26	18	14	4	44	55	57	1	5	...	51	...	...	
11		" X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure) ...	32	118	35	153	1	145	258	296	10	64	...	222	...	...	
12		" VIII of 1873 (Canal and Drainage) ...	560	500	...	500	...	500	1,259	1,259	19	308	...	930	...	...	Two persons died, &c.
13		" VIII of 1870 (Infanticide) ...	44	16	5	21	7	21	31	30	2	5	...	23	...	...	
14		" XV of 1873 (Municipalities) ...	216	457	140	597	10	574	614	640	54	26	...	550	...	10	
15		" XIX of 1850 (Binding Apprentices),	1	2	...	2	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
16		" XIII of 1859 (Fraudulent Breaches and Contract by Workmen).	22	25	...	25	...	25	42	42	13	27	...	2	...	...	
17		" III of 1880 (Cantonments) ...	87	9	151	160	31	124	201	266	26	61	...	179	...	...	
18		" VII of 1878 (Forest)	2	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
19		" XIV of 1882 (Resisting apprehension of escape from custody).	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20		" XII of 1862	3	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
21		" XIII of 1879	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	

22	,, XV of 1883	1,258	1,413	661	2,074	5	2,032	2,962	2,935	179	303	...	2,448	...	4	One person died.
23	,, XVI of 1863	65	3	8	11	2	11	11	13	1	5	...	6	...	1	
24	,, XI of 1878 (Arms)	27	14	31	45	2	43	54	49	3	4	...	42	...	...	
25	,, IV of 1879 (Railway)	197	308	...	308	297	308	386	386	3	64	...	319	...	...	
26	,, XV of 1863	65	217	...	217	...	216	237	230	27	8	...	195	...	...	
27	Labourers Act	...	17	...	17	...	5	7	7	1	3	...	3	...	...	
28	Act XVII of 1878 (Ferries)	7	18	1	19	1	18	22	22	9	3	...	10	...	...	
29	,, XI of 1873	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	,, VIII of 1875	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
31	,, III of 1870	123	...	269	269	3	241	536	538	21	126	...	391	...	...	
32	,, XXVI of 1870 (Jail)	1	4	3	7	2	4	7	8	2	...	...	6	...	...	
33	,, XXV of 1873	155	193	30	223	1	205	300	304	77	42	...	185	...	...	
34	,, I of 1877	4	10	...	10	...	10	16	16	4	...	...	12	...	...	
35	,, XX of 1865	5	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	
36	,, XV of 1871	9	2	23	25	...	25	40	36	10	6	...	20	...	...	
37	,, VI of 1878 (Treasure Trove) ...	3	1	7	8	3	8	11	11	3	2	...	6	...	...	
38	,, I of 1878 (Opium)	6	9	1	10	...	9	10	7	4	...	2	1	...	...	
39	,, VIII of 1866	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
40	,, XVI of 1877	2	1	1	2	...	1	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	
41	,, XXII of 1867	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
42	Army Act	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
43	Act VII of 1867	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
44	,, III of 1877 (Registration) ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
45	,, XI of 1881	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
46	,, XX of 1856	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
47	,, XVIII of 1879	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
48	,, XXII of 1881	...	...	6	6	...	6	8	8	4	...	...	4	...	...	
49	Resolution No. 935, dated 13th November, 1882.	...	...	7	7	...	7	10	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	
50	Act VI of 1873	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
51	,, XI of 1880	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
52	Section 202 (Chaukidári Act)	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
53	Act I of 1874	10	22	...	22	...	19	36	36	15	10	...	10	...	1	
54	,, XII of 1880	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
55	,, III of 1867 (Gambling)... ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	
56	,, XXI of 1883	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
57	,, XVIII of 1876	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
58	,, XVII of 1871	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	
59	,, XIV of 1866	6	2	2	4	1	4	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	
60	,, X of 1872 (Forfeitures of Recognizance).	4	3	...	3	...	3	5	5	3	...	...	2	...	...	
61	,, XVII of 1876 (Land Revenue, Oudh),	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
	Total, Special Laws ...	5,615	6,847	1,649	8,496	455	7,427	13,140	13,063	1,558	4,097	2	7,247	...	146	Thirteen persons died, &c.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	79,685	89,254	4,436	93,690	4,154	65,322	122,054	116,275	31,263	52,070	90	31,236	103	1,529	Thirty-seven persons died, &c.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Statement of Thaggi, Dakáiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for* 1888.

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.															Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Under columns 2 and 3, brought to trial during the year.	Under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thaggi ... By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakáiti on land. N.-W. Provinces.	55	106	73	88	2,296	(1) 426	(2) 419	(3) 201	(4) 174	(5) 30	1,870	200	419	426	227	415	419	68	204	201	23,346	47,843	59,909	2,505	345	3,713	
Dakáiti on land. Oudh ...	10	30	18	22	486	147	147	64	72	(6) 10	339	62	93	147	57	105	147	22	19	64	4,227	2,558	11,790	1,665	396	309	
Robbery... N.-W. Provinces.	69	174	123	120	731	238	(7) 236	163	70	3	493	159	193	238	178	194	236	123	149	163	8,867	9,606	12,586	1,086	2,282	4,139	
Robbery... Oudh ...	22	75	43	54	255	79	79	53	26	...	176	67	96	79	71	93	79	47	66	53	4,885	3,000	5,989	260	790	361	
Poisoning, N.-W. Provinces.	5	14	13	6	21	(a) 15	(b) 14	(a) 10	4	...	6	12	3	15	10	3	(b) 14	7	1	10	660	59	945	351	40	359	
Poisoning, Oudh ...	5	1	2	4	6	(a) 2	2	(a) 2	...	...	4	5	12	2	4	12	2	2	9	2	836	686	2	...	26	...	

Dakáiti—

(1) Includes 10 persons discharged without trial, two died, one transferred, and 13 persons concerned in cases of 1887 arrested in 1888.
(2) Includes 13 persons concerned in cases of 1887 brought to trial in 1888, as well as six persons pending trial at the end of 1887.
(3) Includes eight persons concerned in cases of 1887, convicted in 1888, and five persons pending trial at the end of 1887 also convicted in 1888.
(4) Includes four persons concerned in cases of 1887, acquitted in 1888, as well as one person pending trial at the end of 1887 also acquitted in 1888.
(5) Thirteen persons made Queen's evidence, and one escaped from Magistrate's lock-up not accounted for in columns 9, 10, and 11 of this statement.
(6) One person made Queen's evidence not accounted for in columns 9, 10, and 11 of this statement.

Robbery—

(7) Excludes two persons discharged without trial.

Poisoning—

(*a*) Includes one person of previous year.
(*b*) One person arrested in one case has been discharged without trial.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure, during* 1888.

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Number of cases (additional Police quartered).	*Strength of additional Police.* Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables (foot).	Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Remarks. (In this column the reasons for the quartering of the Police should be briefly stated.)
1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8
							Rs. a. p.			
Bulandshahr ...	Village of Ata Gujaran in the Dankaur police-station.	...	...	...	1	4	554 0 0	From 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889.	1	The troublesome character of the Gújars of the village of Ata Gujaran who assaulted the police while the latter were engaged in detecting a case of cattle-theft.
Bijnor	Village of Morahat in the Chándpur police circle	...	...	...	1	3	440 4 0	From 16th August, 1888, to 15th August, 1889.	6	This is a notoriously criminal village, and nearly the whole of its male adult population has at one time or other been in jail. They are incorrigible cattle-lifters and receivers.
Pilibhít	Village Kásganja in the Puranpur police-station.	...	...	...	1	4	* 249 14 6	From 11th September, 1887, to 10th March, 1888.	1	On account of the criminal character of the village and the increase of crime.
Agra	Village Paraoli	...	...	1	2	12	† 1,733 0 0	From 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1891.	3	Owing to dakáitis being prevalent in the locality.
Do.	Village Chaoli	...	...	1	2	12	‡ 1,733 0 0	Ditto ...	8	Ditto ditto.
Etáwah	Town of Phaphúnd ...	...	...	...	2	8	1,178 10 0	From 1st April, 1888, to 31st March, 1889.	...	The special police force was quartered in consequence of a riot that took place between the Hindus and Muhammadans.
Mirzapur	Bindachal	...	...	...	1	4	530 12 0	From 1st June, 1889, to 31st May, 1890, by G. O. No. $\frac{330}{\text{VIII}-102\text{-}21}$, dated 30th May, 1889 (Police Department).	292 since the year 1889.	Owing to the troublesome character of the Pandahs of Bindachal.

* For six months only.
† Excluding cost of erecting a hut at Barauli, Rs. 100.
‡ Ditto Chaoli „ 100.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.*

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.				
	Inspector-General, Deputy, and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*							*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	*Other expenses of column 3.*		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	41	148	3,249	481	13,512	...	17,431	507	7,207	...	2,73,600	24,035	...	10,02,949
Oudh	...	13	41	976	149	4,413	...	5,592	134	1,493	...	1,02,000	7,220	...	2,96,509
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	(*a*) 5	54	(*b*) 189	(*c*) 4,225	(*d*) 630	(*e*) 17,925	...	23,023	(*f*) 641	(*f*) 8,700	1,32,600	3,75,600	31,255	...	12,99,458
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	1	6	51	...	148	...	206	...	...	...	10,833	630	3,192	26,615
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	1	7	...	21	...	29	...	...	...	...	92	514	2,454
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	6	...	17	...	24	...	...	...	...	70	540	3,182
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	10	...	...	...	...	60	...	324
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seraman Railwy.	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
Grand Total ...	5	55	198	4,297	630	18,186	...	23,366	641	8,700	1,32,600	3,86,433	32,107	4,246	13,35,873

(*a*) 1 Inspector-General.
2 Deputy Inspectors-General.
1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.
1 Assistant to Inspector-General (special branch).

Total ... 5

(*b*) 186 Inspectors and three Sergeants.

(*c*) 705 Sub-Inspectors.
5 Sergeants.
3,515 Head-constables (including the 51 Head-constables of the Distillery guards).

Total 4,225

(*d*) 606 Mounted constables and 24 mounted Head-constables.

(*e*) Including 153 constables of the Distillery guards.

Officers.

(*f*) Inspectors	...	3
Sub-Inspectors	...	8
Head-constables	...	167
Jamadárs	...	358
Daffadárs	...	105
Total	...	641

Men.

Constables ...	...	1,882
Chaukidárs...	...	6,818
Total	...	8,700
Total, Officers and Men	...	9,341
i.e., constabulary (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head-constables, and constables)...		2,060
Chaukidári (Jamadár, Daffadárs, and Chaudárs) ...	...	7,281
Total	...	9,341

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police*—(continued).

District.	Cost of Police.								Distribution of Force.							
	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	*Average pay of* Mounted constables.	*Average pay of* Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	*Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.* Officers.	*Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.* Men.	*On station duties.* Officers.	*On station duties.* Men.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Officers.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Men.	*Total.* Officers.	*Total.* Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	11,15,665	...	...	...	7,89,909	32,06,158	27,19,383	4,86,775	70	498	2,156	8,191	1,172	5,303	3,398	13,992
Oudh	3,65,939	...	...	...	2,02,126	9,73,794	8,64,518	1,09,276	24	162	550	2,161	442	2,240	1,016	4,563
						Col. 12 } 1,32,600	Col. 12 } 1,32,600									
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	14,81,604	...	272½	73	9,92,035	43,12,552	37,16,501	5,96,051	94	660	2,706	10,352	1,614	7,543	4,414	18,555
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	13,913	1,684	...	96	9,500	66,367	19,910	46,457	...	...	57	148	...	...	57	148
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	1,700	240	...	84	381	5,381	1,614	3,767	...	...	8	21	...	...	8	21
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1,402	278	...	84	432	5,904	1,771	4,133	...	...	7	17	...	...	7	17
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	727	...	...	96	44	1,155	346	809	...	...	2	8	...	...	2	8
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.	924	...	...	84	560	2,684	1,804	880	...	...	3	11	...	...	3	11
Government Railway Police, Lucknow Sitapur and Seraman Railway.	504	...	...	84	...	864	864	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	2	6
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	4,824	...	...	96	...	7,104	...	7,104	...	...	2	50	...	...	2	50
Grand Total ...	15,05,598	2,202	272½	...	10,02,952	44,02,011	37,42,810	6,59,201	94	660	2,787	10,613	1,614	7,543	4,495	18,816

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police*—(concluded).

District.	Distribution of Force.		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).						Proportion of the police on station duties (officers and men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part 1).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
					To area. In districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.			*To population. One policeman to so many of the population.*			*To area.*			*To population.*				
	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
North-Western Provinces ...	7,316	398	70,357	31,935,858	1 to 2·79 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,270	...	...	1 Policeman to 6·79 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3.086	...	...	128,745	12·4 to 1 Policeman.
Oudh	1,553	74	24,246	11,387,741	1 to 3·35 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,577	...	...	1 to 8·94 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 4,200	...	...	62·344	22·9 to 1
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	8,869	472	(g) 94,603	(g) 43,323,599	1 to 2·92	...	...	1 to 1,339	...	...	1 to 7·24	...	...	1 to 3,318	...	...	(g) 191,089	14·6 to 1
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	647	3·1 to 1
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	6·5 to 1
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	4·0 to 1
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhit Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Lucknow Sitapur and Seraman Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1·9 to 1
Grand Total ...	8,869	472	94,603	43,323.599	1 to 2·89	...	...	1 to 1,323	...	...	1 to 7·05	...	...	1 to 3,229	...	...	192,123	14·3 to 1 Policeman.

(g) Kumaun and Garhwál excluded.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for* 1888 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of Provincial and Municipal constabulary as per budget.*		*Armament of the Force shown in columns 2 and 3.*			PUNISHMENTS.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column 32.		*Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of Police (Officers and men) rewarded during the year.*	
										Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers (Inspectors, Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, and Head-constables, mounted and foot).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per reward statement (excluding chaukidárs).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North-Western Provinces	3,534	15,299	5,066	7,985	5,782	29	259	757	1,040	15	60	*1	*4	...	9	13	51	396	2,681
Oudh	1,082	5,114	1,820	3,418	958	6	59	171	156	2	7	...	...	1	4	4	13	29	716
Total	4,616	20,413	6,886	11,403	6,740	35	318	928	1,196	17	67	1	4	1	13	17	64	425	3,397

* Includes one officer and two men of the Jalaun district who were convicted in March, 1888, in a case of torture which occurred in 1887.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for* 1888 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Education. Number of Police under instruction during the year. Officers.	Education. Number of Police under instruction during the year. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge otherwise as per columns from 11 to 18 (excluding those men who were fined but were not dismissed).	By desertion.	By death.	Total number of sick in hospital during the year.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36
North-Western Provinces ...	2,593	2,189	23	431	(a) 1,745	8,459	8,404	603	3	473	288	100	11	260	8,084	42·92	1·38
Oudh	747	740	...	...	(b) 568	2,861	2,672	230	8	131	65	29	4	54	2.088	33·69	·87
Total ...	3,340	2,929	23	431	2,313	11,320	11,076	833	11	604	353	129	15	314	10,172	40·64	1·25

(a) There were 225 vacancies at the close of the year. | (b) There were 95 vacancies at the close of the year.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1888.

Cases of last year, 1887.	Cases received during the year 1888.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
57	* 872	929	90	2	92	657	10	667	9	14	54	93	170	

* Excludes 6 cases—in 5 cases applicant reinstated, in 1 pension refused.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on 31st December, 1888, excluding all vacancies.*

Provinces.	RACE.													RELIGION OR CASTE.												
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.				NATIVES.				OFFICERS.												
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate Officers.*				*Subordinate Officers.*				*Subordinate Officers.*					*Hindus.*							*Other Religions.*		
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants and constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables (mounted and foot).	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Kayaths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.	Total (columns 12 to 23).
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23(*a*)
North-Western Provinces,	1	39	25	1	6	...	12	8	* 4	2	104	3,342	15,106	94	1,843	353	249	27	167	27	41	442	285	...	11	3,541
Oudh	4	8	5	1	1	1	8	2	...	..	27	1,024	5,033	30	427	168	94	2	72	33	17	106	128	...	4	1,081
Total ...	5	47	30	2	7	1	20	10	4	2	131	4,366	20,139	124	2,270	523	343	29	239	60	58	548	413	...	15	4,622

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—(*concluded*).													
	MEN.													
			Hindus.								*Other Religions.*			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Kayaths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.	Total (columns 24 to 35).	Grand Total Officers and men [*vide* columns 23(*a*) and 35(*b*)].
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*b*)	36
North-Western Provinces	13	5,848	2,939	2,514	192	541	92	188	671	2,084	...	27	15,109	18,650
Oudh	3	1,349	1,143	1,008	27	180	62	39	162	1,054	...	6	5,033	6,114
Total ...	16	7,197	4,082	3.522	219	721	154	227	833	3,138	...	33	20,142	24,764

* Three of these are constables.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89.

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Boards.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	18,959	2	5	13	20	18,253	...	10,002	6,938	16,940	35,193	25,760	9,433	0 8 5	0 14 3
	2	Mussoorie ...	7,662	...	1	10	11	8,996	...	38,952	5,070	44,022	53,018	45,904	7,114	5 1 4	5 11 11
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	59,194	2	2	15	19	4,619	38,771	1,833	9,258	49,920	54,539	46,733	7,806	1 3 5	0 13 6
	4	Hardwár Union ...	28,106	2	1	12	15	2,296	19,572	...	5,533	25,805	28,101	18,570	9,531	0 11 1	0 14 8
	5	Deoband ...	22,116	2	...	12	14	637	10,598	...	1,743	16,500	17,137	12,707	4,430	0 7 8	0 11 11
	6	Roorkee ...	12,818	...	3	9	12	1,924	...	8,076	6,669	14,745	16,669	13,973	2,696	0 10 1	1 2 4
Muzaffarnagar.	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	...	3	13	16	2,856	8,979	566	4,030	13,575	16,431	14,278	2,153	0 10 1	0 14 5
	8	Kandhla ...	11,109	...	2	12	14	1,498	5,403	...	952	6,355	7,853	6,999	854	0 7 5	0 9 1
	9	Kairana ...	18,374	...	3	12	15	484	8,473	...	990	9,463	9,947	9,376	571	0 7 5	0 8 8
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	99,565	...	3	16	19	7,309	78,040	553	19,822	98,415	1,05,724	1,01,640	4,084	0 12 8	0 15 10
	11	Gháziabad ...	9,847	1	1	9	11	2,396	11,727	151	2,028	13,906	16,302	11,277	5,025	1 4 11	1 6 6

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(continued).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Boards. Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut (*concld.*),	12	Shahdara ...	6,552	1	1	6	8	895	2,967	...	1,129	4,096	4,991	4,398	593	0 7 3	0 10 0
	13	Baraut ...	7,956	1	1	6	8	1,351	4,729	...	1,238	5,967	7,318	5,852	1,466	0 9 6	0 12 0
	14	Baghpat ...	7,205	1	1	9	11	1,596	5,447	...	1,719	7,166	8,762	6,874	1,888	0 12 1	0 15 11
	15	Hapur ...	13,212	1	1	9	11	258	10,870	...	2,074	12,944	13,202	12,632	570	0 13 2	0 15 8
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,661	1	1	6	8	814	3,470	...	504	3,974	4,788	3,619	1,169	0 9 9	0 11 2
	17	Sardhana ...	13,313	1	2	9	12	2,466	9,351	...	1,668	11,019	13,485	10,582	2,903	0 11 3	0 13 3
Bulandshahr ...	18	Mowana ...	7,219	1	1	6	8	2,889	3,326	...	975	4,301	7,190	6,165	1,025	0 7 4	0 9 6
	19	Bulandshahr ...	15,548	...	2	6	8	765	10,647	2,400	3,812	16,859	17,624	12,927	4,697	0 13 5	1 1 4
	20	Anúpshahr ...	8,234	...	1	6	7	181	3,837	612	1,063	5,512	5,693	5,219	474	0 8 8	0 10 9
	21	Khúrja ...	27,190	...	1	9	10	6,731	22,728	...	5,673	28,401	35,132	20,536	14,596	0 13 4	1 0 9
	22	Sikandrabad ...	16,479	...	1	6	7	3,426	10,225	...	1,891	12,116	15,542	11,423	4,119	0 9 11	0 15 1

Aligarh ...	23	Koil ...	62,443	...	...	13	13	2,479	45,084	341	5,306	50,731	53,210	50,804	2,406	0 11 8	0 13 0
	24	Háthras ...	34,914	...	1	13	14	6,879	26,452	...	4,950	31,402	38,281	26,543	11,738	0 12 1	0 14 4
	25	Atrauli ...	14,484	2	1	9	12	2,957	8,418	...	1,094	9,512	12,469	7,932	4,537	0 9 3	0 10 5
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	12,171	1	1	10	12	1,490	6,277	...	855	7,132	8,622	7,713	909	0 8 3	0 9 4
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	55,016	1	3	12	16	1,938	44,873	...	2,156	52,261	54,199	53,374	825	0 13 0	0 15 2
	28	Brindaban ...	21,467	1	1	9	11	1,531	19,004	...	3,230	22,234	23,765	22,562	1,203	0 14 1	1 0 6
	29	Kosi ...	11,231	1	...	9	10	686	7,945	...	2,197	10,142	10,828	8,836	1,992	0 11 3	0 14 5
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	160,203	3	...	25	28	14,845	1,55,665	598	34,817	1,91,080	2,05,925	1,82,159	23,766	0 15 7	1 3 1
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	7,466	2	6	...	8	832	3,411	...	416	3,827	4,659	4,112	547	0 7 3	0 8 2
	32	Fírozabad ...	16,023	2	...	9	11	1,454	8,888	...	2,063	10,951	12,405	9,052	3,353	0 8 10	0 10 11
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	74,872	...	1	27	28	4,136	42,764	863	5,738	49,365	53,501	52,141	1,360	0 10 1	0 10 7
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	22,736	...	...	12	12	1,692	13,232	...	2,451	16,158	17,850	15,517	2,333	0 9 3	0 11 4
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	34,721	1	3	15	19	9,458	21,778	400	8,791	30,969	40,427	36,657	3,770	0 10 5	0 14 3
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	8,054	...	4	13	17	4,035	7,636	...	2,990	10,626	14,661	14,448	213	0 15 2	1 5 1
	37	Soron ...	12,745	...	3	13	16	759	6,752	...	1,174	7,926	8,685	8,155	530	0 8 5	0 9 11
	38	Kásganj ...	16,535	...	4	13	17	6,298	11,950	...	1,161	13,111	19,409	19,100	309	0 11 7	0 12 8
	39	Marehra ...	9,271	...	2	13	15	185	3,685	...	302	3,987	4,172	4,172	...	0 6 8	0 6 10
	40	Aliganj ...	7,436	...	1	13	14	338	2,823	...	543	3,366	3,704	3,407	297	0 6 1	0 7 3
	41	Jalesar ...	15,609	3	...	12	15	975	7,951	...	883	8,834	9,809	9,613	196	0 8 1	0 9 0
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	15,147	...	2	12	14	244	6,978	74	2,356	9,408	9,652	8,718	934	0 7 5	0 9 11
	43	Chandpur ...	11,182	1	...	12	13	1,025	6,346	...	679	7,025	8,049	6,372	1,677	0 9 1	0 10 1
	44	Dhámpur ...	6,270	1	...	9	10	753	5,248	...	436	5,684	6,437	5,970	467	0 12 11	0 15 9

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(continued).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Boards. Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bijnor (*concld.*),	45	Nagina ...	20,503	1	...	12	13	1,571	11,124	...	578	11,702	13,273	11,475	1,798	0 8 8	0 9 12
	46	Najibabad ...	17,750	1	...	12	13	563	11,457	...	2,296	13,753	14,316	12,703	1,613	0 10 4	0 12 5
Moradabad ...	47	Moradabad ...	67,387	1	5	18	24	12,984	55,210	...	6,557	61,767	74,751	64,358	10,393	0 13 1	0 14 8
	48	Chandausi ...	27,521	1	1	9	11	6,581	22,981	...	1,223	24,204	30,785	29,156	1,629	0 13 4	0 14 1
	49	Amroha ...	36,145	1	3	12	16	737	19,012	...	884	19,896	20,633	18,854	1,779	0 8 5	0 8 9
	50	Sambhal ...	35,196	1	2	18	21	8,531	20,762	...	1,461	22,223	30,754	24,059	6,695	0 9 5	0 10 1
Budaun ...	51	Budaun ...	33,680	...	5	16	21	9,177	21,366	...	10,266	31,632	40,809	30,860	9,949	0 10 1	0 15 0
	52	Bilsi ...	6,301	...	8	...	8	1,745	...	2,109	708	2,817	4,562	3,266	1,296	0 5 4	0 7 1
	53	Ujhani ...	7,185	...	2	7	9	790	...	2,727	813	3,540	4,330	2,949	1,381	0 6 0	0 7 10
	54	Sahaswan ...	14,605	...	3	9	12	667	...	5,529	2,048	7,577	8,244	7,325	919	0 6 0	0 8 3
Bareilly ...	55	Bareilly ...	103,160	...	3	27	30	6,751	72,087	6,862	10,471	89,420	96,171	91,579	4,592	0 12 3	0 14 10

Sháhjahánpur ...	56	Sháhjahánpur ...	77,404	...	2	18	20	8,333	40 512	...	15,225	55,737	64,070	56,870	7,200	0 8 5	0 11 6
	57	Tilhar ...	15,559	2	...	12	14	3,537	9,045	...	2,863	11,908	15,445	12,298	3,147	0 9 3	0 12 3
Pilibhít ...	58	Pilibhít ...	30,954	...	2	12	14	4,518	17,122	...	12,981	30,103	34,621	30,714	3,907	0 9 8	0 15 6
	59	Bisalpur ...	8,903	1	...	8	9	576	2,618	...	442	3,060	3,636	3,218	418	0 4 9	0 5 6
Cawnpore ...	60	Cawnpore ...	128,881	...	4	19	23	17,846	...	98,398	92,093	1,90,491	2,08,337	2,01,480	6,857	0 12 1	1 7 8
Fatehpur ...	61	Fatehpur ...	21,328	...	1	12	13	2,210	9,987	302	2,587	12,876	15,086	13,337	1,749	0 7 9	0 9 8
Bánda ...	62	Bánda ...	27,696	1	1	18	20	6,655	17,540	...	4,590	22,130	28,785	28,017	768	0 10 2	0 12 9
Allahabad ...	63	Allahabad ...	150,338	1	6	21	28	36,081	1,45,401	12,623	65,021	2,23,045	2,59,126	2,43,090	16,036	1 2 4	1 9 5
Jaunpur ...	64	Jaunpur ...	42,845	...	4	12	16	2,055	21,574	...	11,587	33,161	35,216	34,436	780	0 8 0	0 12 4
Azamgarh ...	65	Azamgarh ...	18,528	...	11	1	12	1,707	9,085	2,844	2,527	14,456	16,163	13,944	2,219	0 10 3	0 12 6
Mirzapur ...	66	Mirzapur ...	85,362	...	1	18	19	8,340	51,438	...	8,986	60,424	68,764	68,129	635	0 9 7	0 11 3
	67	Chunár ...	11,691	...	1	9	10	1,729	5,608	...	947	6,555	8,284	7,462	822	0 7 8	0 8 11
Benares ...	68	Benares ...	208,083	1	6	18	25	13,021	1,20,092	...	54,006	1,74,098	1,87,119	1,63,962	23,157	0 9 2	0 13 4
Gházipur ...	69	Gházipur ...	43,232	...	3	19	22	11,825	24,260	...	8,927	33,187	45,012	36,898	8,114	0 8 11	0 12 3
Gorakhpur ...	70	Gorakhpur ...	57,922	...	6	15	21	12,115	36,242	266	18,325	54,833	66,948	52,640	14,308	0 10 1	0 15 2
Ballia ...	71	Ballia ...	15,320	...	...	9	9	1,833	...	3,885	6,781	10,666	12,499	9,813	2,686	0 4 0	0 11 1
Jhánsi ...	72	Jhánsi ...	38,977	6	15	...	21	2,193	18,827	2,422	4,927	26,176	28,369	26,078	2,291	0 9 0	0 10 10
	73	Mau Ránipur ...	22,827	...	4	18	22	485	9,440	1,222	2,615	13,277	13,762	13,298	464	0 7 5	0 9 3
Jalaun ...	74	Orai ...	7,738	6	...	12	18	768	4,971	406	6,788	12,165	12,933	12,391	542	0 11 1	1 9 2
	75	Kálpi ...	14,320	2	...	6	8	8,942	7,260	...	1,791	9,051	17,993	10,231	7,762	0 8 1	0 10 1
	76	Kunch ...	13,727	2	...	6	8	3,211	6,841	774	1,486	9,101	12,312	11,165	1,147	0 8 11	0 10 7
Lalitpur ...	77	Lalitpur ...	10,684	4	14	...	18	1,818	6,222	428	2,952	9,602	11,420	10,434	986	0 9 11	0 14 5
Kumaun ...	78	Almora ...	4,802	...	...	9	9	475	5,401	1,631	327	7,359	7,834	6,428	1,406	1 7 5	1 8 6
	79	Naini Tal ...	10,057	3	5	...	8	22,714	3,990	46,798	9,176	59,964	82,678	59,655	23,023	5 0 9	5 15 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89— (concluded).

District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Boards. Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tarái ...	80	Káshipur ...	14,667	2	1	9	12	4,605	...	6,823	3,463	12,286	14,891	13,591	1,300	0 7 5	0 11 2
Lucknow ...	81	Lucknow ...	201,303	2	5	24	31	14,275	2,31,378	2,061	78,261	3,11,700	3,25,975	3,05,311	20,634	0 14 4	1 3 2
Unao ...	82	Unao ...	9,509	1	4	15	20	267	...	2,236	3,243	5,479	5,746	5,586	160	0 3 9	0 9 2
	83	Newalganj-Mahárájganj.	3,084	2	10	...	12	490	...	722	165	887	1,377	1,047	330	0 3 9	0 4 7
Bara Banki ...	84	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	15,133	...	2	13	15	934	8,330	287	2,852	11,469	12,403	11,650	753	0 9 1	0 12 4
Sitapur ...	85	Sitapur ...	18,544	...	...	9	9	3,662	9,458	3,214	9,772	22,444	26,106	21,477	4,629	0 10 11	1 3 4
	86	Khairabad ...	14,217	...	...	9	9	1,417	4,210	...	2,352	6,562	7,979	6,408	1,571	0 4 9	0 7 4
	87	Biswan ...	8,148	...	...	12	12	1,583	...	1,352	951	2,303	3,886	2,212	1,674	0 2 7	0 4 6
	88	Hardoi ...	8,898	...	2	13	15	2,974	...	5,987	7,300	13,287	16,261	15,299	962	0 10 9	1 7 11
	89	Sháhabad ...	18,510	...	2	13	15	657	...	4,361	1,393	5,764	6,421	5,535	886	0 3 9	0 5 0

*Hardoi ...	90	Sandila ...	14,678	...	5	15	20	374	7,097	...	914	8,011	8,385	6,296	2,089	0 7 8	0 8 9
	91	Bilgram ...	11,067	...	2	10	12	1,212	...	2,265	775	3,040	4,252	3,507	745	0 3 3	0 4 5
	92	Sandi ...	9,810	...	1	10	11	1,818	...	2,331	1,760	4,091	5,909	3,509	2,400	0 3 10	0 1 8
	93	Mallawan ...	10,970	...	1	10	11	1,127	...	2,022	886	2,908	4,035	3,917	118	0 2 11	0 4 3
	94	Pihani ...	7,540	...	1	7	8	902	...	2,502	936	3,438	4,340	3,294	1,046	0 5 4	0 7 4
Kheri ...	95	Lakhimpur ...	7,526	3	2	10	15	1,676	...	1,733	4,264	5,997	7,673	6,545	1,128	0 3 8	0 12 2
	96	Muhamdi ...	6,635	...	2	9	11	762	...	1,470	910	2.380	3,142	2,251	891	0 3 6	0 5 8
	97	Dhaurahra ...	5,767	1	6	...	7	97	...	396	205	601	698	511	187	0 1 0	0 1 9
Fyzabad ...	98	Fyzabad ...	71,405	...	4	18	22	13,666	54,576	888	26,350	81,814	95,480	65.999	29.481	0 12 5	1 2 3
	99	Tánda ...	19,954	...	2	15	17	2.219	...	5,306	1,461	6,767	8,986	6,518	2,468	0 4 3	0 5 5
Bahraich ...	100	Bahraich ...	21,998	...	3	15	18	7.270	18,179	...	7.719	25,928	33,198	27,491	5,707	0 13 2	1 2 10
	101	Nánpara ...	3,751	...	2	9	11	5.004	4,314	...	2,923	7,237	12,241	8,504	3,737	0 9 4	0 15 8
	102	Bhinga ...	5,000	...	...	9	9	1,811	...	505	1,823	2.328	4,139	3,433	706	0 1 7	0 7 5
Gonda ...	103	Gonda ...	14,578	...	4	18	22	2,813	5,961	2,932	11,214	20,107	22,920	18.268	4,652	0 9 8	1 5 9
	104	Nawábganj ...	8,373	...	1	10	11	4,426	...	2,676	3,923	6,599	11,025	9.994	1,031	0 5 1	0 12 7
	105	Utraula ...	5,825	...	1	10	11	1,075	...	2,258	1,377	3,635	4,710	3.860	850	0 6 2	0 9 11
	106	Balrámpur ...	12,811	1	...	18	19	604	...	3,585	1,630	5,215	5,819	4,846	973	0 3 7	0 5 1
Rae Bareli ...	107	Rae Bareli ...	16,288	...	1	18	19	6,851	12,126	...	7,229	19,355	26.206	21,803	4,403	0 12 0	1 3 0
Sultanpur ...	108	Sultanpur ...	8,054	...	1	15	16	1,679	6,145	357	4,457	10,959	12,638	11,870	768	0 12 11	1 5 9
Partabgarh ...	109	Bela Partabgarh ...	5,852	3	8	...	11	115	...	1,964	3,446	5,410	5,525	4,502	1.023	0 5 1	0 14 9
		Total ...	3,241,801	85	261	1.239	1,585	4,47,078	19,01,569	3,14,890	7,49,230	29,65,689	34,12,767	29,92,408	4,20,359	0 10 11	1 0 10

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income, including balance from previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of taxation per assessed house.	Total expenditure.	Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	85	396,186	105,029	65,235	93,768 2 5	1,38,879 0 7	0 3 9	1 7 0	1,08,283 14 3	30,595 2 4
Agra	49	236,906	59,824	27,769	41,528 5 11	49,495 6 5	0 2 9	1 6 12	42,963 15 8	6,531 6 9
Rohilkhand	45	264,047	58,593	28,774	43,104 4 0	54,129 13 3	0 2 7	1 0 2	45,894 3 0	8,235 10 3
Allahabad	44	212,590	48,592	27,018	42,910 1 6	61,407 8 4	0 3 2	1 9 6	55,409 11 11	5,997 12 5
Benares	45	292,715	53,430	24,454	41,672 4 0	51,823 8 9	0 2 3	1 11 3	42,237 13 2	9,585 11 7
Jhánsi	13	53.435	11,506	5.101	8,785 10 0	9,981 1 6	0 2 6	1 12 1	8,929 7 9	1,051 9 9
Kumaun	3	14,163	1,132	1,668	3,295 13 3	9,022 8 6	0 3 9	2 14 7	7,266 7 2	1,756 1 4
Lucknow	20	84,717	17,558	11,215	12,988 7 10	17,273 6 7	0 2 2	1 2 11	12,054 2 6	5,219 4 1
Fyzabad	14	52,278	11,093	6,465	8,715 8 5	11,520 0 11	0 2 8	1 5 8	8,854 2 8	2,665 14 3
Sitapur	8	37,570	6,667	4,630	5,375 14 10	6,650 0 6	0 2 3	1 2 7	5,453 14 9	1,196 1 9
Rae Bareli	3	9,538	1,752	950	1,228 2 3	1,677 14 5	0 2 2	1 3 3	1,300 6 2	377 8 3
Total ...	329	1,654,145	375,176	203,279	3,03,372 10 5	4,11,860 5 9	0 2 11	1 7 10	3,38,648 3 0	73,212 2 9

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1888-89.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1887-88.			*Actuals of* 1888-89.			*Budget (Provincial and Local)*, 1888-89.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land-Revenue ...	1,50,93,175	...	1,50,93,175	1,50,35,211	...	1,50,35,211	1,49,79,000	1,51,31,000
IV.—Stamps ...	49,41,650	...	49,41,650	49,57,426	...	49,57,426	48,75,000	49,50,000
V.—Excise ...	13,93,101	...	13,93,101	14,04,298	...	14,04,298	14,25,000	13,98,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	16,65,066	49,83,790	66,48,856	16,57,392	49,72,056	66,29,448	66,85,000	66,35,000
Included under VI. — Provincial share for Famine Insurance	11,64,517	...	11,64,517	11,58,515	...	11,58,515		
Included under VI. — ½ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh,	36,734	...	36,734	35,872	...	35,872		
Included under VI. — Provincial share for Canals and Railways ...	4,63,815	...	4,63,815	4,63,005	..	4,63,005		
Included under VI. — 1 per cent. School Cess ...	...	1,46,936	1,46,936	...	1,43,489	1,43,489		
Included under VI. — ½ per cent. District Post Cess ...	...	36,734	36,734	...	35,872	35,872		
Included under VI. — 1 per cent. Road Cess, Oudh .	...	1,46,936	1,46,936	...	1,43,489	1,43,489		
Included under VI. — 1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces ...	...	46,550	46,550	...	45,407	45,407		
Included under VI. — 4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh ...	...	3,30,012	3,30,012	...	3,23,294	3,23,294		
Included under VI. — 12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces ...	...	35,40,524	35,40,524	...	35,38,202	35,38,202		
Included under VI. — 2½ annas Acreage Cess ..	...	3,03,801	3,03,801	...	3,05,551	3,05,551		
Included under VI. — Receipts from Surrendered Jágirs ...	...	1,14,612	1,14,612	...	1,14,085	1,14,085		
Included under VI. — Village Chaukidári Cess, Oudh...	...	3,17,685	3,17,685	...	3,22,667	3,22,667		
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	10,66,773	...	10,66,773	10,83,528	...	10,83,528	10,80,000	10,70,000
IX.—Forests ...	6,23,727	...	6,23,727	7,31,401	...	7,31,401	7,05,000	6,98,000
X.—Registration ...	1,85,513	...	1,85,513	1,89,844	...	1,89,844	1,75,000	1,90,000
XII.—Interest ...	11,389	22,825	34,214	98,575	19,981	1,18,556	32,000	1,25,000
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	5,14,113	...	5,14,113	5,04,891	...	5,04,891	4,90,000	5,15,000
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails,	3,20,715	...	3,20,715	3,50,674	...	3,50,674	3,80,000	3,40,000
XVII.—Police ...	3,53,723	...	3,53,723	3,59,009	...	3,59,009	3,47,000	3,60,000
XIX.—Education ...	57,637	1,17,578	1,75,215	55,741	1,47,893	2,03,634	1,80,000	1,95,000
XX.—Medical ...	4,936	1,11,011	1,15,947	6,196	1,13,461	1,19,657	1,22,000	1,21,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,01,985	403	1,02,388	1,03,294	416	1,03,710	89,000	1,00,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	29,917	...	29,917	25,003	...	25,003	21,000	25,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing,	63,536	...	63,536	51,093	...	51,093	50,000	49,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,94,850	1,51,950	3,46,800	2,77,547	1,44,927	4,22,474	3,85,000	3,61,000
XXVI.—State Railways (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	2,78,627	...	2,78,627	3,47,778	...	3,47,778	3,55,000	3,49,000
Irrigation. — XXIX.—Major Works. — In charge of Civil Officers,	3,35,014	...	3,35,014	3,78,709	...	3,78,709	3,50,000	3,79,000
Irrigation. — XXIX.—Major Works. — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	38,86,834	...	38,86,834	41,64,362	...	41,64,362	39,66,000	42,28,000
Irrigation. — XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. — In charge of Civil Officers,	10,646	...	10,646	12,037	...	12,037	10,000	11,000
Irrigation. — XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,34,407	...	1,34,407	1,47,942	...	1,47,942	1,24,000	1,49,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. — In charge of Civil Officers,	7,37,262	46,921	7,84,183	7,01,930	59,136	7,61,066	7,75,000	7,60,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	2,18,336	12,364	2,30,700	1,59,105	12,002	1,71,107	1,96,000	1,82,000
Total ...	3,22,22,932	54,46,842	3,76,69,774	3,28,02,986	54,69,872	3,82,72,858	3,77,96,000	3,83,21,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	1,65,018	17,87,478	19,52,496	...	15,86,772	15,86,772	18,09,000	16,94,000
Incorporated Local Funds, Debt, Deposits, and Advances ...	...	26,243	26,243	...	718	718	...	...
Total Receipts ...	3,23,87,950	72,60,563	3,96,48,513	3,28,02,986	70,57,362	3,98,60,348	3,96,05,000	4,00,15,000
Opening Balance ...	43,38,058	1,61,771	44,99,829	38,07,156	1,61,358	39,68,514	32,14,000	39,68,000
Grand Total ...	3,67,26,008	74,22,334	4,41,48,342	3,66,10,142	72,18,720	4,38,28,862	4,28,19,000	4,39,83,000

XXVI—State Railways—	Actuals of 1888-89.	*Budget Estimate*, 1888-89.	
		Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway	93,501	1,05,000	94,000
Lucknow-Sitapur and Seraman State Railway	2,54,277	2,50,000	2,55,000
Total ...	3,47,778	3,55,000	3,49,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1888-89—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1887-88.			*Actuals of* 1888-89.			*Budget (Provincial and Local)*, 1888-89.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	95,895	4,996	1,00,891	89,511	3,929	93,440	1,04,000	1,00,000
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,80,298	...	1,80,298	1,78,822	...	1,78,822	1,78,000	1,70,000
3 Land-Revenue	78,31,843	20,000	78,51,843	76,31,228	20,000	76,51,228	81,95,000	77,00,000
6. Stamps	1,30,562	...	1,30,562	1,33,092	...	1,33,092	1,28,000	1,35,000
7. Excise	28,225	...	28,225	28,646	...	28,646	30,000	28,000
8. Provincial Rates ...	6,750	...	6,750	6,719	...	6,719	7,000	7,000
10. Assessed Taxes	9,185	...	9,185	8,822	...	8,822	10,000	9,000
11. Forests	4,14,328	...	4,14,328	4,20,823	...	4,20,823	4,13,000	4,35,000
12. Registration	96,644	...	96,644	97,192	...	97,192	95,000	96,000
13. Interest on ordinary Debt ...	...	...	...	72,744	...	72,744	...	76,000
15. Post-Office	...	1,80,086	1,80,086	...	1,79,454	1,79,454	1,85,000	1,80,000
18. General Administration ...	12,61,144	88,424	13,49,568	13,02,791	86,604	13,89,395	13,67,000	13,56,000
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	42,16,165	...	42,16,165	42,21,815	...	42,21,815	42,31,000	42,22,000
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	10,66,420	...	10,66,420	11,13,571	...	11,13,571	10,96,000	11,32,000
20. Police	37,93,426	24,57,935	62,51,361	37,75,742	24,75,903	62,51,645	63,12,000	62,88,000
22. Education	4,10,535	13,70,616	17,81,151	3,91,125	13,83,172	17,74,297	18,19,000	17,75,000
24. Medical	5,91,381	4,54,739	10,46,120	5,93,996	4,64,627	10,58,623	10,98,000	10,60,000
25. Political	...	...	...	6,768	...	6,768	11,000	10,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,92,501	2,698	1,95,199	1,74,347	4,040	1,78,387	1,97,000	1,91,000
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	14,08,520	4,173	14,12,693	14,90,896	3,829	14,94,725	14,30,000	14,80,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	4,91,736	2,514	4,94,250	5,21,243	1,756	5,22,999	5,48,000	5,32,000
32. Miscellaneous	1,35,226	21,853	1,57,079	1,39,562	20,534	1,60,096	1,96,000	1,65,000
37. 38. 40. 41. Railways	9,12,167	...	9,12,167	4,71,152	...	4,71,152	6,77,000	4,32,000
IRRIGATION. 42. Major Works, In charge of Civil Officers,	6,337	...	6,337	18,644	...	18,644	12,000	16,000
42. Major Works, Interest on Debt ...	27,25,887	...	27,25,887	27,42,155	...	27,42,155	27,56,000	27,44,000
42. Major Works, In charge of Public Works Officers ...	20,05,714	...	20,05,714	21,94,831	...	21,94,831	21,92,000	21,89,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil Officers,	269	...	269	840	...	840	...	1,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,83,323	...	1,83,323	1,51,076	...	1,51,076	1,96,000	1,71,000
45. Civil Works In charge of Civil Officers,	2,04,119	75,488	2,79,607	2,04,770	70,885	2,75,655	3,00,000	3,00,000
45. Civil Works In charge of Public Works Officers ...	27,32,774	23,85,822	51,18,596	25,73,471	23,29,913	49,03,384	49,21,000	49,08,000
Total ...	3,11,31,374	70,69,344	3,82,00,718	3,07,56,394	70,44,646	3,78,01,040	3,87,04,000	3,79,08,000
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads ...	17,87,478	1,65,018	19,52,496	15,86,772	...	15,86,772	18,09,000	16,94,000
Incorporated Local Funds, Debt, Deposits, and Advances ...	...	26,614	26,614	...	437	437	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	3,29,18,852	72,60,976	4,01,79,828	3,23,43,166	70,45,083	3,93,88,249	4,05,13,000	3,96,02,000
Closing Balance ...	38,07,156	1,61,358	39,68,514	42,66,976	1,73,637	44,40,613	23,06,000	43,81,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,67,26,008	74,22,334	4,41,48,342	3,66,10,142	72,18,720	4,38,28,862	4,28,19,000	4,39,83,000

	Actuals of 1888-89.	*Budget Estimate*, 1888-89.	
		Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37. Construction of Railways—			
Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railway	1,83,697	3,72,000	1,40,000
38. State Railways—			
Working Expenses—			
Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway	65,926	80,000	67,000
Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railway	1,81,529	1,85,000	1,85,000
40. Subsidized Companies—Lands, &c.—			
Rohilkhand-Kumaun Subsidized Railway	40,000	40,000	40,000
Total ...	4,71,152	6,77,000	4,32,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

2.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March,* 1889.

Receipts.	1887-88. Opening balance on 1st April, 1887.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1888.	1888-89. Opening balance on 1st April, 1888.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1889.	*Budget estimate,* 1888-89. Receipts.	Charges.	*Revised estimate,* 1888-89. Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Fund. — Cantonment Fund.	1,40,060 12 6	3,02,291 15 3	4,42,352 11 9	3,24,463 9 6	1,17 889 2 3	1,17,889 2 3	3,33,381 10 4	4,51,270 12 7	3,23,112 4 0	1,28,158 8 7	2,90,000	3,20,000	3,10,000	3,10,000
Cantonment Fund. — Cantonment Special Fund.	...	215 15 2	215 15 2	215 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Town and Bazaar Funds. — Under Act XX of 1856.	60,575 4 3	3,35,559 15 8	3,96,135 3 11	3,25,834 3 4	70,301 0 7	70,301 0 7	3,40,065 3 10	4,10,366 4 5	3,37,439 3 11	72,927 0 6	3,50,000	3,44,000	3,40,000	3,35,000
Town and Bazaar Funds. — Under Act XIX of 1873.	170 0 6	10,290 14 8	10,460 15 2	9,862 1 2	598 14 0	598 14 0	1,434 14 5	2,033 12 5	1,661 7 0	372 5 5				
Police Remount Fund.	21,268 15 3	46,404 1 7	67,673 0 10	49,295 11 9	18,377 5 1	18,377 5 1	38,077 1 2	56,454 6 3	34,136 5 2	22,318 1 1	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000
Canning College Fund, Oudh.	32,752 5 4	83,341 13 11	1,16,094 3 3	1,08,748 7 3	7,345 12 0	7,345 12 0	76,075 2 6	83,420 14 6	63,938 12 11	19,482 1 7	85,000	70,000	80,000	1,00,000
Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	2,937 9 6	4,500 0 0	7,437 9 6	5,361 2 9	2,076 6 9	2,076 6 9	6,535 0 0	8,611 6 9	6,326 11 9	2,284 11 0	5,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Dispensary Fund ...	3,454 6 6	20,931 14 5	24,386 4 11	24,745 0 8	358 11 9	358 11 9	33,005 1 7	32,646 5 10	25,741 13 3	6,904 8 7	50,000	50,000	55,000	50,000
Sadabart Fund ...	726 14 0	11,081 10 6	11,808 8 6	11,009 0 2	799 8 4	799 8 4	11,493 10 11	12,293 3 3	12,353 2 4	— 59 15 1				
Charitable Refuge Fund, Oudh.	5,158 5 0	14,490 6 11	19,648 11 11	14,534 7 6	5,114 4 5	5,114 4 5	19,319 0 1	24,433 4 6	13,676 6 3	10,756 14 3				
Customs Badge Fund,	2,719 5 3	508 14 0	3,228 3 3	2,221 4 3	1,006 15 0	1,006 15 0	1.605 12 3	2.612 11 3	752 11 10	1,859 15 5	20,000	15,000	20,000	20,000
Kumaun Forest Fund,	3,782 11 5	6,643 14 11	10,426 10 4	1.592 13 11	8,833 12 5	8,833 12 5	6,142 3 7	14.976 0 0	1,629 6 5	13,346 9 7				
Canning College Masters' Pension Fund.	9 6 9	9,540 6 6	9,549 13 3	8,044 11 2	1,505 2 1	1,505 2 1	14,526 7 11	16,031 10 0	15,967 7 5	64 2 7				
Total ...	2,73,616 0 3	8,45,801 15 6	11,19,417 15 9	8,85,928 8 7	2,33,489 7 2	2,33,489 7 2	8,81,661 4 7	11,15,150 11 9	8,36,735 12 3	2,78,414 15 6	8,40,000	8,45,000	8,60,000	8,70,000
Municipal Funds ...	5,19,030 13 4	32,91,266 5 11	38,10,297 3 3	33,73,075 7 1	4,37,221 12 2	4,37,221 12 2	33,72,494 3 6	38,09,715 15 8	34,01,261 0 7	4,08,454 15 1	33,00,000	33,00,000	33,00,000	33,00,000
Grand Total ...	7,92,646 13 7	41,37,068 5 5	49,29,715 3 0	42,59,003 15 8	6,70,711 3 4	6,70,711 3 4	42,54,155 8 1	49,24,866 11 5	42,37,996 12 10	6,86,869 14 7	41,40,000	41,45,000	41,60,000	41,70,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

3.—*Statement showing the Demands, Collections, and Balances on account of License-fees for rend of Spirits, Drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th September,* 1888.

Province.	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.
	Spirits.	Tári.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and Madak.	Total Demand.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	(Details not available.)					29,90,604	* 29,80,576	10,028	* These figures do not represent the real receipts of the year, but include balances of previous years.
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	29,90,604	29,80,576	10,028	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

4.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian and Court Fees Stamps Acts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March,* 1889.

RECEIPTS.

Province.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*								Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand total of Receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or Húndi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipts from vend of Stamps.	Duties realised under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realised under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	14,33,448	94,318	99,930	16,27,696	9,088	11,768	2,501	16,51,055	49,51,579	66,02,634
Total ...	14,33,448	94,318	99,930	16,27,696	9,088	11,768	2,501	16,51,055	49,51,579	66,02,634

CHARGES.

Province.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*							*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand total of Charges.	Net Receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount or Commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	41,608	248	32,552	190	3,170	4,693	82,461	47,415	8,885	2,244	58,544	1,41,005	64,61,629
Total ...	41,608	248	32,552	190	3,170	4,693	82,461	47,415	8,885	2,244	58,544	1,41,005	64,61,629

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1a.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1888-89.

Imperial—Military Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rents of buildings	1,100	500	98
Sales of produce			225
Sales of old materials			101
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			...
Total Receipts ...	1,100	500	424

1b.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1888-89.

Imperial—Civil Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	—170
Total, Receipts ...	...	...	—170

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Military Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1888-89.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
IMPERIAL.					
Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
7. Accommodation for troops ...	...	40	8	...	32
13. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications.	45,500	46,137	46,005	...	132
14. General cantonment works ...	...	2,751	3,402	651	...
15. Fortifications	...	1,735	2,303	568	...
Grant for minor works	5,500	...	...	...	...
Add—To make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	2,637	...	...	2,637
Barrack Department.					
New supplies	...	302	217	...	85
Deduct—Difference to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	—302	...	302	...
Total, Original Works ...	51,000	53,300	51,935	1,521	2,886
Repairs.					
7. Accommodation for troops ...	1,150	1,150	778	...	372
14. General cantonment works ...	400	442	435	...	7
15. Fortifications	900	900	902	2	...
Reserves for special repairs annually...	350	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference to make final grant agree with the revised estimates.	...	308	...	...	308
Total, Repairs ...	2,800	2,800	2,115	2	687
Establishment	12,400	12,900	12,068	...	832
Tools and Plant	800	900	248	...	652
Less expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	..	...
Total, Imperial Military Works ...	67,000	69,900	66,366	1,523	5,057
				3,534	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1b.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Civil Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1888-89.

LIBRARY

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
CIVIL WORKS.					
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
4. Opium	30,300	28,710	28,586	...	124
6. Post-offices	...	5,539	4,508	...	1,031
7. Telegraph	4,000	2,358	2,307	...	51
8. Administration	...	442	462	20	...
Minor Departments	...	1,606	1,542	...	64
Forest Department	6,400	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	2,545	...	...	2,545
Total, Original Works ...	40,700	41,200	37,405	20	3,815
Repairs.					
2. Customs buildings	600	587	588	1	...
4. Opium	24,220	23,781	23,333	...	448
6. Post-offices	13,830	14,003	14,001	...	2
7. Telegraph	4,280	3,899	3,668	...	231
8. Administration	2,100	3,583	3,577	...	6
Minor Departments	1,000	1,000	1,018	18	...
Ecclesiastical	...	...	71	71	...
Reserve for minor grant	3,970	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	247	...	...	247
Total, Civil Buildings ...	50,000	47,100	46,256	90	934
Communications.					
Metalled and bridged roads ...	...	...	10,061	10,061	...
Total, Repairs ...	50,000	47,100	56,317	10,151	934
Establishment	20,900	20,300	21,555	1,255	...
Tools and Plant	1,400	1,400	1,404	4	...
Total, Imperial Civil Works ...	1,13,000	1,10,000	1,16,681	11,430	4,749
				6,681	

1c.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realised during* 1888-89.

Provincial.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	13,800	17,000	13,280
2. Sale of buildings			—3,570
3. " tools and plant			1,263
4. " produce	17,900	18,100	11,864
5. " old materials			4,168
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...			1,236
7. Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering College.	300	...	...
8. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	3,000	4,600	2,595
9. Profits from Roorkee Workshops	1,00,000	1,00,000	98,003
Total ...	1,35,000	1,39,700	1,28,839
10. *Realised from Thomason Civil Engineering College.*			
1. Rent of buildings			4,747
2. Fees and other receipts from students	4,000	3,300	3,928
3. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			242
4. Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt ...	41,000	28,000	21,349
Total ...	45,000	31,300	30,266
Total, Provincial Receipts ...	1,80,000	1,71,000	1,59,105

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1d.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realised during* 1888-89.

Local Incorporated.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	1,500	1,800	1,784
2. Sale of buildings			265
3. ,, tools and plant	10,000	7,400	1,228
4. ,, produce			5,750
6. ,, old materials			1,812
8. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	4,500	1,800	764
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...	...	...	81
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	318
Total, Local Incorporated Receipts ...	16,000	11,000	12,002

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1888-89.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Forests	...	487	4,306	3,819	...
Government Experimental Farm ...	...	200	382	182	...
12. Administration	1,21,600	1,90,370	1,93,855	3,485	...
13. Minor Departments	...	8,315	4,465	...	3,850
14. Law and Justice	30,000	43,602	42,397	...	1,205
15. Ecclesiastical	2,800	9,400	6,006	...	3,394
16. Jails	1,16,000	1,41,277	1,37,172	...	4,105
17. Police	60,000	81,059	70,639	...	10,420
18. Educational	10,000	13,479	13,193	...	286
19. Medical	4,500	17,944	49,264	31,320	...
20. Miscellaneous	7,800	5,421	5,213	...	208
Reserve for unforeseen works ...	45,900	10,189	...	...	10,189
Add—Modifications in the grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—85,589	...	85,589	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—13,154	—10,123	3,031	...
Total, Original Works ...	3,98,600	4,23,000	5,16,769	1,27,426	33,657
Repairs.					
Government Experimental Farm ...	1,550	1,549	1,548	...	1
12. Administration	1,07,790	1,25,283	1,22,640	...	2,643
13. Minor Departments	4,660	4,094	4,432	338	...
14. Law and Justice	19,270	21,581	20,928	...	653
15. Ecclesiastical	10,070	13,402	12,114	...	1,288
16. Jails	35,200	37,711	37,679	...	32
17. Police	78,830	80,482	78,840	...	1,642
18. Educational	17,970	19,124	18,921	...	203
19. Medical	4,620	7,599	7,830	231	...
20. Miscellaneous	4,180	6,517	6,191	...	326
Reserve for unforeseen repairs ...	15,860	—863	...	863	...
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—16,479	...	16,479	...
Total, Repairs ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,11,123	17,911	6,788
Total, Civil Buildings ...	6,98,600	7,23,000	8,27,892	1,45,337	40,445

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1888-89—(continued).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
COMMUNICATIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	95,000	1,40,955	1,29,144	...	11,811
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	7,701	5,458	...	2,243
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and ferries	...	4,557	4,373	...	184
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	11,000	25,993	24,019	...	1,974
Original grant for reserve	17,400	3,075	...	...	3,075
Reduction in the revised estimate to make the figures agree with final grant.	...	—4,580	...	4,580	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—7,701	—7,701	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	1,23,400	1,70,000	1,55,293	4,580	19,287
Repairs.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	8,11,940	8,10,434	8,04,820	...	5,614
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and ferries	1,04,390	91,606	86,195	...	5,411
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	29,730	33,347	31,982	...	1,365
Original grant for reserve	23,940	11,220	...	...	11,220
Reduction in revised estimate to agree with final grant.	...	—14,821	...	14,821	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—3,786	...	3,786	...
Total, Repairs ...	9,70,000	9,28,000	9,22,997	18,607	23,610
Total, Communications ...	10,93,400	10,98,000	10,78,290	23,187	42,897
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					
Original Works.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c.	...	3,585	3,345	...	240
5. Water-supply	3,000	3,910	5,768	1,858	...
6. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Reserve for Bundelkhand tanks... ...	2,000	...	...	...	...
Original grant for reserve	1,000	2,277	...	...	2,277
Reduction in revised estimate to agree with final grant.	...	—2,772	...	2,772	...
Total, Original Works ...	6,000	7,000	9,113	4,630	2,517
Repairs.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c. ...	2,000	2,000	2,059	59	...
2. Water-supply	4,300	3,545	3,538	...	7
Reserve for repairs to Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	700	4,455	...	...	4,455
Deduction—In revised estimate to agree with final grant.	...	—3,000	...	3,000	...
Total, Repairs ...	7,000	7,000	5,597	3,059	4,462
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	13,000	14,000	14,710	7,689	6,979

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1888-89—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	7,00,000	6,43,000	6,27,939	...	15,061
Tools and Plant	16,000	16,000	13,138	...	2,862
Total ...	25,21,000	24,94,000	25,61,969	1,76,213	1,08,244
Suspense Balance ...	...	—20,000	11,502	31,502	...
Total, Provincial ...	25,21,000	24,74,000	25,73,471	2,07,715	1,08,244
				99,471	

1d.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1888-89.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final Grant.	*Difference.* Less than final Grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Educational	30,440	85,891	80,985	...	4,906
Medical	40,130	60,612	60,074	...	538
Miscellaneous	2,630	8,694	8,764	70	...
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...
Reserve for unforeseen works and grant for minor works.	49,800	6,335	...	...	6,335
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—12,687	...	12,687	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—13,845	—7,636	6,209	...
Total, Original Works ...	1,23,000	1,35,000	1,42,187	18,966	11,779
Repairs.					
Minor Departments	480	586	350	...	236
Educational	80,395	82,209	82,103	...	106
Medical	24,795	25,434	25,572	138	...
Miscellaneous	3,370	3,180	3,154	...	26
Reserve and unappropriated balance ...	1,960	5,232	...	...	5,232
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—4,535	...	4,535	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—106	...	106	...
Total, Repairs ...	1,11,000	1,12,000	1,11,179	4,779	5,600
Total, Civil Buildings ...	2,34,000	2,47,000	2,53,366	23,745	17,379

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1d.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1888-89—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final Grant.	Difference. Less than final Grant.
Communications.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	1,47,870	2,17,525	1,97,413	...	20,112
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	2,16,610	2,60,488	2,35,325	...	25,163
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	70,110	1,22,047	1,06,735	...	15,312
Village roads	2,850	9,402	8,684	...	718
Accommodation for travellers	...	1,286	1,216	...	70
Reserve for unforeseen works and grant for minor works.	1,18,360	—10,667	...	10,667	...
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	18,495	...	...	18,495
Deduct—Contributions	...	—42,576	—34,499	8,077	...
Total, Original Works ...	5,55,800	5,76,000	5,14,874	18,744	79,870
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	5,84,450	5,74,032	5,58,108	...	15,924
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	2,27,570	2,36,717	2,36,486	...	231
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	1,42,770	1,45,665	1,44,128	...	1,537
Village roads	35,030	35,431	34,281	...	1,150
Accommodation for travellers	9,130	9,057	9,147	90	...
Grant for special repairs, reserve and unappropriated grant.	15,050	15,939	...	...	15,939
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—8,441	...	8,44[illegible]	
Deduct—Contributions	...	—1,400	—1,220	[illegible]	...
Total, Repairs ...	10,14,000	10,07,000	9,80,930	8,[illegible]1	[illegible]
Total, Communications ...	15,69,800	15,83,000	14,95,804	27,455	[illegible]51
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original works	10,800	17,686	16,582	...	1,104
Reserve for unforeseen works	1,500	1,628	...	...	1,628
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	5,400	...	...	5,400
Deduct—Contributions	...	—4,714	—3,811	903	...
Total, Original Works ...	12,300	20,000	12,771	903	8,132
Repairs	18,160	18,963	19,008	45	...
Reserve for unforeseen works	640	826	...	...	826
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—284	...	284	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—505	—474	31	...
Total, Repairs ...	18,800	19,000	18,534	360	826
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	31,100	39,000	31,305	1,263	8,958
Establishment	5,45,500	5,45,000	5,41,970	...	3,030
Tools and Plant	19,600	20,000	12,418	...	7,582
Profit and Loss	...	...	21	21	...
Total ...	24,00,000	24,34,000	23,34,884	52,484	1,51,600
Deduct—Decrease in Suspense	...	...	—4,971	...	4,971
Deduct—Decrease in Surplus Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Local Incorporated ...	24,00,000	24,34,000	23,29,913	52,484	1,56,571
				1,04,087	

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LIBRARY.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1888-89 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated.*

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra	5,132	18,500	...	10,970	57	34,659
	Saháranpur ...	2,401	21,292	2,884	14,990	50	41,617
	Muzaffarnagar ...	2,564	38,178	...	8,890	24	49,656
	Meerut ...	7,651	40,311	2,091	18,830	70	68,935
	Bulandshahr ...	6,945	30,048	618	9,290	103	47,004
	Aligarh ...	19,500	29,711	11,432	12,900	77	73,620
	Total ...	44,193	1,78,040	17,025	75,870	381	3,15,509
Agra ...	Muttra ...	4,861	40,954	...	10,920	103	56,838
	Agra ...	10,443	31,623	...	11,370	139	53,575
	Etah ...	4,592	22,539	...	8,710	102	35,943
	Farukhabad ...	5,991	64,563	...	10,330	258	81,142
	Mainpuri ...	3,666	32,355	...	9,210	183	45,414
	Etáwah ...	9,707	30,614	...	14,620	975	55,916
	Total ...	39,260	2,22,648	...	65,160	1,760	3,28,828
Jhansi ...	Jalaun ...	2,924	41,378	408	9,620	207	54,537
	Jhánsi ...	8,237	36,045	112	15,240	662	60,296
	Lalitpur ...	1,292	18,593	449	6,270	172	26,776
	Total ...	12,453	96,016	969	31,130	1,041	1,41,609
Kumaun ...	Garhwál ...	4,607	34,223	...	8,170	745	47,745
	Kumaun ...	1,795	53,891	...	18,080	878	74,644
	Taráí ...	289	6,918	...	4,920	72	12,199
	Total ...	6,691	95,032	...	31,170	1,695	1,34,588
Rohilkhand...	Bijnor ...	1,985	55,707	...	8,570	308	66,570
	Moradabad ...	6,600	28,193	...	13,980	223	48,996
	Bareilly ...	6,661	17,596	...	11,380	290	35,927
	Pilibhít ...	3,161	19,771	...	6,220	157	29,309
	Budaun ...	11,307	26,453	...	11,300	280	49,340
	Sháhjahánpur ...	2,720	17,741	...	12,450	125	33,036
	Total ...	32,434	1,65,461	...	63,900	1,383	2,63,178
Sitapur ...	Kheri ...	7,080	35,444	...	8,380	197	51,101
	Hardoi ...	2,137	34,334	255	9,850	235	46,811
	Sitapur ...	4,530	32,492	550	12,610	191	50,373
	Total ...	13,747	1,02,270	805	30,840	623	1,48,285
Lucknow ...	Unao ...	6,466	19,256	...	8,870	138	34,730
	Lucknow ...	2,663	26,096	...	8,260	283	37,302
	Bara Banki ...	6,348	27,302	192	8,950	405	43,197
	Total ...	15,477	72,654	192	26,080	826	1,15,229
Fyzabad ...	Bahraich ...	9,610	21,022	...	12,540	147	43,319
	Gonda ...	3,430	59,434	...	17,060	1,347	81,271
	Fyzabad ...	4,548	23,664	...	10,180	—72	38,320
	Total ...	17,588	1,04,120	...	39,780	1,422	1,62,910

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1888-89 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated*—(concluded).

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	6,467	38,393	...	13,110	240	58,210
	Sultanpur ...	5,524	24,705	60	8,920	291	39,500
	Partabgarh ...	4,544	23,025	...	7,840	334	35,743
	Total ...	16,535	86,123	60	29,870	865	1,33,453
Benares ...	Basti	1,928	21,755	300	9,030	120	33,133
	Gorakhpur ...	2,957	30,623	...	12,110	99	45,789
	Azamgarh ...	3,241	23,253	...	14,230	30	40,754
	Ballia	5,528	33,003	2,546	7,390	115	48,582
	Gházipur ...	2,803	32,247	1,479	12,950	—332	49,147
	Benares ...	6,688	27,650	2,416	10,700	112	47,566
	Mirzapur ...	5,030	32,065	2,428	15,650	455	55,628
	Total ...	28,175	2,00,596	9,169	82,060	599	3,20,599
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ...	5,639	34,398	...	14,100	334	54,471
	Hamírpur ...	2,059	15,061	...	7,740	172	25,032
	Fatehpur ...	4,484	34,537	648	7,710	387	47,796
	Bánda ...	3,743	28,534	306	12,720	576	45,879
	Allahabad ...	6,799	22,023	2,131	13,570	326	44,849
	Jaunpur ...	4,089	38,291	...	10,240	28	52,648
	Total ...	26,813	1,72,844	3,085	66,110	1,823	2,70,675
Total, Local Incorporated ...		2,53,366	14,95,804	31,305	5,41,970	12,418	23,34,863
Add—Provincial Fund Expenditure, the details of which are not given by district —							
	Original Works ...	5,16,769	1,55,293	9,113	...	...	6,81,175
	Repairs ...	3,11,123	9,22,997	5,597	...	...	12,39,717
Establishment ...	Public Works Proper.	...	...	...	4,59,701	...	4,59,701
	Thomason College.	...	...	...	1,68,238	...	1,68,238
Tools and Plant		...	...	...	...	13,138	13,138
Total, Provincial ...		8,27,892	10,78,290	14,710	6,27,939	13,138	25,61,969
Grand Total, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		10,81,258	25,74,094	46,015	11,69,909	25,556	48,96,832
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances—							
	Provincial						11,502
	Local Incorporated						—4,971
Profit and Loss, Local Incorporated...	... ...						21
Net Total Expenditure, Provincial and Local Incorporated ...							49,03,384

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

Statement showing nature and number of works of Public Utility constructed and repaired, &c., by private individuals at their own expense.

Division.	Dharamsálas.	Pináns.	Repairs to Lyall's Saráí.	Masonry wells.	Earthen wells.	Wells cleaned and repaired.	Well platform.	Irrigation wells.	Masonry tanks.	Earthen tanks.	Steps to a bathing ghát.	Pakka dalán or platform.	Unmetalled road.	Repairs to roads.	Bridges.	Wooden bridges.	Masonry drain.	Culvert and drainage.	Pakka culverts.	Repairs to bridges.	School building.	Dispensary.	Wooden janglas.	Privies.	Total number of works.	Total cost.
																										Rs.
Meerut	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5,000
Agra	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3,465
Jhánsi	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,300
Kumaun... ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30,350
Rohilkhand ...	2	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	32	52,833
Sitapur	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	36,938
Lucknow ...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7,740
Fyzabad	...	...	1	34	13	13	1	37	...	5	...	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	...	117	4	420	41,737
Rae Bareli ...	...	...	...	68	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	17,480
Benares	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	40,095
Allahabad ...	1	...	...	27	3	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	40	20,037
Total ...	10	2	1	266	18	13	1	37	7	13	1	1	1	2	5	3	1	1	4	2	1	1	117	4	512	2,57,975

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

I.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1888-89.

Canals.	*Kharif.*				*Rabi.*				*Miscellaneous.*				Total.
	Cereals and pulses.	Cotton and other fibres.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugarcane.	Opium and other drugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges Canal	40,515	16,774	83,763	4,772	246,656	71,586	306	122	125,267	441	6,518	31,744	628,264
Lower Ganges Canal...	12,018	1,587	111.664	7	163,241	178,325	83	...	21,215	9,165	888	20,829	519,022
Agra Canal	1,350	15.063	25.543	455	19,626	55,379	...	...	4,304	182	470	2,062	124,434
Eastern Jumna Canal	39,734	2,713	3.884	2,713	72,927	5,107	266	64	52,354	192	1,668	3,404	185,026
Betwa Canal	369	46	607	3	9,736	2,413	31	...	2,330	3	3,743	13,328	32,609
Dún Canals	4,990	1	...	...	5,878	1,417	252	...	1,320	271	808	...	15,137
Rohilkhand Canals	31,962	...	147	6	23,865	16,611	1,550	...	13,855	214	152	831	89,193
Bijnor Canals	810	1	...	...	1,738	1,559	104	...	3,405	...	4	22	7,643
Bundelkhand Lakes	44	1	...	...	1,070	2,072	3	...	195	...	5	38	3,428
Taráí Canals	19,889	...	...	...	5,059	67	...	...	904	...	...	12	25,931
Bhábar Canals	27.423	240	...	1	25,298	17,460	12,978	...	472	591	498	934	85,895
Total ...	179.104	36,426	225.608	7.957	575,094	351,996	15,573	186	225,621	11,259	14,554	73,204	1,716,582

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1888-89.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Famine Relief and Insurance—						
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	29,737	...	29,737	...	...	...
Total ...	29,737	...	29,737	29,737	...	29,737
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	6,088
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	—2,377
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—177
Less receipts on Capita Account	...	...	...	...	...	487
Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	32,784
Irrigation.						
II.—42—Major Works—Working Expenses—						
Lower Ganges Canal	1,36,880	...	1,36,880	...	...	...
Betwa Canal	9,677	34,701	44,378	...	...	...
Total ...	1,46,557	34,701	1,81,258	1,46,557	34,701	1,81,258
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	90,270
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	3,148
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	169
Total, 42—Major Works, Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,74,845
III.—43—Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Ganges Canal	...	4,485	4,485	...	...	...
Eastern Ganges Canal	—766	...	—766	...	...	...
Total ...	—766	4,485	3,719	—766	4,485	3,719
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,031
Total, Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,750
IV.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	53,920	...	53,920	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	7,82,725	...	7,82,725	...	...	...
Agra Canal	28,562	...	28,562	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	65,666	...	65,666	...	...	...
Total ...	9,30,873	...	9,30,873	9,30,873	...	9,30,873
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,12,939
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	59,168
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—42,061
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	28,385
Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	11,32,534
Total, Imperial ...	11,06,401	39,186	11,45,587	11,06,401	39,186	14,44,913

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1888-89—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation.						
I.—42—Major Works—Working Expenses—						
Ganges Canal	76,164	3,67,948	4,44,112	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	1,35,914	2,89,778	4,25,692	...	...	...
Agra Canal	31,343	98,997	1,30,340	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	40,472	97,034	1,37,506	...	...	...
Total ...	2,83,893	8,53,757	11,37,650	2,83,893	8,53,757	11,37,650
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	10,44,067
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	22,155
Profit and loss	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	6,454
Total, Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,10,326
II.—43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.						
Dún Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	1,454	...	1,454	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	238	...	238	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	216	...	216	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,908	...	1,908	1,908	...	1,908
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	354
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—2,323
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	—61
III.—43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.						
Dún Canals	4,576	12,733	17,309	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	9,274	16,704	25,978	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Jhánsi	...	1,184	1,184	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Hamírpur	1,514	1,099	2,613	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	593	807	1,400	...	...	...
Total ...	15,957	32,527	48,484	15,957	32,527	48,484
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	80,370
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	—119
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,757
43—Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Ganges Canal	10,190	4,527	14,717	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,250	2,692	3,942	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	145	145	...	...	...
Total ...	11,440	7,364	18,804	11,440	7,364	18,804
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	4,416
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	23,220
Total, Provincial ...	3,13,198	8,93,648	12,06,846	3,13,198	8,93,648	23,62,242

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1888-89—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balances.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imperial.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	29,737	6,088	—2,377	...	—177	487	...	...	32,784
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	1,81,258	90,270	3,148	169	...	...	...	...	2,74,845
Agricultural Works	3,719	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,750
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.									
49—Irrigation Works	9,30,873	2,12,939	59,168	...	—42,061	28,385	...	...	11,32,534
Total, Imperial ...	11,45,587	3,10,328	59,939	169	—42,238	28,872	...	...	14,44,913
B.—Provincial.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	11,37,650	10,44,067	22,155	6,454	...	...	...	...	22,10,326
43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	1,908	354	...	...	—2,323	...	...	...	—61
Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	48,484	80,370	—119	22	...	...	...	...	1,28,757
Minor Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	18,804	4,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,220
Total, Provincial ...	12,06,846	11,29,207	22,036	6,476	—2,323	...	...	...	23,62,242
Grand Total ...	23,52,433	14,39,535	81,975	6,645	—44,561	28,872	...	...	38,07,155

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of these works.*

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay						Receipts during 1888-89.		
				During 1888-89.			*To end of* 1888-89.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land-revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.												
Betwa Canal	42,51,412	2,32,364	44,83,776	32,784	2,985	35,769	39,25,774	2,10,239	41,36,013	73,130	...	73,130
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,92,35,923	19,13,729	3,11,49,652	62,818	11,498	74,316	2,66,20,028	16,93,968	2,83,13,996	21,31,483	4,43,013	25,74,496
Lower Ganges Canal	2,77,39,510	22,36,199	2,99,75,709	9,37,164	28,842	9,66,006	3,02,06,180	22,55,381	3,24,61,561	12,33,822	2,09,586	14,43,408
Agra Canal	87,17,520	7,37,591	94,55,111	45,576	2,292	47,868	84,22,205	6,67,246	90,89,451	4,66,222	...	4,66,222
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,41,909	2,34,014	36,75,923	86,993	3,031	90,024	30,33,347	1,92,844	32,26,191	7,11,544	2,21,534	9,33,078
Total ...	6,91,34,862	51,21,533	7,42,56,395	11,32,551	45,663	11,78,214	6,82,81,760	48,09,439	7,30,91,199	45,43,071	8,74,133	54,17,204
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	6,22,822	14,909	6,37,731	173	...	173	6,22,995	14,909	6,37,904	57,547	24,980	82,527
Rohilkhand Canals	15,20,529	1,68,413	16,88,942	— 702	2,407	1,705	15,14,633	1,70,820	16,85,453	83,821	50,070	1,33,891
Bijnor Canals	69,966	...	69,966	— 9	...	— 9	69,968	...	69,968	14,707	8,172	22,879
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes (Bundelkhand Irrigation Works).	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	3,905	3,062	6,967
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	251	2	253	1,50,045	24,353	1,74,398	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	226	1	227	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal,	53,387	...	53,387	...	...	...	52,057	4,689	56,746	...	...	...
Total ...	68,52,685	4,56,840	73,09,525	— 61	2,410	2,349	25,31,644	2,24,795	27,56,439	1,59,980	86,284	2,46,264

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of these works*—(concluded).

Name of Project.	Working expenses during 1888-89.			Net result, excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple Interest during 1888-89.	Net result, including interest.			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess Revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess Expenditure.		Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess Revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.												
Betwa Canal	1,04,435	8,192	1,12,627	...	39,497	...	·95	1,56,375	...	1,95,872	...	4·73
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	9,17,430	63,414	9,80,844	15,93,652	...	5·63	...	10,63,544	5,30,108	...	1·87	...
Lower Ganges Canal	9,67,198	54,428	10,21,626	4,21,782	...	1·30	...	11,89,504	...	7,67,722	...	2·36
Agra Canal	2,41,431	14,639	2,56,070	2,10,152	...	2·31	...	3,35,977	...	1,25,825	...	1·38
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,54,677	15,926	2,70,603	6,62,475	..	20 53	...	1,19,594	5,42,881	...	16·82	...
Total ...	23,80,736	1,48,407	25,29,143	28,88,061	...	3·95	...	27,08,619	1,79,442	...	·25	...
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	34,649	2,455	37,104	45,423	...	7·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	82,837	7,868	90,705	43,186	...	2·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	3,796	322	4,118	18,761	...	26·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes (Bundelkhand Irrigation Works)	7,475	489	7,964	...	997	...	1·21	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,28,757	11,134	1,39,891	1,06,373	...	3·86	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

IV.—*Statement showing approximate Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year* 1888-89.

Canal Divisions.	(1) Head-works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.* A. Preliminary.	B. Land.	C. Works.	D. Regulators.	E. Falls and weirs.	F. Torrent works.	F (1). Cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.	H. Escapes.	I. Navigation.	J. Mills.	K. Buildings.	L. Earthwork.	M. Plantation.	N. Tanks and reservoirs.	O. Miscellaneous.	P. Maintenance.	Total.	Distributaries.	Drainage.	I. C.—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs Expenditure, 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	51,786	...	16	...	3,348	9,890	36,991	...	853	171	1,999	2,204	3,273	20,423	6,806	...	305	...	86,279	20,804	3,807	...	4,485	...	1,67,161
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	29	...	507	1,415	...	11	1,494	1,225	101	...	2,005	6,794	3,549	...	...	...	17,130	19,432	477	23	...	...	37,062
Meerut ditto, ditto...	...	...	686	...	...	2,113	...	...	1,383	5,544	1,193	593	2,015	3,779	7,299	...	1,922	...	26,527	20,456	8,434	237	...	1,416	57,070
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	3,293	...	...	5,364	1,023	717	...	3,017	3,782	4,285	...	8	...	21,489	24,118	1,910	587	...	1,995	50,099
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	312	2,683	...	...	3,774	1,366	4,401	334	2,206	12,394	3,728	...	2,099	...	33,297	26,055	5,057	43	...	1,116	65,568
Navigation Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Ganges Canal ...	51,786	...	731	...	4,167	19,394	36,991	11	12,868	9,329	8,411	3,131	12,516	47,172	25,667	...	4,334	...	1,84,722	1,10,865	19,684	890	4,485	4,527	3,76,960
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	31,718	...	...	...	437	...	...	36	678	2,046	...	...	881	19,789	8,152	...	2,046	...	34,065	7,695	5,021	...	...	...	78,499
Mainpuri ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	847	132	...	339	1,075	...	378	...	2,366	11,362	5,437	...	2,017	...	23,953	5,722	1,779	...	...	...	31,454
Bhognipur ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	576	202	...	197	787	929	...	...	1,329	11,002	4,542	...	395	...	19,959	12,576	479	38	...	...	33,052
Cawnpore ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	250	189	...	3,075	...	474	564	1,977	11,603	4,680	...	...	...	22,812	28,273	1,010	61	...	...	52,156
Etáwah ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	85	602	...	...	4,840	6,522	...	...	1,590	33,573	5,469	...	...	...	52,681	37,192	1,873	507	...	...	92,253
Nadrai Aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,364	...	...	...	...	...	2,364	...	...	...	...	...	2,364
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	31,718	...	...	...	1,945	1,186	189	572	10,455	9,497	852	564	10,507	87,329	28,280	...	4,458	...	1,55,834	91,458	10,162	606	...	...	2,89,778
Agra Canal ...	33,097	...	345	...	344	99	1,285	...	2,743	935	2,804	299	3,789	10,298	11,630	...	...	...	34,571	29,324	1,342	663	...	...	98,997
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	3,627	...	...	...	2,640	4,129	5,131	...	2,286	561	...	385	8,617	18,428	7,301	...	...	...	49,477	36,757	6,737	436	...	2,692	99,726
Dún Canals ...	2,033	...	...	4,327	...	...	944	...	64	...	...	375	231	2,960	173	...	250	1,376	10,700	...	...	...	...	145	12,878
Rohilkhand Canals ...	4,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,222	...	...	...	...	16,704
Bijnor Canals ...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	...	...	...	...	807
Jhánsi Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	...	...	...	...	1,184	...	...	...	...	...	1,184
Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,099	...	...	...	...	1,099	...	...	...	...	...	1,099
Total ...	1,26,969	...	1,076	4,327	9,096	24,808	44,540	583	28,416	20,322	12,067	4,754	35,660	1,68,470	73,051	...	9,042	1,376	4,37,587	2,81,207	87,926	2,595	4,485	7,364	8,98,133
Betwa Canal ...	3,293	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	1,438	289	...	...	2,702	13,522	1,096	...	9	...	19,081	10,681	549	1,097	...	...	34,701
Grand Total ...	1,30,262	...	1,076	4,327	9,096	24,833	44,540	583	29,854	20,611	12,067	4,754	38,362	1,81,992	74,147	...	9,051	1,376	4,56,668	2,91,888	38,475	3,692	4,485	7,364	9,32,834

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—Agri

Form B.—*Crops cultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

Number.		District.	Cereals and pulses. Rice.	Wheat, pure.	Other food-grains, including pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Fibres. Cotton, mixed or unmixed.	Jute.	Other sorts.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		N.-W. Provinces.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Meerut.	Dehra Dún ...	21,689	27,962	43,069	7,548	1,441	320	...	...
2		Saháranpur ...	136,008	283,413	365,449	10,825	39,750	44,062	...	610
3		Muzaffarnagar ...	48,371	207,664	333,358	1,177	61,476	26,521	...	439
4		Meerut	36,702	231,139	732,660	2,968	101,616	56,923	...	608
5		Bulandshahr ...	3,672	115,708	705,573	4,673	16,473	82,933	...	314
6		Aligarh	6,008	142,973	710,880	9,559	3,028	139,857	...	1,029
		Total ...	252,450	1,008,859	2,890,989	36,750	223,784	350,616	...	3,000
7	Agra.	Muttra... ...	33	45,572	544,022	14,942	1,317	112,602	...	1,647
8		Agra	726	54,935	617,224	5,466	4,152	116,348	...	1,592
9		Farukhabad ...	34,739	73,844	485,697	319	17,742	39,177	...	2,311
10		Mainpuri ...	34,137	88,114	448,197	313	10,910	48,328	...	4,080
11		Etáwah... ...	24,173	67,937	414,560	665	10,907	62,753	...	2,029
12		Etah	20,869	97,356	464,801	581	18,372	59,224	...	2,186
		Total ...	114,677	427,758	2,974,501	22,286	63,400	438,432	...	13,875
13	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	184,072	99,173	307,663	16,366	65,686	38,219	...	509
14		Moradabad ...	109,659	250,619	568,677	9,867	51,138	59,826	...	2,000
15		Budaun... ...	49,986	200,530	586,048	4,569	21,675	68,856	...	2,882
16		Bareilly ...	169,622	146,412	472,213	14,151	53,305	28,268	...	3,107
17		Sháhjahánpur ...	121,392	181,238	403,427	4,375	43,287	15,880	...	2,124
18		Pilibhít... ...	150,512	87,339	181,296	11,365	34,776	5,700	...	1,829
		Total ...	785,243	965,311	2,519,324	60,693	269,867	216,749	...	12,451
19	Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	37,216	53,510	676,929	758	9,610	109,903	...	2,847
20		Fatehpur ...	85,666	41,487	435,025	1,640	5,484	49,974	...	3,412
21		Bánda	30,976	3,927	785,852	20,271	43	99,973	...	22,445
22		Hamírpur ...	2,873	4,428	636,763	52,396	4,609	68,183	...	2,880
23		Allahabad ...	222,343	69,847	878,654	46,962	13,959	32,995	...	5,528
24		Jaunpur ...	148,171	38,225	457,218	10,358	56,294	683	...	4,848
		Total ...	527,245	211,424	3,870,441	132,385	89,999	361,711	...	41,910
25	Benares.	Azamgarh ...	295,302	24,569	567,753	9,571	83,348	596	...	2,166
26		Mirzapur ...	134,040	51,516	433,259	57,293	12,322	1,536	...	8,212
27		Benares ...	94,390	33,465	299,464	11,327	21,340	479	...	6,285
28		Gházipur ...	129,538	13,456	508,837	14,596	34,719	283	...	85
29		Gorakhpur ...	683,735	195,860	1,102,662	151,215	76,793	5,094	...	3,139
30		Basti	546,078	196,733	605,731	69,821	36,533	519	...	1,454
31		Ballia	102,982	7,156	431,970	6,841	38,202	6,304	...	144
		Total ...	1,986,005	522,755	3,949,676	320,664	303,257	14,761	...	21,485

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

and Oudh for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous. Food crops.	Miscellaneous. Non-food crops.	Total area of crops cultivated.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Number.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	5,135	347	...	4,696	7,247	119,454	30,284	89,170	1
1,606	...	...	568	...	4,806	94,213	981,310	153,286	828,024	2
3,821	...	...	411	...	6,286	101,814	791,338	100,727	690,611	3
16,189	...	...	3,394	...	7,961	138,163	1,328,323	236,977	1,091,346	4
27,579	...	...	5,393	...	11,635	41,654	1,015,607	167,649	847,958	5
32,095	...	...	3,314	...	13,964	27,286	1,089,993	208,437	881,556	6
81,290	...	5,135	13,427	...	49,348	410,377	5,326,025	897,360	4,428,665	
16,215	...	...	568	...	7,953	27,183	772,054	84,906	687,148	7
9,389	...	...	590	...	10,229	24,124	844,775	84,806	759,969	8
10,006	...	...	6,044	...	18,026	21,493	709,428	107,793	601,635	9
15,255	...	...	781	...	8,891	18,578	677,584	116,494	561,090	10
35,788	...	...	559	...	6,739	13,735	639,845	97,040	542,805	11
15,306	...	...	859	...	10,322	12,161	702,037	105,896	596,141	12
101,959	...	...	9,401	...	62,160	117,274	4,345,723	596,935	3,748,788	
1	...	...	1,215	...	5,157	14,611	732,672	99,703	632,969	13
123	...	...	1,291	...	15,890	38,476	1,107,566	107,310	1,000,256	14
4,963	...	...	1,936	...	15,274	28,517	985,236	102,120	883,116	15
1,903	...	...	1,583	...	14,944	22,313	927,821	178,013	749,808	16
1,764	...	...	915	...	10,533	23,158	808,093	99,180	708,913	17
904	...	...	163	...	3,072	5,848	482,804	76,173	406,631	18
9,658	...	...	7,103	...	64,870	132,923	5,044,192	662,499	4,381,693	
38,013	...	...	1,088	...	13,027	9,842	952,743	125,259	827,484	19
787	...	...	637	...	6,078	26,107	656,297	81,561	574,736	20
41	...	...	551	...	1,429	2,685	968,193	51,414	916,779	21
1,189	...	...	731	...	3,108	5,991	783,101	27,270	755,831	22
7,915	...	...	1,364	...	11,967	24,697	1,316,231	216,949	1,099,282	23
13,707	...	...	643	...	5,293	5,363	740,803	121,597	619,206	24
61,652	...	...	5,014	...	40,902	74,685	5,417,368	624,050	4,793,318	
18,641	...	...	556	...	6,264	11,458	1,020,224	174,840	845,384	25
830	...	...	74	...	10,227	4,113	713,422	99,375	614,047	26
4,615	...	...	64	...	9,595	9,742	490,706	71,266	419,440	27
4,252	...	...	275	...	9,279	16,852	732,122	84,252	647,870	28
14,723	...	...	313	...	121,029	34,943	2,389,506	533,608	1,855,898	29
52	...	...	188	...	13,853	34,032	1,504,994	332,255	1,172,739	30
446	...	...	362	...	5,009	9,111	608,527	97,249	511,278	31
43,559	...	...	1,832	...	175,256	120,251	7,459,501	1,392,845	6,066,656	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—Agri

Form B.—*Crops cultivated in the North-Western Provinces and*

Number.	District.	Cereals and pulses. Rice.	Wheat, pure.	Other food-grains, including pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Fibres. Cotton, mixed and unmixed.	Jute.	Other sorts.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Jhansi								
32	Jhánsi ...	7,244	11,559	339,972	26,328	479	23,932	...	1,153
33	Jalaun ...	837	855	480,005	28,310	1,865	32,014	...	1,494
34	Lalitpur ...	13,028	68,995	220,803	33,325	1,491	1,321	...	1,041
	Total ...	21,109	81,409	1,040,780	87,963	3,835	57,267	...	3,688
	Kumaun								
35	Kumaun ...	105,406	155,707	129,790	15,321	323	234	...	848
36	Garhwál ...	32,000	42,240	89,600	3,200	...	...	...	2,560
37	Tarai ...	103,021	49,959	86,317	15,757	6,228	6,091	...	177
	Total ...	240,427	247,906	305,707	34,278	6,551	6,325	...	3,585
	Total, N.-W. Provinces,	3,927,156	3,465,422	17,551,418	695,019	960,693	1,445,861	...	99,994
	Oudh.								
	Lucknow								
1	Lucknow ...	61,220	62,228	264,455	1,308	4,682	5,123	...	770
2	Unao ...	93,235	74,320	501,285	2,251	16,863	33,469	...	2,620
3	Bara Banki ...	181,388	157,007	515,620	8,658	27,697	44	...	699
	Total ...	335,843	293,555	1,281,360	12,217	49,242	38,636	...	4,089
	Sitapur								
4	Sitapur ...	183,179	155,300	671,517	27,173	25,982	4,942	...	974
5	Hardoi ...	84,980	178,325	692,028	2,540	22,588	29,856	...	1,472
6	Kheri ...	174,883	107,306	549,833	30,407	32,475	3,725	...	829
	Total ...	443,042	440,931	1,913,378	60,120	81,045	38,523	...	3,275
	Fyzabad								
7	Fyzabad ...	219,883	116,882	431,219	18,930	38,469	132	...	365
8	Bahraich ...	291,754	180,303	611,915	48,044	3,535	1,221	...	327
9	Gonda ...	429,908	287,906	582,591	103,828	17,203	19	...	497
	Total ...	941,545	585,091	1,625,725	170,802	59,207	1,372	...	1,189
	Rae Bareli.								
10	Rae Bareli ...	163,542	86,793	468,702	3,423	6,311	1,339	...	1,304
11	Sultanpur ...	218,143	84,549	424,437	5,780	20,877	31	...	1,895
12	Partabgarh ...	116,591	58,966	421,954	5,748	15,039	526	...	7,264
	Total ...	498,276	230,308	1,315,093	14,951	42,227	1,896	...	10,463
	Total, Oudh ...	2,218,706	1,549,885	6,135,556	258,090	231,721	80,427	...	19,016

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Oudh for the year ending 30th June, 1888—(concluded).

Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous. Food crops.	Miscellaneous. Non-food crops.	Total area of crops cultivated.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.	Number.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
76	...	...	130	...	3,283	3,647	417,803	13,471	404,332	32
596	...	...	270	...	1,619	8,686	556,551	4,528	552,023	33
...	...	...	478	...	1,455	200	342,137	49,509	292,628	34
672	...	...	878	...	6,357	12,533	1,316,491	67,508	1,248,983	
...	...	3,109	658	...	...	395	411,791	158,744	253,047	35
...	...	312	640	...	...	2,248	172,800	53,935	118,865	36
...	...	...	130	...	962	1,618	270,260	65,897	204,363	37
...	...	3,421	1,428	..	962	4,261	854,851	278,576	576,275	
298,790	...	8,556	39,083	...	399,855	872,304	29,764,151	4,519,773	25,244,378	
70	...	...	353	...	18,223	13,430	431,862	75,582	356,280	1
2,241	...	...	796	...	19,383	10,929	757,392	139,286	618,106	2
351	...	...	881	...	80,801	30,458	953,604	229,265	724,339	3
2,662	...	...	2,030	...	68,407	54,817	2,142,858	444,133	1,698,725	
31	...	...	2,322	...	90,597	14,366	1,176,383	231,462	944,921	4
542	...	...	953	...	29,935	16,183	1,059,402	126,119	933,283	5
420	...	...	2,363	...	23,739	9,592	935,572	148,810	786,762	6
993	...	...	5,638	...	144,271	40,141	3,171,357	506,391	2,664,966	
4,860	...	...	496	...	26,941	25,317	883,494	205,907	677,587	7
233	...	...	1,676	...	9,906	62,002	1,210,916	303,119	907,797	8
180	...	...	569	...	140,963	27,849	1,591,513	421,478	1,170,035	9
5,273	...	...	2,741	...	177,810	115,168	3,685,923	930,504	2,755,419	
176	...	...	957	...	30,931	30,984	794,462	198,536	595,926	10
2,089	...	...	742	...	23,826	17,523	799,892	187,734	612,158	11
7,198	...	...	873	...	14,317	15,093	663,569	162,460	501,109	12
9,463	...	...	2,572	...	69,074	63,600	2,257,923	548,730	1,709,193	
18,391	...	...	12,981	...	459,562	273,726	11,258,061	2,429,758	8,828,303	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—Agri

Form III-D-2 *(a)*.—*Agricultural Stock in the North-*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.
1	1	2	3	4
		North-Western Provinces.		
1	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	87,792	6,004
2		Saháranpur	375,158	73,326
3		Muzaffarnagar	280,678	80,061
4		Meerut	429,553	145,255
5		Bulandshahr	285,642	121,008
6		Aligarh	227,442	117,655
		Total	1,686,265	543,309
7	Agra.	Muttra	153,539	71,928
8		Agra	210,088	108,184
9		Farukhabad	270,716	92,088
10		Mainpuri	218,133	132,001
11		Etáwah	228,265	89,291
12		Etah	229,614	99,559
		Total	1,310,355	593,051
13	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	367,290	54,554
14		Moradabad	453,262	115,865
15		Budaun	338,745	103,960
16		Bareilly	365,015	100,985
17		Sháhjahánpur	360,815	89,122
18		Pilibhít	252,416	59,007
		Total	2,137,543	523,493
19	Allahabad.	Cawnpore	379,281	131,460
20		Fatehpur	301,967	96,595
21		Bánda	400,231	80,279
22		Hamírpur	334,272	56,878
23		Allahabad	550,346	112,841
24		Jaunpur	379,889	80,485
		Total	2,345,986	558,538
25	Benares.	Azamgarh	685,186	126,709
26		Mirzapur	449,703	95,271
27		Benares	189,053	27,601
28		Ghásipur	322,114	51,956
29		Gorakhpur	1,298,958	167,798
30		Basti*	951,066	118,884
31		Ballia	254,259	40,750
		Total	4,150,289	628,919

* Excluding Basti tahsíl, figures for

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

Horses and ponies. *	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Serial No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	
1,974	233	68,371	1,990	13,372	...	1
11,866	10,986	72,556	18,691	54,797	47	2
8,869	12,588	73,038	17,925	50,342	91	3
12,141	20,839	108,954	30,588	97,741	117	4
10,960	16,145	111,351	10,027	76,810	147	5
11,302	14,457	93,493	7,073	74,111	25	6
57,112	75,248	527,763	86,294	367,173	427	
5,389	12,294	107,116	3,821	40,408	156	7
10,593	12,028	111,347	3,905	62,261	55	8
10,606	6,904	135,051	10,215	76,612	178	9
11,493	7,293	88,391	7,129	62,704	17	10
12,351	6,293	101,028	6,853	65,419	90	11
9,697	10,721	74,391	12,529	69,548	42	12
60,129	55,533	617,324	44,452	377,952	538	
8,236	6,926	69,877	28,609	58,153	109	13
12,527	13,931	98,211	34,404	109,066	62	14
10,835	14,639	111,146	24,591	91,957	101	15
10,712	5,125	114,364	20,732	92,793	53	16
12,876	5,265	160,830	17,942	95,680	136	17
6,046	681	60,870	11,842	35,141	39	18
61,232	46,567	615,298	138,120	482,790	500	
13,539	7,318	186,543	21,881	99,314	146	19
10,949	5,525	170,789	15,601	82,217	107	20
12,776	2,855	144,421	17,011	74,685	228	21
9,240	1,275	139,312	24,246	50,792	111	22
12,663	11,113	245,778	2,700	159,389	735	23
5,464	4,132	120,072	1,178	107,189	254	24
64,631	32,218	1,006,915	82,617	573,586	1,581	
4,987	6,232	168,166	2,485	158,062	686	25
3,798	2,677	186,106	1,414	65,774	1,086	26
3,603	5,736	84,816	1,558	61,234	508	27
2,896	4,972	158,199	1,552	79,387	549	28
18,955	15,420	302,733	21,673	270,629	1,545	29
11,433	8,097	136,044	52,549	149,728	756	30
4,063	5,851	61,398	740	51,170	795	31
49,735	48,985	1,097,462	81,971	835,984	5,925	

which were not available last year.

FORM III-D-2 *(a)*.—*Agricultural Stock in the North-*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.
	1	2	3	4
		N.-W. PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.		
32	JHANSI.	Jhánsi	191,817	39,962
33		Jalaun	125,988	36,508
34		Lalitpur	300,907	49,413
		Total	618,712	125,883
35	KUMAUN.	Kúmaun	439,944	94,181
36		Garhwál	247,422	30,898
37		Tarái	187,270	24,794
		Total	874,636	149,873
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES	13,123,786	3,123,066
		OUDH.		
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	225,365	48,226
2		Unao	382,091	109,647
3		Bara Banki	370,755	76,479
		Total	978,211	234,352
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	611,576	92,814
5		Hardoi	357,193	142,641
6		Kheri	556,810	57,845
		Total	1,535,579	293,300
7	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	378,533	79,181
8		Bahraich	709,627	101,034
9		Gonda	799,833	140,800
		Total	1,887,993	321,015
10	RAE BAREILI.	Rae Bareli	338,816	76,253
11		Sultanpur	409,423	90,362
12		Partabgarh	366,156	50,012
		Total ...	1,114,395	216,627
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	5,516,178	1,065,294

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June, 1888—(concluded).

Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Serial No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	
5,395	3,635	109,300	11,342	32,618	21	32
7,326	6,540	63,179	9,955	29,158	69	33
4,667	822	69,660	9,151	42,706	12	34
17,388	10,997	242,139	30,488	104,482	102	
10,702	167	215,115	631	77,113	3	35
724	85	207,182	7	49,515	...	36
3,495	921	10,679	10,156	30,583	8	37
14,921	1,173	432,976	10,794	157,211	11	
325,148	270,721	4,539,877	474,696	2,899,178	9,084	
5,340	3,522	65,146	3,319	52,750	36	1
12,008	5,545	152,513	8,533	93,221	82	2
9,946	6,657	121,116	7,287	109,007	239	3
27,294	15,724	388,775	19,139	254,978	357	
16,669	4,464	179,018	5,569	128,280	272	4
17,803	3,120	147,973	5,694	144,980	97	5
14,158	4,078	120,128	9,066	108,478	294	6
48,630	11,662	447,119	20,329	381,738	663	
4,772	2,492	98,979	2,103	91,508	489	7
13,002	7,325	158,711	7,769	127,294	741	8
12,844	8,260	201,130	18,938	181,778	453	9
30,618	18,077	458,820	28,810	400,575	1,683	
7,276	6,301	137,873	4,085	119,755	14	10
7,085	2,915	143,723	1,145	121,545	173	11
5,200	3,480	174,700	1,000	112,660	100	12
19,561	12,696	456,296	6,230	353,960	287	
126,103	58,159	1,701,010	74,508	1,391,251	2,990	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—Agri

Form III-D-2 (b).—*Irrigation in the North-Western*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	Area		
				Wells.	*Canals.*	
					Government.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		N.-W. Provinces.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	119,454	27	11,384	...
2		Saháranpur	981,310	29,074	73,240	...
3		Muzaffarnagar	791,338	66,415	160,458	...
4		Meerut	1,328,323	101,523	206,287	...
5		Bulandshahr	1,015,607	103,101	88,734	...
6		Aligarh	1,089,993	241,655	89,797	...
		Total ...	5,326,025	541,795	629,900	...
7	Agra.	Muttra	772,054	97,440	34,170	...
8		Agra	844,775	130,726	19,108	...
9		Farukhabad	709,428	120,208	34,177	...
10		Mainpuri	677,584	147,326	77,339	...
11		Etáwah	639,845	52,273	121,763	...
12		Etah	702,037	117,542	53,049	...
		Total ...	4,345,723	665,515	339,606	...
13	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	732,672	14,575	5,662	...
14		Moradabad	1,107,566	51,634	...	...
15		Budaun	985,236	63,968	...	...
16		Bareilly	927,821	39,416	59,048	...
17		Sháhjahánpur	808,093	97,693	...	...
18		Pilibhít	482,804	23,949	13,464	...
		Total ...	5,044,192	291,235	78,174	...
19	Allahabad.	Cawnpore	952,743	93,371	125,600	...
20		Fatehpur	656,297	85,745	...	...
21		Bánda	968,193	8,332	...	...
22		Hamírpur	783,101	14,260	1,418	...
23		Allahabad	1,316,231	140,548	...	...
24		Jaunpur	740,803	235,180	...	...
		Total ...	5,417,368	572,436	127,018	...
25	Benares.	Azamgarh	1,020,224	248,509	...	...
26		Mirzapur	713,422	30,640	...	...
27		Benares	490,706	89,042	...	...
28		Gházipur	732,122	160,055	...	...
29		Gorakhpur	2,389,506	175,114	...	...
30		Basti	1,504,994	163,056	...	...
31		Ballia	608,527	108,168	...	...
		Total ...	7,459,501	974,584	...	...

N.B.—(*a*) The difference between column 10 and the sum of four succeeding columns
(*b*) "Private canals" (except Kumaun) have been included under "Government

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.				
Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	10,481	21,892	7,630	15,473	761	4,641	1
...	3,630	105,944	56,148	36,246	1,981	26,813	2
...	3,627	230,500	119,988	56,120	4,065	70,654	3
...	2,711	310,521	119,786	72,401	7,114	128,762	4
...	5,831	197,666	62,945	86,186	10,191	69,809	5
...	11,943	343,395	134,943	183,203	12,397	49,312	6
...	38,223	1,209,918	501,440	449,629	36,509	349,991	
...	586	132,196	43,471	93,516	4,868	28,776	7
...	1,628	151,462	51,191	114,179	8,002	21,317	8
...	29,724	184,109	43,198	103,734	11,452	46,468	9
...	36,998	261,663	77,927	159,095	7,266	41,718	10
...	12,878	186,914	61,145	97,875	4,832	58,697	11
...	21,505	192,096	64,823	105,789	6,612	32,984	12
...	103,319	1,108,440	341,755	674,188	43,032	229,960	
...	5,319	25,556	4,649	4,960	1,513	17,865	13
...	15,662	67,296	23,663	7,272	6,906	38,878	14
...	41,099	105,067	49,158	33,184	7,415	24,170	15
...	44,755	143,219	53,046	51,055	5,220	37,016	16
...	73,673	171,366	97,424	44,957	4,747	40,696	17
...	32,306	69,719	34,841	18,091	1,942	15,488	18
...	212,814	582,223	262,781	159,519	27,743	174,113	
...	19,985	238,956	49,642	163,572	7,420	53,369	19
...	70,681	156,426	36,579	121,212	4,968	14,486	20
...	1,211	4,543	386	1,510	982	2,113	21
...	1,334	17,012	899	9,008	1,591	5,967	22
...	87,649	228,197	51,636	150,398	5,163	24,644	23
...	81,490	316,670	36,624	225,277	3,621	62,635	24
...	262,350	961,804	1,75,766	670,977	23,745	163,214	
...	270,190	518,699	24,029	405,556	2,475	111,940	25
...	14,359	44,999	5,496	28,727	1,557	10,970	26
...	29,402	118,444	18,009	101,847	3,895	26,459	27
...	66,835	226,890	10,787	184,383	3,475	51,249	28
...	364,639	539,753	126,090	382,989	6,465	49,884	29
...	331,861	494,917	171,646	259,513	2,510	59,603	30
...	75,761	183,929	4,705	143,468	2,859	41,776	31
...	1,153,047	2,127,631	360,762	1,506,483	23,236	351,881	

(491,371 acres) may be accounted for by the area irrigated at both harvests.
canals," and "Tanks" under column headed "Other sources."

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—AGRI

FORM III-D-2 (b).—*Irrigation in the North-Western Pro*

Serial No.	Division.	District.	Total area of crops in column 17, Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA		
				Wells.	*Canals.*	
					Government.	Private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		N.-W. PROVINCES—(*concluded*).	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
32	JHANSI.	Jhánsi	417,803	20,997	2,087	...
33		Jalaun	556,551	5,368	19,773	...
34		Lalitpur	342,137	32,320	...	...
		Total ...	1,316,491	58,685	21,860	...
35	KUMAUN.	Kumaun	411,791	...	56,885	28,874
36		Garhwál	172,800	...	...	...
37		Taráí	270,260	76	41,443	...
		Total ...	854,851	76	98,328	28,874
		TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	29,764,151	3,104,326	1,294,886	28,874
		OUDH.				
1	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	431,862	59,195	...	...
2		Unao	757,392	120,913	...	...
3		Bara Banki	953,604	98,461	...	...
		Total ...	2,142,858	278,569	...	...
4	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	1,176,383	72,145	...	...
5		Hardoi	1,059,402	119,762	...	...
6		Kheri	935,572	46,336	...	...
		Total ...	3,171,357	238,243	...	...
7	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	883,494	135,974	...	...
8		Bahraich	1,210,916	15,161	...	...
9		Gonda	1,591,513	127,279	...	...
		Total ...	3,685,923	278,414	...	...
10	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli	794,462	164,758	...	...
11		Sultanpur	799,892	127,166	...	...
12		Partabgarh	663,569	148,728	...	...
		Total ...	2,257,923	440,652	...	...
		TOTAL, OUDH ...	11,258,061	1,235,879	...	...

N.B.—The difference between column 10 and the sum of four succeeding

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

vinces and Oudh for the year ending 30*th June*, 1888—(concluded).

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.				
Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
...	2,432	25,516	9,125	15,072	1,384	948	32
...	844	25,985	520	17,230	1,028	7,812	33
...	2,508	34,828	12,241	21,635	1,012	1,569	34
...	5,784	86,329	21,886	53,937	3,424	10,329	
...	722	86,481	10,637	15,048	...	...	35
...	2,560	2,560	640	2,560	...	...	36
...	1,394	42,913	10,497	40,325	260	3,403	37
...	4,676	131,954	21,774	57,933	260	3,403	
...	1,780,213	6,208,299	1,686,164	3,572,666	157,949	1,282,891	
47,781	4,321	111,297	53,474	39,640	7,239	14,561	1
97,490	13,935	232,338	62,330	147,037	8,150	20,322	2
109,238	6,144	213,843	128,326	55,766	4,714	28,533	3
254,509	24,400	557,478	244,130	242,443	20,103	63,416	
85,333	5,460	162,938	101,524	36,399	2,901	23,733	4
112,593	16,050	248,405	118,237	100,712	7,893	27,370	5
36,581	4,359	87,276	49,220	16,791	1,913	20,679	6
234,507	25,869	498,619	268,981	153,902	12,707	71,782	
179,458	8,155	323,587	114,668	160,430	2,776	51,513	7
40,718	2,668	58,547	38,584	14,721	962	4,798	8
118,291	513	246,083	142,875	76,200	2,206	25,916	9
338,467	11,336	628,217	296,127	251,351	5,944	82,227	
91,324	1,786	257,867	84,327	154,732	6,302	32,772	10
139,383	2,883	269,432	80,214	158,346	4,677	32,515	11
86,067	1,859	263,654	55,845	161,536	1,826	32,449	12
316,774	6,527	763,953	220,386	474,614	12,805	97,736	
1,144,253	68,132	2,448,267	1,029,624	1,122,810	51,559	315,161	

columns (70,887 acres) may be accounted for by the area irrigated at both harvests.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

E.—Prices of

Form III-E-(1).—*Statement showing the Prices of Produce in the North-*

| District. | Price of produce per maund of 80lbs. | | |

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRODUCE.

Western Provinces for the year ending 31*st December*, 1888.

Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	Average monthly wages of				
				Artizans.			Agricultural labourers.	Syces and horse-keepers.
				Black-smiths.	Carpen-ters.	Others.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
34 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0
62 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	5 8 8	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
75 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	5 4 8	13 8 0	13 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
40 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
35 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
20 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 6	10 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0	10 0 0	4 11 0	5 0 0
27 8 0	1 15 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
17 8 0	1 10 0	0 2 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
17 8 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
20 0 0	4 2 0	0 1 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	4 4 0	5 0 0
12 0 0	1 12 0	0 1 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
25 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 2	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	9 6 0	4 11 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 3	8 0 0	7 8 0	9 6 0	7 8 0	2 13 0	4 8 0
40 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	4 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
15 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
15 0 0	1 6 0	0 2 0	5 9 9	8 0 0	8 12 0	8 0 0	2 8 0	5 0 0
12 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0
30 0 0	1 12 0	0 1 9	5 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
15 0 0	0 12 0	0 1 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2 13 0	4 0 0
30 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 9	5 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 12 0	3 2 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
18 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 6	15 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0
18 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 4	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	3 12 0	5 10 0
20 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
20 0 0	1 2 0	0 3 0	...	8 11 0	8 11 0	6 4 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 7 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 12 0	4 8 0
25 0 0	1 12 0	0 2 9	6 0 0	7 8 0	9 12 0	7 8 0	3 12 0	4 8 0
17 8 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	7 4 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0
30 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
25 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	4 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	3 8 0	5 8 0
15 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0
20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	3 8 0	0 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 6	8 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	5 10 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
23 15 2	2 1 5	0 2 0	7 3 6	9 0 2	9 3 5	8 1 11	4 0 9	4 12 6

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Produce.

Form III-E-(1).—*Statement showing the Prices of Produce in Oudh for the year ending 30th June,* 1888.

District.	*Prices of produce per maund of* 80lbs.									Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton (uncleaned).	Sugar (gúr).	Salt.	Ghí.	Firewood.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Lucknow	3 0 9	2 6 3	3 7 8	...	*	3 1 2	3 14 6	26 0 0	0 5 4	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 3 6	5 0 0
2. Unao	2 14 3	2 5 10	3 4 0	...	4 14 0	2 14 3	3 8 9	26 0 0	0 4 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	9 12 0
3. Bara Banki ...	2 13 3	2 7 5	3 6 2	...	4 0 0	2 15 11	3 13 1	26 2 10	0 4 5	20 10 0	1 1 0	0 1 1	8 10 0
4. Sitapur	2 13 9	2 2 8	3 4 3	...	3 1 4	3 5 4	3 10 2	25 9 8	0 4 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 6	4 12 0
5. Hardoi	3 10 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	26 0 0	0 5 3	25 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
6. Kheri	2 14 0	2 4 0	3 5 4	...	6 2 0	3 1 3	4 0 0	26 10 8	0 5 4	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 3	5 11 5
7. Fyzabad	3 0 0	2 7 0	3 4 0	...	*	2 7 0	...	25 0 0	0 6 3	17 8 0	1 8 0	0 2 6	...
8. Bahraich	2 13 3	2 5 7	3 5 4	...	*	2 13 8	3 10 2	26 10 8	0 4 6	18 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	8 0 0
9. Gonda	3 0 3	2 3 6	2 15 5	...	2 8 0	2 12 1	3 13 8	23 11 3	0 3 3	16 0 0	0 14	0 1 0	7 8 0
10. Rae Bareli ...	2 11 1	2 7 9	3 7 8	...	6 8 5	3 5 0	3 12 8	26 4 1	0 3 4	15 4 0	0 15 0	0 1 0	10 7 7
11. Sultanpur	2 10 8	2 3 6	3 2 2	...	*	2 6 9	3 10 10	24 9 10	0 4 0	15 0 0	1 6 8	0 1 1	8 4 0
12. Partabgarh ...	3 1 6	2 6 9	3 12 0	...	3 8 0	2 6 6	4 0 0	25 14 10	0 3 3	15 0 0	0 14 0	0 1 0	5 0 0
Average ...	2 15 3	2 5 4	3 5 2	...	4 7 3	2 15 5	3 12 11	25 11 6	0 4 5	17 13 10	1 2 11	0 1 7	7 1 7

* Uncleaned cotton not brought into market.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st December, 1888.*

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 3	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	...	
Sahárnpur ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 2 0	...	Excluding wages of the man in charge of donkeys.
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 3	0 2 3	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 6	3 5 0	0 8 0	Excluding wages of boatman.
Bulandshahr ...	0 4 6	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	5 10 0	0 8 0	
Aligarh ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 4 9	...	0 5 4 & 0 8 0	Donkeys not procurable.
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	Eight annas per boat in hot and cold seasons, and Re. 1 during monsoon.
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 3 to 0 2 6	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	...	0 5 10 to 6 4 0	0 4 0 to 0 10 6	Camels not used.
Mainpuri ...	0 3 0 to 0 10 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 3	0 14 0	0 8 0 & 0 9 0	5 0 0	...	
Etáwáh ...	0 5 6 to 0 6 6	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	...	7 8 0	2 0 0	Ditto.
Bijnor ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	7 8 0	0 10 0	Camels not procurable.
Moradabad ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 3 0	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 5 3	2 8 0	0 3 0*	* Exclusive of the wages of a boatman.
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 5 0†	† Inclusive ditto.
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	0 6 0	
Shahjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 5 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	(Not available.)	3 8 0	0 8 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st December,* 1888—(concluded).

District	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 5 0	5 0 0 & 6 4 0	2 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0 to 5 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Bánda ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 6	0 6 0 to 0 10 0	0 4 3	7 8 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	
Allahabad ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	1 11 0	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 10	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	...	...	1 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	6 4 0	2 0 0	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 6	0 2 6	0 10 0 0 14 0	0 4 0	3 2 0	..	Boats not let on daily hire.
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	...	1 0 0 to 4 8 0	According to the weight of cargo.
Gorakhpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	...	7 8 0 5 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 6	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 3 0 & 0 3 6	0 14 0	0 6 0 & 0 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 2 6 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 3 0	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	1 4 0 to 5 0 0	0 14 0 to 2 0 0	
Lalitpur ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 9 0	...	
Kumaun ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	1 0 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	5 0 0	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	
Tarái ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...	No boat trafic in Tarái district.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E-(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in Oudh for the year ending 30th September*, 1888.

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart, per day.*	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.†	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Lucknow ...	0 4 6	0 2 7	0 14 0	...	3 2 0	1 0 0	† For boats carrying 1,000 maunds.
2. Unao ...	0 4 0	0 2 3	0 8 0	0 4 9	1 12 0	1 0 0	Ditto 50 do.
3. Bara Banki...	0 3 8	0 2 10	0 8 0	...	3 12 0	1 8 0	Ditto 400 do.
4. Sitapur ...	0 4 3	0 2 0	0 12 6	0 5 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	Ditto 500 to 2,000 do.
5. Hardoi ...	0 4 6	0 3 2	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	Ditto 100 do.
6. Kheri ...	0 3 6	0 1 9	0 8 0	...	...	1 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
7. Fyzabad ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
8. Bahraich ...	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	...	2 9 0	2 0 0	Ditto 400 do.
9. Gonda ...	0 4 6	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	Ditto 400 do.
10. Rae Bareli...	0 4 4	0 3 5	0 10 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	Tonnage not known, for crossing purposes.
11. Sultanpur ...	0 4 3	0 1 10	0 8 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	Ditto ditto.
12. Partabgarh,	0 4 5	0 1 9	0 8 0	0 5 8	2 3 0	4 8 0	For boats carrying 50 maunds.
Provincial average.	0 4 3	0 2 6	0 9 4	0 6 6	2 7 5	...	

* Two-bullock carts.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

G.—Manufactures.

Class of manufacture.	Number of mills and large manufactories.	Private looms or small works.	Number of workmen in large works. Male and female.	Number of workmen in small works, or independent workmen.	Number of European Superintendents in large works.	Value of blocks in large works.	Value of estimated annual outturn of large works.	Value of estimated annual outturn of small works.
							Rs.	
Silk ...	1	...	80	...	(a)	(a)	2,500	...
Cotton ...	6	...	(b) 4,084	...	...	...	(a)	...
Jute ...	1	...	550	...	...	...	(a)	...
Wool ...	2	...	850	...	...	...	6,75,560	...
Paper ...	1	...	300	...	...	...	3,66,538	...
Iron and brass foundries.	3	...	1,109	...	...	...	(c) 4,02,609	...
Flour mill ...	1	...	50	...	...	...	98,263	...
Soap factory ...	1	...	44	...	2	...	1,00,867	...
Sugar factory ...	1	...	1,051	...	...	...	16,00,000	...
Ice factories ...	4	...	110	...	...	...	91,745	...
Oil factory ...	1	...	417	...	...	...	(d) 3,77,093	...
Cotton presses,	13	...	(d) 1,454	...	...	...	1,01,17,760	...
Tanneries ...	2	...	1,518	...	...	...	7,70,380	...
Indigo ...	1,666	...	56,600	...	...	...	83,27,220	...
Lac ...	23	...	(e) 1,424	...	...	...	(e) 6,11,300	...
Tobacco ...	(a)	...	(a)	...	(a)	...	(a)	...

(a) No information available.
(b) Figures for 4 mills only.
(c) Ditto 2 foundries only.
(d) Ditto 11 presses only.
(e) Ditto 19 factories only.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class A.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.
I.—Borax	Tibet	53,611	3,99,973
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	53,611	3,99,973
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	1	40
	Nipál	29,281	2,20,530
	Total ...	29,282	2,20,570
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*)—Gánja	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*b*)—Bhang	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,155	9,686
	Total ...	1,155	9,686
(*c*)—Charas	Tibet	2	250
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	2	250
(*d*)—Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet	9	94
	Nipál	92	953
	Total ...	101	1,047
3. Safflower	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
4. Turmeric	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	4,868	26,670
	Total ...	4,868	26,670
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet	5	80
	Nipál	909	4,272
	Total ...	914	4,352

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	85,539	56,642
	Total ...	85,539	56,642
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	48	728
	Nipál	1,350	15,119
	Total ...	1,398	15,847
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Potatoes	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. All other kinds...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,126	3,949
	Total ...	2,126	3,949
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	28,144	58,735
	Total ...	28,144	58,735
2. Gram and pulse...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	24,144	45,723
	Total ...	24,144	45,723
3. Rice, husked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	287,392	7,88,242
	Total ...	287,392	7,88,242
4. Do., unhusked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	460,719	7,43,129
	Total ...	460,719	7,43,129
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	31,258	59,459
	Total ...	31,258	59,459
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	7,505	11,585
	Total ...	7,505	11,585
	Total, Grains ...	839,162	17,06,873
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	7,946	1,13,128
	Total ...	7,946	1,13,128
X.—Horns	Tibet	65	682
	Nipál	1,116	10,770
	Total ...	1,181	11,452
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	20	160
	Total ...	20	160
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,551	465
	Total ...	1,551	465
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	8	320
	Nipál	694	29,751
	Total ...	702	30,071
2. Iron	Tibet	14	140
	Nipál	1,214	9,175
	Total ...	1,228	9,315
3. Other metals	Tibet	2	90
	Nipál	196	5,958
	Total ...	198	6,048
	Total, Metals ...	2,128	45,434
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Vegetable	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	23	254
	Total ...	23	254
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,424	2,424
	Total ...	2,424	2,424
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	14	440
	Nipál	13,855	3,58,808
	Total ...	13,869	3,59,248
2. Other kinds	Tibet	22	220
	Nipál	3,973	17,224
	Total ...	3,995	17,444

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Other kinds	Tibet	51,237	2,08,144
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	51,237	2,08,144
	Total, Salt ...	51,237	2,08,144
XXI.—Saltpetre.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	..
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	51,077	1,61,861
	Total ...	51,077	1,61,861
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	50,321	1,72,764
	Total ...	50,321	1,72,764
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	71	290
	Total ...	71	290
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	63,428	1,87,663
	Total ...	63,428	1,87,663
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	164,897	5,22,578
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	13	32
	Total ...	13	32
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other spices	Tibet	20	80
	Nipál	13,622	2,14,488
	Total ...	13,642	2,14,568

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	201	402
	Total ...	201	402
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Unrefined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet	29	1,660
	Nipál	55	2,260
	Total ...	84	3,920
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,247,829	15,59,404
	Total ...	1,247,829	15,59,404
2. Firewood	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	262,802	65,699
	Total ...	262,802	65,699
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw	Tibet	7,087	1,41,614
	Nipál	6	152
	Total ...	7,093	1,41,766
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	1,016	43,189
	Nipál	13	1,930
	Total ...	1,029	45,119
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	328	1,336
	Nipál	4,287	32,386
	Total ...	4,615	33,722
2 Unmanufactured	Tibet	11	751
	Nipál	1,353	2,885
	Total ...	1,364	3,636
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	5,400
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	5,400
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	640
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	640
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Silver	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	3,52,232
	Total ...	...	3,52,232
	Total, Class A. Tibet ...	113,529	8,05,871
	Nipál ...	2,692,572	53,47,259
	Grand Total ...	2,806,101	61,53,130

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class B.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.
I.—Animals (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Tibet	341	32,150
	Nipál	652	30,432
	Total ...	993	62,582
2. Cattle	Tibet	130	2,720
	Nipál	7,489	1,47,457
	Total ...	7,619	1,50,177
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	5,656	14,472
	Nipál	2,624	4,304
	Total ...	8,280	18,776
4. Other kinds	Tibet	1,974	2,340
	Nipál	2,455	9,103
	Total ...	4,429	11,443
II.—Bamboos	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	184,170	3,684
	Total ...	184,170	3,684
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	800	4
	Nipál	732,918	3,650
	Total ...	733,718	3,654
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial, kachcha) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	20	10
	Nipál	850	212
	Total ...	870	222
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle...	Tibet	50	127
	Nipál	56,202	1,45,111
	Total ...	56,252	1,45,238
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals,	Tibet	321	170
	Nipál	1,427	710
	Total ...	1,748	880
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	55	105
	Nipál	2,105	7,361
	Total ...	2,160	7,466
2. Manufactured	Tibet	150	322
	Nipál	346	236
	Total ...	496	558
	Total, Class B. Tibet ...	9,497	52,420
	Total, Class B. Nipál ...	991,288	3,52,260
	Grand Total ...	1,000,735	4,04,680

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class A.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.
I.—Borax	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	1	20
	Nipál	884	17,642
	Total ...	885	17,662
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	4	280
	Nipál	566	39,090
	Total ...	570	39,370
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	Tibet	52	1,680
	Nipál	741	22,230
	Total ...	793	23,910
3. Piece-goods (European)	Tibet	102	10,200
	Nipál	17,346	17,21,240
	Total ...	17,448	17,31,440
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	411	20,550
	Nipál	14,812	7,31,915
	Total ...	15,223	7,52,465
	Total, Cotton-goods ...	34,034	25,47,185
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	13	1,560
	Nipál	2	246
	Total ...	15	1,806
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	66	1,790
	Total ...	66	1,790
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	594	3,068
	Total ...	594	3,068
4. Intoxicating, except opium—			
(*a*) Gánja	Tibet	4	200
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	4	200
(*b*) Bhang	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*c*) Charas	Tibet	4	560
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	4	560
(*d*) Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	6	1,056
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	6	1,056
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Safflower	Tibet	1	20
	Nipál	7	118
	Total ...	8	138
4. Turmeric	Tibet	79	1,025
	Nipál	147	922
	Total ...	226	1,947
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	19	206
	Total ...	19	206
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	74	702
	Total ...	74	702
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	8	172
	Nipál	148	2,820
	Total ...	156	2,992
2. Potatoes	Tibet	107	560
	Nipál	15,278	29,266
	Total ...	15,385	29,826
3. All other kinds	Tibet	43	493
	Nipál	6,394	8,823
	Total ...	6,437	9,316
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	4,252	13,597
	Nipál	611	1,589
	Total ...	4,863	15,186
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet	5,277	16,713
	Nipál	10,126	23,376
	Total ...	15,403	40,089
3. Rice (husked)	Tibet	66,741	2,12,015
	Nipál	5,042	15,990
	Total ...	71,783	2,28,005

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—Grains—*(concluded).*			
4. Rice (unhusked)	Tibet	4,821	9,268
	Nipál	72	120
	Total ...	4,893	9,388
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	10,496	20,694
	Nipál	52	104
	Total ...	10,548	20,798
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	13,857	30,641
	Nipál	637	1,207
	Total ...	14,494	31,848
	Total, Grains ...	121,984	3,45,314
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
X.—Horns	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	14	174
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	14	174
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	28	1,120
	Total ...	28	1.120
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	25	222
	Total ...	25	222
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	10	2
	Total ...	10	2
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	28	704
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	28	704
	Total, Liquors ...	28	704

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	205	10,280
	Nipál	1,162	46,069
	Total ...	1,367	56,349
2. Iron	Tibet	89	1,338
	Nipál	1,588	12,469
	Total ...	1,677	13,807
3. Other metals	Tibet	49	2,940
	Nipál	2,048	74,911
	Total ...	2,097	77,851
	Total, Metals ...	5,141	1,48,007
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	2	16
	Nipál	690	4,155
	Total ...	692	4,171
2. Vegetable	Tibet	275	3,664
	Nipál	45	538
	Total ...	320	4,202
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	17	17
	Total ...	17	17
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	77	2,473
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	77	2,473
2. Other kinds	Tibet	63	559
	Nipál	59,381	1,28,563
	Total ...	59,444	1,29,122
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	89	472
	Total ...	89	472
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	16,196	68,891
	Total ...	16,196	68,891
3. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	39,822	1,49,663
	Total ...	39,822	1,49,663
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—	Total, Salt ...	56,107	2,19,026
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	8	64
	Total ...	8	64
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	82	164
	Total ...	82	164

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	3	15
	Nipál	1	3
	Total ...	4	18
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	159	885
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	159	885
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	259	1,400
	Nipál	14	58
	Total ...	273	1,458
4. Other oil-seeds...	Tibet	187	636
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	187	636
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	623	2,997
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6 Tea seed	Tibet	4	80
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	4	80
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	378	756
	Total ...	378	756
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw...	Tibet	2	1,000
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	2	1,000
2. Manufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	8	8,000
	Total ...	8	8,000
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	10	195
	Nipál	626	10,621
	Total ...	636	10,816
2. Other spices	Tibet	159	2,560
	Nipál	7,096	85,130
	Total ...	7,255	87,690
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	23	46
	Total ...	23	46
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	61	824
	Nipál	2,480	26,616
	Total ...	2,541	27,440
2. Unrefined	Tibet	6,033	34,510
	Nipál	28,743	1,39,156
	Total ...	34,776	1,73,666
	Total, Sugar ...	37,317	2,01,106

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	355	3,759
	Nipál	7,220	64,057
	Total ...	7,575	67,816
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	15	19
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	15	19
2. Firewood	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1	16
	Total ...	1	16
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	72	2,880
	Nipál	318	9,389
	Total ...	390	12,269
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	24	56
	Nipál	3,508	29,401
	Total ...	3,532	29,457
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	9	45
	Nipál	1,988	4,402
	Total ...	1,997	4,447
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	3,289
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	3,289
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	640
	Total ...	...	640
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	2,260
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	2,260
2. Silver	Tibet	...	10,522
	Nipál	...	14,452
	Total ...	...	24,974
	Total, Class A, Tibet ...	114,433	4,29,027
	Total, Class A, Nipál ...	247,213	35,01,887
	Grand Total ...	361,646	39,30,914

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class B.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.
I.—Animals (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Tibet	4	400
	Nipál	3	217
	Total ...	7	617
2. Cattle	Tibet	1	20
	Nipál	632	8,734
	Total ...	633	8,754
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	124	496
	Nipál	2,239	3,071
	Total ...	2,363	3,567
4. Other kinds	Tibet	2	20
	Nipál	3,556	6,221
	Total ...	3,558	6,241
II.—Bamboos—	Tibet	100	3
	Nipál	440	14
	Total ...	540	17
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	4,000	84
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	4,000	84
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial, kachcha) ...	Tibet	320	80
	Nipál	7,900	868
	Total ...	8,220	948
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	100	24
	Nipál	630	157
	Total ...	730	181
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet	64	152
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	64	152
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Tibet	2,257	1,155
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	2,257	1,155
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	192	576
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	192	576
2. Manufactured	Tibet	2,161	1,997
	Nipál	209	563
	Total ...	2,370	2,560
	Total, Class B, Tibet ...	9,325	5,007
	Total, Class B, Nipál ...	15,609	19,845
	Grand Total ...	24,934	24,852

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1888-89.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year. Number and value of						Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
64,817	7,66,115	32,343	25,14,200	4,970	62,30,000	2,84,83,735	2,57,74,385	60,206	7,16,815	27,758	21,61,650	4,880	39,22,500	...	80,06,660	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—Charitable

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
		Total number benefited during the year 1888.									Number remaining on 31st					
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*		
Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	1	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	5	...
2	Do. Poor-house	31	12	1	...	...	...	193	76	35	9	5	...	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum).	3	6	...	...	...	...	35	12	16	1	5	...	...	...	...
4	Allahabad (Strangers' Home) ...	28	23	...	26	7	6	18	11	13	20	15	...	25	7	6
5	Almora	1	...	...	66	51	1	3	6	...	1	...	...	56	48	...
6	Bareilly	30	20	2	50	13	2	11	12	2	7	9	...	19	3	1
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	147	103	3	55	5	...	316	173	41	27	26	1	7	2	...
8	Bahraich	6	5	...	24	2	...	16	15	1	4	2	...	11	2	...
9	Bara Banki	2	5	...	1	...	...	9	9	3	1	5	...	1	...	...
10	Bánda...	2	8	...	...	...	...	4	8	1	2	6	...	...	...	...
11	Budaun	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
12	Cawnpore (Alms-house) ...	11	16	...	5	...	...	9	9	2	8	11	...	3	...	...
13	Dehra Dún	1	1	...	95	39	8	5	1	...	1	1	...	69	36	8
14	Etah	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Farukhabad	3	2	...	1	...	...	6	5	13	3	2	...	1	...	...
16	Fyzabad	5	9	...	7	...	...	7	3	1	3	6	...	3	...	...
17	Gházipur	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
18	Gonda	6	9	...	10	2	...	9	5	9	5	9	...	5	2	...
19	Hardoi	7	4	...	5	1	...	7	11	3	4	4	...	3	...	...
20	Kheri	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	15	24	...	22	11	...	134	254	29	12	19	...	13	9	...
22	Do. (New Charity) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Meerut	2	2	...	9	5	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	8	5	...
24	Moradabad	5	4	...	40	23	...	25	14	...	2	2	...	3	6	...
25	Muttra	35	25	1	24	3	...	416	226	125	3	4	...	2	...	...
26	Orai (Jalaun)	8	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	5	...	...	...	...
27	Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Rae Bareli	4	5	...	4	...	...	14	11	5	1	5	...	2	...	...
29	Saháranpur	...	...	...	21	17	1	86	17	2	...	...	...	15	14	...
30	Sháhjahánpur	1	2	...	4	...	...	9	2	...	1	2	...	3	...	...
31	Sitapur	4	6	...	4	...	...	16	50	17	2	4	...	3	...	...
32	Sultanpur	2	4	...	6	...	...	4	2	...	2	3	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	367	307	7	535	181	18	1,611	1,554	325	13[illegible]	153	1	289	141	15

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1888.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
DECEMBER, 1888.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January*, 1888.							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	Government grant, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,983 10 7	...	...	1
25	8	11	...	...	...	...	1,720 14 10	...	...	2
30	9	13	...	860 13 10	...	...	...	1,558 15 4	220 14 3	3
10	8	9	...	...	218 10 6	...	2,400 0 0	247 0 0	...	4
3	6	...	2,595 0 0	748 5 6	2,256 11 4	...	120 0 0	1,910 0 0	...	5
1	1	1	8,000 0 0	...	...	22 14 5	1,192 13 5	...	...	6
40	27	17	63,100 0 0	2,388 5 11	3,013 12 3	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	95 4 8	7
9	4	...	7,300 0 0	1,267 15 7	296 0 0	1,010 0 0	300 0 0	627 0 0	13 7 0	8
4	4	1	16,103 13 0	258 3 6	480 0 0	...	...	332 0 0	1 13 0	9
4	4	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	240 0 0	8 4 0	...	10
...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	...	142 5 3	...	...	11
6	1	2	...	...	485 6 8	...	...	190 5 4	...	12
3	...	...	8,000 0 0	25,220 13 6	1,854 2 8	1,500 0 0	650 0 0	438 2 3	...	13
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 6 7	...	...	14
3	2	5	...	...	...	459 15 6	...	...	...	15
3	...	1	...	562 7 6	...	...	360 0 0	152 0 0	...	16
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	305 11 9	...	...	17
6	3	4	3,045 8 0	13 12 11	422 8 0	...	200 0 0	498 4 0	...	18
1	5	3	...	600 2 2	...	...	240 0 0	323 0 0	...	19
1	2	...	...	2,990 4 4	...	...	...	40 8 0	...	20
94	214	25	3,61,200 0 0	3,110 9 2	17,453 14 11	...	...	...	...	21
217	582	...	48,300 0 0	5,725 9 6	2,134 5 4	16,013 0 0	...	3 8 0	...	22
...	3	...	...	67 2 3	...	360 0 0	600 0 0	397 0 0	...	23
2	1	...	...	251 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	24
17	11	10	...	6 13 10	...	...	1,478 11 8	...	...	25
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	157 1 6	...	...	26
3	4	2	...	...	...	...	319 14 9	...	...	27
7	4	1	12,000 0 0	385 11 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0	...	24 7 4	28
9	2	1	...	...	...	500 0 0	642 11 9	...	...	29
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	343 4 0	...	...	30
8	48	13	7,000 0 0	1,358 3 5	280 0 0	...	...	1,688 10 9	...	31
2	2	...	...	16 7 1	...	200 0 0	94 8 0	...	...	32
519	960	120	5,36,644 5 0	46,134 15 7	29,295 7 8	22,524 6 11	14,804 2 1	8,414 9 8	355 14 3	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		INCOME—*(concluded).*				
Number.	District.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	1,983 10 7	443 0 0	1,004 5 8	116 3 3
2	Do. Poor-house	...	1,720 14 10	442 14 2	1,014 14 7	47 15 0
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum),	...	2,640 11 5	237 12 0	1,107 7 5	96 11 3
4	Ditto (Strangers' Home) ...	622 4 2	3,487 14 8	450 0 0	2,436 13 7	141 11 0
5	Almora	11 0 3	7,641 1 1	636 15 0	3,830 6 3	220 2 6
6	Bareilly	...	9,215 11 10	312 0 0	834 9 1	...
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	984 0 6	73,110 0 4	1,111 8 0	3,200 7 5	67 8 0
8	Bahraich	...	10,814 6 7	354 6 9	710 14 10	35 0 0
9	Bara Banki...	2,908 7 9	20,084 5 3	211 7 9	426 14 6	29 11 9
10	Bánda	...	249 8 0	...	...	...
11	Budaun	...	442 5 3	18 1 0	34 4 6	10 7 9
12	Cawnpore (Alms-house) ...	* 18 7 10	694 3 10	72 11 0	493 0 0	41 5 6
13	Dehra Dún	729 6 9	38,392 9 2	465 0 0	2,808 4 0	484 13 7
14	Etah	...	62 6 7	...	62 6 7	...
15	Farukhabad	...	459 15 6	78 0 0	306 1 0	70 1 6
16	Fyzabad	...	1,074 7 6	150 0 0	393 10 0	4 0 0
17	Gházipur	...	305 11 9	96 0 0	174 10 6	15 5 0
18	Gonda	1 0 0	4,181 0 11	178 0 0	670 7 9	26 11 3
19	Hardoi	6 7 9	1,169 9 11	132 0 0	398 5 3	38 1 0
20	Kheri	113 1 0	3,143 13 4	...	52 0 0	5 13 6
21	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	12 0 0	3,81,776 8 1	824 0 0	4,094 6 6	577 0 9
22	Ditto (New Charity) ...	300 0 0	72,506 6 10	676 0 0	...	...
23	Meerut	...	1,424 2 3	287 0 0	800 0 0	...
24	Moradabad...	1,759 10 4	2,011 8 11	394 0 0	613 4 3	26 14 3
25	Muttra	...	1,485 9 6	213 10 8	1,123 0 10	28 2 0
26	Orai (Jalaun)	...	157 1 6	...	127 1 6	...
27	Pilibhit	...	319 14 9	90 0 0	226 4 5	...
28	Rae Bareli	825 10 4	13,785 12 8	195 4 5	464 6 4	50 0 0
29	Saháranpur...	...	1,142 11 9	72 0 0	907 4 6	...
30	Sháhjahánpur	...	343 4 0	...	285 13 3	16 0 0
31	Sitapur	...	10,326 14 2	178 8 0	1,336 0 0	144 13 0
32	Sultanpur	12 0 0	322 15 1	17 8 0	238 1 2	22 12 0
	Total ...	8,303 8 8	6,66,477 5 10	8,337 10 9	30,175 9 11	2,317 3 10

* Debit balance on 31st

† Includes Rs. 77-14-4

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1888—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.* Floating.	Invested.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
54 10 9	283 7 3	81 15 8	...	...	1,983 10 7	...	...	1
51 9 3	29 12 9	133 13 1	...	...	1,720 14 10	...	...	2
...	62 6 0	44 5 3	...	...	1,548 9 11	1,092 1 6	...	3
15 12 5	121 5 0	100 6 8	72 0 0	...	3,338 0 8	149 14 0	...	4
125 14 0	124 7 3	41 1 7	...	...	4,978 14 7	567 15 0	2,094 3 6	5
..	24 6 6	44 12 3	...	...	1,215 11 10	...	8,000 0 0	6
78 9 5	1,188 2 10	744 10 1	120 0 0	...	6,510 13 9	3,499 2 7	63,100 0 0	7
12 13 9	28 5 0	35 14 6	...	...	1,177 6 10	2,336 15 9	7,300 0 0	8
...	28 14 6	2,741 5 0	...	...	3,438 5 6	645 15 9	16,000 0 0	9
...	...	...	232 0 0	...	232 0 0	17 8 0	...	10
...	376 14 0	2 10 0	...	...	442 5 3	...	...	11
2 1 6	4 1 0	† 81 0 10	...	...	694 3 10	...	...	12
133 0 2	397 10 6	285 10 0	...	...	4,574 6 3	1,418 2 11	32,400 0 0	13
..	...	...	...	...	62 6 7	...	...	14
...	...	5 13 0	...	...	459 15 6	...	...	15
...	...	5 14 2	...	...	553 8 6	520 15 0	...	16
...	...	19 12 3	...	...	305 11 9	...	...	17
...	125 7 6	12 2 3	60 0 0	...	1,072 12 9	108 4 2	3,000 0 0	18
...	...	3 9 0	114 0 0	...	685 15 3	483 10 8	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	57 13 6	3,085 15 10	...	20
24 14 0	276 0 6	918 10 10	5,378 0 0	7 4 0	12,100 4 7	8,476 3 6	3,61,200 0 0	21
...	...	252 11 0	17,336 0 0	...	18,264 11 0	5,941 11 10	48,300 0 0	22
...	125 0 0	10 0 0	...	135 0 0	1,357 0 0	67 2 3	...	23
39 1 9	547 0 10	119 5 9	...	...	1,739 10 9	271 14 2	...	24
...	82 0 0	38 12 0	...	...	1,485 9 6	...	...	25
...	...	30 0 0	...	...	157 1 6	...	...	26
1 7 4	...	2 3 0	...	...	319 14 9	...	...	27
...	...	345 6 8	48 0 0	...	1,103 1 5	1,182 11 3	11,500 0 0	28
...	161 1 3	2 6 0	...	...	1,142 11 9	...	...	29
...	31 12 3	9 10 6	...	...	343 4 0	...	...	30
...	84 3 3	1 8 0	...	...	1,745 0 8	1,581 13 11	7,000 0 0	31
...	...	7 4 0	...	...	285 9 2	37 5 11	...	32
539 14 4	4,102 6 2	6,122 9 4	23,360 0 0	142 4 0	75,097 10 4	31,485 8 0	5,59,894 3 6	

December, 1888.
debit balance of previous year.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denomination.	Natives.	Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	5,059	20,828	62	83	1,35,713	
Church of Scotland	614	2.074	17	12	16,191	
Protestant Dissenters	11,998	2,991	86	72	4,789	
Roman Catholics	1,568	7,029	27	33	29,502	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenians	...	1	...	...	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1	4	...	...	...	
Pársis	69	18	...	...	...	
Other Churches	96	5	...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1888-89.

Area and Population.				Public Institutions							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.			Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
106,111	Towns ... 297	Males ... 22,912,556	Institutions. For males ...	13	4	520	4,321	10	45	4,913	1,922	3,737	10,572	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 10·03	
			For females,	1	...	23	333	2	1	360	...	102	462	·44	
	Villages 105,124	Females, 21,195,313	Total ...	14	4	543	4,654	12	46	5,273	1,922	3,839	11,034	10·47	
	Total, 105,421	Total ... 44,107,869	Scholars. Males ...	1,254	391	54,648	146,445	336	2,391	205,465	18,882	47,106	271,453	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 7·90	
			Females ...	2	...	1,769	9,601	4	56	11,432	...	1,504	12,936	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ·41	
			Total ...	1,256	391	56,417	156,046	340	2,447	216,897	18,882	48,610	284,389	4·30	

2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Departmental.	English ...	1	650	111	...	111	182	...	182
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	36	7,142	840	...	840	2,155	..	2,155
		Vernacular,	356	29,112	20	...	20	6,715	...	6,715
	Municipal ...	English ...	12	843	4	...	4	155	...	155
		Vernacular,	5	687	...	...	...	127	...	127
	Aided ...	English ...	81	13,439	1,037	...	1,037	2,882	...	2,882
		Vernacular,	16	1,424	81	...	81	264	...	264
	Unaided ...	English ...	6	447	...	...	...	86	...	86
		Vernacular,	7	904	21	...	21	165	...	165
Total ...			520	54,648	2,114	...	2,114	12,731	...	12,731
For Girls ...	Municipal ...	Vernacular,	1	13	...	...	...	...	13	13
	Aided ...	English ...	19	1,328	...	65	65	...	406	406
		Vernacular,	3	428	...	4	4	...	24	24
Total ...			23	1,769	...	69	69	...	443	443
Total, Secondary Schools ...			543	56,417	2,114	69	2,183	12,731	443	13,174
Primary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Local Fund ...	...	4,077	1,36,241	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	94	3,616	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	116	5,407	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	34	1,181	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			4,321	146,445	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Local Fund ...	...	133	2,939	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	21	563	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	168	5,927	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	11	172	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			333	9,601	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...			4,654	156,046	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			5,197	212,463	2,114	69	2,183	12,731	443	13,174

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1888-89.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
224	...	224	133	...	133	...	...	...	650	...	650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,223	...	2,223	1,924	...	1,924	...	...	...	7,142	...	7,142
6,371	...	6,371	14,615	...	14,615	1,391	...	1,391	29,112	...	29,112
200	...	200	484	...	484	...	...	...	843	...	843
171	...	171	338	...	338	58	...	58	687	...	687
2,902	...	2,902	6,340	...	6,340	278	...	278	13,439	...	13,439
289	...	289	624	...	624	166	...	166	1,424	...	1,424
91	...	91	240	...	240	30	...	30	447	...	447
185	...	185	416	...	416	117	...	117	904	...	904
12,656	...	12,656	25,107	...	25,107	2,040	...	2,040	54,648	...	54,648
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
...	317	317	...	419	419	...	121	121	...	1,328	1,328
...	70	70	...	303	303	...	27	27	...	428	428
...	387	387	...	722	722	...	148	148	...	1,769	1,769
12,656	387	13,043	25,107	722	25,829	2,040	148	2,188	54,648	1,769	56,417
25,325	...	25,325	100,863	...	100,863	10,053	...	10,053	136,241	...	136,241
316	...	316	2,883	...	2,883	417	...	417	3,616	...	3,616
519	...	519	3,935	...	3,935	953	...	953	5,407	...	5,407
168	...	168	819	...	819	194	...	194	1,181	...	1,181
26,328	...	26,328	108,500	...	108,500	11,317	...	11,617	146,445	...	146,445
...	125	125	...	2,271	2,271	...	543	543	...	2,939	2,939
...	49	49	...	510	510	...	4	4	...	563	563
...	452	452	...	4,798	4,798	...	677	677	...	5,927	5,927
...	...	...	...	159	159	...	13	13	...	172	172
...	626	626	...	7,738	7,738	...	1,237	1,237	...	9,601	9,601
26,328	626	26,954	108,500	7,738	116,238	11,617	1,237	12,854	146,445	9,601	156,046
38,984	1,013	39,997	153,607	8,460	142,067	13,657	1,385	15,042	201,093	11,370	212,463

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDU

3.—*Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of Examination.	*Number of Institutions sending Examinees.*				*Number of Examinees.*				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	1	1	...	2	10	6	...	...	16
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	4	...	6	39	59	...	13	111
3. First Arts or Intermediate ...	3	4	5	12	143	148	35	32	358
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
1. Bachelor of Law	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	...	4
2. High Court Vakils	2	1	1	4	3	11	4	...	18
3. District Pleaders	2	1	1	4	13	1	2	...	16
4. Mukhtars	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
ENGINEERING.									
Roorkee College Examinations.									
1. Engineers					11	...	...	...	11
2. Upper Subordinates ...					26	...	...	...	26
3. Lower ditto					21	...	...	...	21
4. College Entrance Examination. Engineer ...	1	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	40
5. College Entrance Examination. Upper Subordinate.					75	...	...	...	75
6. College Entrance Examination. Lower ditto...					117	...	...	...	117
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... Boys ...	27	36	11	74	463	496	66	270	1,295
Matriculation ... Girls ...	...	4	...	4	...	9	...	1	10
PUBLIC SERVICE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION. Middle class Anglo-Vernacular. Boys,	48	64	17	129	1,124	960	130	576	2,790
PUBLIC SERVICE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION. Middle class Anglo-Vernacular. Girls,	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
PUBLIC SERVICE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION. Middle class Vernacular. Boys,	351	29	3	383	2,634	231	10	1,555	4,430
PUBLIC SERVICE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION. Middle class Vernacular. Girls,	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	1	10
BENARES SANSKRIT COLLEGE EXAMINATION.									
1. Pratham Pariksha	2	2	1	5	53	6	4	...	63
2. Madhyama	2	1	1	4	83	5	8	...	96
3. Acharya	1	...	...	1	56	...	...	...	56
LAHORE ORIENTAL COLLEGE EXAMINATION.									
B. A. STANDARD. 1. Honor Shastri Examination ((Sanskrit).	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
B. A. STANDARD. 2. Maulvi Alim (Arabic) ...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4
B. A. STANDARD. 3. Visharad (Sanskrit) ...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	1	4
F. A. STANDARD. 4. Munshi (Persian) ...	...	1	1	2	...	6	2	...	8
F. A. STANDARD. 5. Maulvi (Arabic) ...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	10
F. A. STANDARD. 6. Pragya (Sanskrit) ...	...	4	...	4	...	14	...	...	14
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	9	1	...	10	154	...	...	218	372
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...					179	11	...	176	366
AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.									
Hospital Assistants	1	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	34
PATWARIS' EXAMINATION.*									
1. Upper grade	20	...	...	20	1,407	...	...	...	1,407
2. Lower grade	33	...	...	33	2,745	...	...	375	3,120

* NOTE.—No returns of the result of the Patwáris' Examinations in the Agra district have reached this office up to date (5th September.)

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1888-89.

Number passed.					*Race or Creed of passed Scholars.*				
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*
5	3	...	...	8	...	...	7	1	...
29	32	...	4	65	1	3	51	10	...
71	70	16	5	162	3	5	123	29	2
...	2	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	...
...	4	1	...	5	...	...	4	1	...
5	4	1	...	10	...	1	9	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
9	...	...	...	9	5	1	3	...	...
26	...	...	...	26	19	...	6	1	...
21	...	...	...	21	...	...	17	4	...
18	...	...	...	18	12	...	6	...	...
18	...	...	...	18	7	...	9	2	...
53	...	...	...	53	...	...	45	8	...
331	265	35	81	712	18	13	559	119	3
...	6	...	1	7	5	2	...	...	...
605	431	43	102	1,181	...	19	950	212	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,762	105	1	395	2,263	...	...	1,578	685	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
20	1	1	...	22	...	...	22	...	...
38	2	7	...	47	...	...	47	...	...
39	...	...	...	39	...	...	39	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
...	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...
131	...	...	114	* 245	...	...	203	42	...
101	11	...	51	163	...	11	106	46	...
26	...	...	...	26	1	3	12	10	...
712	...	...	...	712	...	...	704	8	...
1,411	...	...	88	1,499	...	...	1,418	81	...

* Including 96 candidates passed in lower grade.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1888.

	Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or visitors. Male.	Members or visitors. Female.	Members or visitors. Juvenile.	Members or visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut ...	Meerut Association ...	Seeks to represent the people; helps in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance; and promotes by every legitimate means the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 Municipality.	...	352 8 0	472 8 0	53	...	...	53	Not registered.	In 1881 ...	Has a reading-room and a library attached to it.
	Meerut Theosophical Society.	(1) Universal brotherhood; (2) study of Oriental learning; (3) spiritual improvement.	...	...	42 0 0 per annum.	42 0 0 per annum.	9	...	...	9		27th February, 1882.	
	Deva Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Meerut.	To diffuse general education in the Deva Nagri characters.	420	1,122 5 0	248 1 9	1,790 6 9	273	1	2	276		1st April, 1882 ...	Partly supports an aided school, and publishes a monthly journal. Lectures are also given to help the spread of the Deva Nagri character.
	Students' Debating Club, Meerut.	The sole object of this Club is to promote the literary condition of its members and to enable them to speak as fluently as possible before the public when the occasion requires.	...	...	27 13 0	27 13 0	14	...	...	14		16th September, 1884.	Supports a small reading-room.
	Scientific Society ...	Advancement of art and science ...	...	...	4,700 10 0	4,700 10 0	475	...	...	475		1862 A.D.	
	Bhásha Sambhardani Sabha.	Improvement of the Hindi bhásha or language.	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	180		1878 A.D.	

Aligarh ...	Bharat Varsha National Association.	To improve the study of Eastern and Western languages.	...	...	6,494 11 6	6,494 11 6	242	1	...	243	Registered under sec. 26, Act VI of 1882.	1882 A.D.	
Farukhabad ...	Arya Samaj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit, Persian, and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0 a year.	63	...	...	63	Not registered.	11th July, 1879.	
Etáwah ...	Bichár Sabha	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science.	...	...	612 0 0	612 0 0	182	...	...	182	Unregistered, but publishes a monthly paper which has been registered.	21st January, 1885.	The Sabha has started a school where Sanskrit is taught; and has a library attached to it.
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute, or, Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	Intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of public mind by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of library and reading-room.	...	444 0 0 from Municipalty.	818 2 11	1,262 2 11	100	...	...	100	Not registered.	11th September, 1861.	
Cawnpore ...	Arya Samaj ...	Promotion of Sanskrit education and reforms.	...	...	129 2 0	129 2 0	42	...	...	42		16th November, 1879.	
	Majlis Akhwan-us-Safa ...	To improve knowledge of oriental languages by discussion.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	25	...	...	25		28th March, 1887.	
Allahabad ...	Literary Institute ...	(a) To acquire facility in English-speaking and to effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts. (b) To publish, now and then, if circumstances allow, short tracts and pamphlets in the vernacular of the Province for the benefit of the people.	...	...	32 0 0	32 0 0	63	...	...	63		5th July, 1877.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1888—(concluded).

	Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or visitors. Male.	Members or visitors. Female.	Members or visitors. Juvenile.	Members or visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Allahabad—(*concluded*).	Bango Sahityasahini Sabha,	Diffusion of Bengali literature ...	...	5 0 0 yearly.	40 0 0	45 0 0	30	...	...	30	registered.	1874.	
	Kayasth Literary Association.	Making the literary productions of the time more vigorous in point of style and more elevated in point of morality than they generally are. The functions of the committee are those of a critic on the one hand and those of a reviewer on the other.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	31	...	...	31		1st May, 1888.	
	Friends' Debating Society,	(*a*) To acquire facility in speaking English. (*b*) To effect moral, social, and literary improvement.	...	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	30	...	...	30		April, 1884.	
	Benares Institute ...	To discuss intellectual, social, and moral subjects (political topics said to be excluded).	Expenses paid by His Highness the Mahárája of Benares.				Several of the leading native gentlemen of Benares.	...	...	...		1861.	
	Carmichael Library ...	Library and reading-room ...	* 120	† 160 0 0	‡ 600 0 0	880 0 0	§ 8,538	...	...	8,538		22nd April, 1872 ...	* Actually paid during the year. † The interest on endowment of Rs. 4,000. ‡ Includes Rs. 300, municipal grant, lately suspended. § Includes 13 members.

Benares ...	Káshi Sarvajanik Sabha ...	Social and political	No subscription was collected during 1888.				100	...	...	100	Not re	5th April, 1885.
	Bengali Association ...	To watch over and protect the interests of the Bengali Tola community at Benares and to co-operate with other associations when questions affecting the interests of the people arise. (Confined to Bengalis)	...	100 0 0	70 0 0	170 0 0	50	...	...	50		1884.
	Bango Sahitya Samáj ...	Library of Bengali books. (This institution is apparently extinct. if not extinct it is subterranean in its habits.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1876.
	Káshi Sajan Samáj ...	Social and political: to represent public grievances to proper authorities.	...	...	54 8 0	54 8 0	58	...	...	58		4th April, 1886.
	Káshi Tatwa Sabha ...	Theosophy (politics prohibited) ...	...	...	188 8 0	188 8 0	15	...	...	15		21st February, 1885.
	Khattri Sabha ...	Social reformation. (No information about this society obtained)	...	...	...	...	70	...	..	70		1873.
	Kayasth Sabha... ...	Advancement and improvement of the Kayasth.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	500	...	...	500		1886.
	Gauraksha Prasadni Sabha...	Cow protection	...	...	350 0 0	350 0 0	29	...	...	29		1886.
	Arya Samaj	Religious and social reformation ...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15	...	...	15		1887.
	Musalmán's Sabha ...	Social reformation	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	25	...	...	25		1888.
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	29	...	...	29		7th August, 1881.
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	47 12 0	47 12 0	31	...	...	31		11th August, 1883.
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and to discuss measures as may tend to improve the social, moral, and intellectual status of the country, and discuss questions affecting public weal.	...	...	449 8 0	449 8 0	33	...	...	33		1st February, 1887.
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the country.	...	...	1,316 0 0	1,316 0 0	66	4	...	70		...
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club ...	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	...	211 0 0	211 0 0	19	...	...	19	Registered.	...
Partabgarh ...	Manzur-ul-Ulum, or, Reading Club.	Discussion of questions intellectual, moral, and social; and newspaper circulation and reading-library, both English and vernacular.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	28	...	...	28	Not registered.	September, 1871.
Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	150 Municipality.	...	201 0 0 5 0 1 miscellaneous.	356 0 1	26	...	...	26	Not registered.	May, 1871.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1889.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dun.	Alexandra Press ...	Messrs. Buckle & Co. ...	Hill Advertiser ..	...	Job-work.
	Mufassilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddell ...	The Mufassilite,	...	Ditto.
	Imperial Press ...	Messrs. Puran Singh & Co.	Beacon ...	...	Ditto.
	Jubilee Press ...	Kedar Singh ...	...	...	Job-work only.
	Khair-khwah Am Press,	Darshan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
Saharanpur.	Matla-ul-Anwar Press ...	Kura Mal and Ganpat Rai, Mahájans of Sahéranpur.	...	...	Private books for sale, and municipal returns and invoices, and patwáris' papers, &c., are printed at the Press.
	Khair-khwah Press ...	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	Private books for sale, and other papers are printed at the Press.
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhamdi Press ...	Shaikh Nanu ...	...	...	Job-work is done in this Press.
	Chashma-i-Kausar Press,	Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan.	...	...	Ditto.
Meerut.	*English.*				
	Meerut Advertiser Press (Cantonment).	Joseph Goslett & Co. ...	Meerut Advertiser (weekly).	...	Job-work.
	Templar Press ...	I. O. G. T. Company ...	(1) British Indian Templar. (2) Indian Juvenile Templar.	...	
	Official Press ...	Mrs. Ellen D'Silva ...	...	...	Ordinary job-work only.
	Anglo-vernacular.				
	Medical Hall Press ...	J. Robinson ...	...	...	
	Roman Catholic Orphanage Press.	Dr. M. A. Jacopi, Archbishop of Agra,	...	...	Religious books only.
	New Medical Hall Press,	P. C. Ghosh & Co. ...	...	...	
	Vernacular.				
	Dar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Hakím Mukarrab Husain Khan.	(1) Akhbar-i-Alam. (2) Mazhar-ul-Zaraat.	...	Books and job-work.
	Gyan Sagar Press ...	Pandit Hardeo Sahai,	...	...	Ditto.
	Hadikat-ul-Ulum Press,	Muhammad Murtaza Yazdani.	...	Sisan-ul-Mulk (monthly).	Ditto.
	Jwala Prakash Press ...	Nathmal Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Kashi Prakash Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shagufa-i-Faiz Press ...	Sabit Ali and Amir Ali,	(1) Zarif-ul-Hind (weekly). (2) Amir-ul-Akhbar (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Rahmani Press ...	Niaz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Shaukat-ul-Mataba Press.	Maulvi Ahmad Hasan Shaukat.	Shahna-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Sultan-ul-Mataba Press (Cantonment).	Ganeshi Lal ...	(1) Jalwa-i-Tur ... (2) Prince of Wales' Gazette. The publications of these papers are, however, stopped from the 1st September, 1888.	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1889—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Meerut—*(concluded).*	Vidya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Kalian Rai ...	...	Arya Samachar (monthly).	Books and job-work.
	Kashisam Bramh Jantrala Press.	Pandit Ghasi Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Fakhr-ul-Matabi Press,	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.	...	...	Ditto.
	Gyan Prakash Press ...	Basdeo ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulzar-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Khalil ...	Jalwa Azdi (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Chaman-i-Hind Press ...	Matru Lal, Ala-ud-din, and Abdullah Khan.	...	...	Ditto.
	Mathu Hashim Press ...	Muhammad Siraj ...	...	...	
	Tutia Hind Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad Husain Rehani.	Tutia Hind (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Ram Press ...	Peeray Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Jilaulayun Press ...	Sayyid Ali Hasan ...	...	...	Ditto.
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahai ...	...	...	Printed books and job-work.
	Sayyad-ul-Matabe Press,	Jafir Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Farogh-i-Danish Press ...	Tota Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
Aligarh.	Aligarh Institute Press...	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette, published twice a week	...	Miscellaneous job-work.
	Bharat Bandhu Press ...	Babu Tota Ram ...	Bharat Bandhu (weekly).	...	Miscellaneous forms and job-work.
	Mercantile Press ...	Mr. James Purcel ...	...	...	Miscellaneous job-work.
	The "Kayastha Prakash" Press.	Munshi Sukhan Lal ...	Jashu Kaisari, every fortnight.	... 1. Igar Samat (religious). 2. Birja Binoda (or delights of the Birja) 3. Adbut Shatak (advice to public). 4. Canal rules and regulations. 5. Miscellaneous job-work.	
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mamba-ul-Ulum Press,	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	Khatri Adhkari in Hindi language (monthly).	...	
	Kashi Saman Press ...	Har Parshad ...	Gurchar Samachár in Hindi-Gujrati language (monthly).	...	
	Sham Kashi Press ...	Sham Lal ...	...	...	
	The Star Press ...	Amir Khan and Wilayat Khan.	...	...	
Agra.	Nur Zahuri Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Ibn-ul-Ali Press ...	Shaikh Khuda Bakhsh,	...	...	Ditto.
	Indu Prakash Press ...	Bábu Jumna Das Biswas.	Nasim-i-Agra (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Ornamental Job Press ...	Lála Meghraj ...	...	...	Miscellaneous printing books, &c.
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Hakim Ram Chand ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Biddya Ratnakar Press,	Pandit Kesho Parshad,	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Anwari Press...	Faiz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Agra Akhbar Press ...	Khwaja Shujaat Husain.	Agra Akhbar (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Ejad Kissen Press ...	Kishan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Elahi Press ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Medical Press ...	Imam-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1889—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Murtaza-i Press ...	Kallan Khan ...	...	...	Books, &c.
	Masdar-ul-Anwar Press,	Murlidhar ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Khurshed-i-Alam Press,	Habib Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Ilm Press ...	Shaikh Babbu ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Ahmadi Press...	Mir Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mustafai Press ...	Phul Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Husaini Press ...	Amin-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Agra Press ...	Badri Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Delhi Gazette Press ...	Mr. Stowell ...	Delhi Gazette (daily).	...	Ditto.
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Ahmad Khan Sufi ...	Mufid-i-Am (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Miftah-ul-Ulum Press...	Madan Mohan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Amir-ul-Mataba Press...	Amir-ud-din ...	Rahnuma-i-Chungi (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Abdullah Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Star Press ...	Wilayet Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Sikandra Orphanage Press.	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	Messenger (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Mumtazia Press ...	Aulad Ali ...	Medical Reformer (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Philosopher Press ...	Karamat Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Siddya Bilas Press ...	Khiali Ram ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Riaz Press ...	Amin-ud-din Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ejad Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali ...	Bahar-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Commercial Press ...	Hazari Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Faiz-i-Hind Press ...	Abdul Majid Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	S. J. Brown and Son's Press.	Messrs. S. J. Brown and Son.	Christian Citizen of Mussooric.	...	Ditto.
	Manzar Tilism Press ...	Itrat Husain ...	Surmai Rozgar (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Mussoorie Press ...	Amir Khan ...	Agra Punch (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Chet Gupt Press ...	Narain Prasad ...	Kayath Upkarak ...	...	Ditto.
	Cheragh Iman Press ...	Munshi Raja Ali ...	Cheragh Iman ...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Chand Press ...	Lal Singh ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shams-ul-Nihar Press ...	Umrao Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Taj-ul-Mutaba Press ...	Raghbar Dial ...	Taj Murrassa (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Mumbai Faiz Press ...	Mazhar-ullah ...	...	...	Ditto.
Farukhabad.	Hasni Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	Resala Hifz Jan (Urdu), 300 copies per month. Almanac (Urdu), 500 copies yearly.	
	Dilkhusha Press ...	Bishen Sarup ...	...	...	...
	Chunni Lal Press ...	Jagannath Sarup ...	...	...	...
	Rahimi Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	Kananj Punch, 184 copies in Urdu (fortnightly).	Pyam Ashaq (Urdu), 902 copies per month. Gulzar Khild (Urdu), 360 copies per month.	
	Nazair Qanun Hind Press,	Debi Parshad ...	...	Abstract of Decisions (Urdu), 800 copies per month. Digest of Decisions (Urdu), 500 copies per month.	
	Gyan Prakash Press ...	Kishen Lal ...	...	Parcha Dharam Sabha (Urdu), 600 copies, per month; (Nagri) 1,000 copies per month.	
Mainpuri.		*Nil.*			
Etawah.	Shobah Ziai Press ...	Ruh-ullah Khan and Muhammad Ala.	Najm-ul-Akhbar, twice in a week.	...	
	Masdurat-i-Talim, *i.e.*, Educational Press.	Baij Nath ...	...	...	
	Adil-i-Hind Press ...	Baheswari Parshad ...	...	...	
	Sudh Budh Prakash Kashi Press.	Sundar Lal ...	...	...	
	Chiman Akhlak Press ...	Chimman Lal ...	...	Bichar Patra.	

N.B.—The two Presses at work in Mainpuri last year ceased to work during the year under report.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1889—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
			A.	B.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Etah.	Masdar-ul-Lataif Press...	Rai Baij Nath Parshad,	...	...	
	Akhlak Ahmadi Press...	Ali Gauhar Khan ...	...	...	
	Surma-i-Tur Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...	
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karim-ul-Mataba Press,	Hafiz Karim-ullah ...	Mehr-i-Nimroz (a weekly paper).	...	
	Markham Press ...	Bijnor Agricultural Institute.	...	Bijnor Agricultural Journal (a monthly journal).	
	Bahar-i-Hind Press ...	Munshi Jairaj Singh ...	Tahpa-i-Hind (a weekly paper).	...	
	Shams-ul-Matba Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad ...	...	...	Started at Nagina.
	Aziz-i-Hind Press ...	Hakim Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	Ditto.
Moradabad.	Khurshaid-i-Hind Press,	Hardhyan Sarup ...	...	...	Books and miscellaneous papers.
	Matleh-ul-Ulum Press...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyar-i-Azam...	...	
	Aftab-i-Hind Press ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Najm-ul-Hind Press ...	Autar Kishan ...	Najm-ul-Hind and Rehbar.	...	
	Tahzib Afaq Press ...	Muzaffar Ali Khan ...	Akhbar Tahzib ..	...	
	Imdad-ul-Hind Press ...	Dilawar Ali ...	Ain-ul-Akhbar...	...	
	Ahat Shamiyan Press ...	Fahim-ud-din ...	Nizam-ul-Mulk...	...	
	Gulzar Ahmadi Press ...	Wali-ullah ...	...	...	
	Dharam Prakash Press...	Ahmad-ullah ...	...	...	
	Gulzar Ulum Press ...	Kishan Sarup ...	Bulbul Hind ...	...	
	Atma Prakash Press ...	Amba Parshad ...	Churpuz ...	...	
	Gulzar-i-Ibrahim Press...	Muhammad Ibrahim ..	...	...	
	Islami Press ...	Ali Ahmad ...	...	...	Books and miscellaneous papers, and Risala-i-Aftab Sukhan
	Vidhya Bhushan Press...	Banwari Lal ...	Sitara-i-Hind ...	...	
	Mehr-i-Hind Press ...	Bansi Dhar ...	...	...	Books and miscellaneous papers.
Budaun.	Nasim-i-Sahar Press ...	Imtiaz Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Amjadi Press ...	Ali Irshad Husain ...	...	...	
Bareilly.	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din ...	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari.	...	
	Rohilkhand Literary Society's Press.	Ajudhya Parshad ...	...	...	
	Matla-i-Darakhsan Press,	Saiyad Imdad Husain...	Samat-ul-Akhlaq.	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Rafi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Bharat Press ...	Ram Parshad and Durga Parshad.	...	...	
Shahjahanpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Baktawar Singh,	...	...	
	Hamidia Press ...	Abdul Hamid Khan ...	...	...	
	Anjuman Press ...	Anjuman ...	..	...	
Pilibhit.	Mazhari Press ...	Hakim Mazhar Ahsan Khan.	Khurshaid Afaq,	...	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Newal Kishore Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore,	...	...	
	Nami Press ...	Rahmat-ullah ...	Alam-i-Taswir ...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad Raza,	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram ...	(1) The Merchant, (2) The Brahman,	...	
	Law Press ...	Hira Lal ...	Meikle & Co's Commercial Circular.	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1889—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued).*			
CAWNPORE—*(concluded).*	Shwala-i-Tur Press ...	Jumna Parshad ...	...	...	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdus Samad ...	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Abdul Rahman Khan...	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	...	
	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur ...	...	
	Azizi Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Messrs. Shircore & Co.,	Cawnpore Exchange Gazette.	...	
	Adona Press ...	Messrs. Noronha & Co....	...	...	
	Medical Press ...	Messrs Charles & Co. ...	...	...	
	Lincolnshire Regiment Press.	G. Tarrant, Lance Corporal.	The "Sphynx," the Lincolnshire Regimental Magazine.	...	
FATEHPUR.	Nasim-i-Hind Press ...	Kunj Behari Lal, Pleader.	Nasim-i-Hind (weekly).	...	
BANDA.	Hisam Press ...	Ewaz Bakhsh ...	...	...	Execute job-work only.
HAMIRPUR.		*Nil.*			
ALLAHABAD.	The Pioneer Press ...	Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, J. Walker, J. W. Allen, and W. P. Mason.	The Pioneer, the Pioneer Mail, the Week's News.	...	
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	Mr. J. C. Jordon and Rev. J. J. Caleb.	...	Christian Treasury.	
	Railway Service Press ...	Railway Service Press Company, "Limited."	The Morning Post. The Good Templar and Temperance Advocate; the North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	The Masonic Record.	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Not known ...	...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulam Haidar Khan...	...	...	Job-work.
	Church Mission Congregational Press Association, "Limited."	Thos. McHames Company.	...	...	Ditto.
	Universal Press ...	J. J. Wallace ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Indian Press ...	Chinta Mani Ghose ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Vedic Press ...	Sri Mati Perupkarin Sabha.	...	"Yajur Ved Bhashia;" "Rig Ved Bhashia;" "Arya Siddhant."	Ditto.
	Trades Circular Press ...	Trades Circular Press Company.	The Trades Circular Advertiser.	...	Ditto.
	Anglo-Oriental Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	Indian Union ...	...	
	Masdar-ul-Barkat Press,	Shaikh Bikan ...	...	...	Since closed.
	Nur-ul-Absar Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Saiyad Sadik Husain, Saiyad Jafar Husain, Saiyad Haji Ali, Saiyad Bakar Ali, and Saiyad Muhammad Husain.	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1889—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Allahabad—*(concluded).*	Oriental Printing Press,	Saiyad Muhammad Ali,	...	...	
	Nazair-i-Qanun Hind Press.	Munshi Hardeo Behari, Munshi Durga Parshad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Behari, Ahmad Ali Khan, and Munshi Gokul Das.	...	...	Translation of Indian Law Reports from October to December, 1887, and January to October, 1888. Digest of Indian Law Reports and Criminal Rulings, Tasrih-ul-Ukla, Makhzan Kisas, &c.
	Jalali Press... ...	Muhammad Kabir-ul-Haq.	...	...	
	Hindi Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Karim-ul-Press ...	Shaikh Karim Bakhsh,	...	...	
	Khurshed Hind Press ...	Shaikh Mubarak Ali ...	...	...	
	Raghunath Press ...	Sheo Parshad ...	...	...	
	Hami-i-Hind Press ...	Shaikh Sadr-ul-din ...	...	...	
	Namwar Press ...	Háfiz Abdulla ...	...	...	
	Desh Upkarak Press ...	Gopal Din, ...	Hindi Pradip (monthly.)	...	
	Nagri Press ...	Munshi Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	Kayasth Samachar Press.	Kayasth Patshala ...	...	...	Since closed.
	Najm-ul-Saqil Press ...	Muzaffar Husain ...	...	...	
	Hanwant Press ...	Ráni Ellis, wife of Rája Rampal Singh.	...	...	
	Satsang Press ...	Pandit Chakarpan,	...	...	
	Prayag Press ...	Mohan Lal ...	...	...	
	Alayar Press ...	Muhammad Alayar Khan.	...	...	
	Kachchri Press ...	Pandit Banke Bihari Sukla.	...	...	
	Vidya Dharam Bordhak Press.	Parmeshwar Dat ...	Pryag Samachar (weekly).	...	
	Khamiu's Press ...	Shaikh Muhammad Sadik	...	...	
	Zabdat-ul-Nazaiar Press,	Awadh Bihari Lal ...	Kayastha Samachar (monthly).	Zabdat-ul-Nazair (weekly).	Nos. 18 to 47 for 1888, and Nos. 1 to 8 for 1889; and index for 1887.
	Agnihotri Press ...	Bhola Nath ...	...	...	Since closed.
	Anwar Ahmad ...	Hafiz Jalal-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Indian Christian Press...	J. Pratt ...	...	...	
	Kayastha Press ...	Munshi Lachman Parshad.	...	The Day in India.	
	Itihad Hind ...	Itihad Hind Company,	...	Itihad Hind (monthly).	
Jaunpur.	Nasim-i-Jaunpur Press...	Muhammad Ishak ...	Nasim-i-Jaunpur (weekly).	...	
	Azim-ul-Matba Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin.	Najm-ul-Hind (weekly).	...	
	Matba-i-Badir-ul-Haq, or Akhbar Press.	Badir-ul-Haq ...	Akhbar-ul-Akhbar (fortnightly).	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riyaz-ul-Akhbar Press...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Riaz-ul-Akhbar with supplements (Fitna and Itr Fitna).	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Rajhan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	
	Latif-ul-Akhbar Press...	Muhammad Latif Khan,	...	...	
	Masadi Press ...	Salar Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Anwar Yusafi and Manzkashi Press.	Abdul Gafur ...	...	...	
Basti.		*Nil.*			
Azamgarh.	Elhamia Press ...	Elham Ali ...	"Khurshed, Azamgarh" (weekly).	...	Books. Has ceased to exist a year ago.
	Aftab Azamgarh Press...	Kudrat Ali ...	"Aftab Azamgarh" (weekly).	...	Forms.

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C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1889—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lachman Parshad ...	...	...	Miscellaneous works.
	Anand Kadambini Press,	Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	...	(1) Anand Kadambini, (2) Dinkar Prakash, (3) Mithla Niti Prakash.	Ditto.
	Reading-Room Press, Chunar.	Hanuman Parshad ...	Akhbar-i-Chunár (weekly).	...	
Benares.	Viddya Sagar Press ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	...	Books.
	Printing Press ...	Chhannu Lal and Brij Bhukan Das.	...	...	Do.
	Harihar Prabhakar Press.	Gobardhan Sahai ...	...	...	Do.
	Bharat Jiwan Press ...	Ram Krishan, Khattri...	Bharat Jiwan (weekly paper).	Bharat Bhano (monthly magazine.).	Do.
	Sudha Niwas Press ...	Ram Kumar Lal Misra,	...	...	Do.
	Hari Prakash Press ...	Amir Sinha ...	...	...	Do.
	Ganesh Prabhakar Press,	Kishandial Sinha ...	...	...	Do.
	Chintaman Ganesh Prabhakar Press.	Kishandeo Pande ...	...	...	Do.
	Chandra Sikhar Press...	Prag Teli, son of Bhairo,	...	...	Do.
	Kedar Prabhakar Press,	Gopal Chaube ...	...	...	Do.
	Sidhi Press ...	Biswanath Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Amar Press ...	Bábu Sadanand ...	...	...	Do.
	Dharm Amrit Press ...	Sri Krishna Prasanno Sen.	...	...	Do.
	Ganesh Jantralai Press,	Kampta Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Brijachandra Jantralai Press.	Balgobind ...	...	...	Do.
	Aksir Azim Press ...	Wali Muhammad ...	...	...	Do.
	Jawahir Aksir Press ...	Fida Husain *alias* Ghulam Husain.	Rafi-ul-Akhbar (weekly).	...	Do.
	Chandra Prabha Press...	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	Kashi Patrika (weekly).	...	Do.
	Said-ul-Matba Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Saiyid.	Nasrat-ul-Sunnat (monthly).	...	Do.
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	The Pandit (monthly).	...	Do.
	Raj Rajeswari Press ...	Pandit Narayan Shastri,	...	...	Do.
	Victoria Press ...	Bishan Datt ...	...	...	Do.
	Anandaban Press ...	Anant Ram ...	...	...	Do.
	Jain Prabhakar Press ...	Partap Kunar ...	...	...	Do.
	Sidh Binaik Jantralai Press.	Daoji	...	...	Do.
	Devakar Press ...	Sheo Charan Kuari ...	...	...	Do.
	Ramdhan Nan Press ...	Sital Parshad ...	...	...	Do.
	Srisat Narayan Jantralai Press.	Bangali Saho ...	...	...	Do.
	Gauri Shankar Jantralai Press.	Bisheshar Kahar ...	...	...	Do.
	Rais Azam Press ...	Altaf Husain ...	Rais-i-Azam (weekly).	...	Do.
		New Presses established during 1888-89.			
	Timar Nasik Press ...	Kirpa Ram ...	...	...	Books.
	Joti Parkash Press ...	Ganesh Pandit ...	...	...	Do.
	Vidya Prakash Press ...	Girdhari Sinha ...	...	...	Do.
	Gaurkha Pradip Press ...	Ganga Ram ...	...	...	Do.
	Kashi Sanskrit Mudra Jantralai Press.	Daya Ram, Kar Pardas, and Kallu Ram.	...	...	Do.
	Viyas Press ...	Madho Ram and Ganga Dhar.	Mitra (published irregularly).	...	Do.
	Gopal Jantralai Press ...	Nandan Parshad ...	...	...	Do.

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1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Ghazipur.	Victoria School Lithographic Press.	Bábu Tarini Charan Bahaduri, Head Master, Victoria School.	...	...	
	Vakaya-i-Alam Press ...	Maulvi Shiraj-ud-din Ahmad Khan.	Vakaya-i-Alam (Anglo-Urdu).	...	
	Light Press and Type Press.	Pandit Gopi Nath Patak,	...	...	
Ballia.		*Nil.*			
		JHANSI DIVISION.			
Jhansi.	Viddya Nidhi Press ...	Gobindas Tiwari of Jhánsi City.	...	...	Miscellaneous job-work.
Jalaun.	Indian Midland Press ...	Sitaram, of Jhánsi City,	...	...	Ditto.
Lalitpur.		*Nil.*			
		Nil.			
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Kumaun.	Debating Club Press, Almora.	Pandit Mathura Datt Pant, Pandit Lila Nand Joshi, Pandit Bishen Datt Joshi, Pandit Raghubar Datt Joshi, Pandit Durga Datt Sanwal, Pandit Amba Datt Joshi, Lála Debi Das, Pandit Gopi Ballabh Tewari, Pandit Bishen Datt Joshi, II, Pandit Hari Kishen Pande, Pandit Bachaspati Pant, Pandit Debi Datt Joshi, Pandit Narayan Datt Joshi, Pandit Jwala Datt Joshi, Pandit Shib Datt Sanwal, Pandit Chandra Ballabh Pant, Bábu Gosain Bhatt, Munshi Kalyan Singh Negi, Munshi Udey Singh Negi, Lála Ishwari Datt Chaudhri, Háji Lal Muhammad, Munshi Sadanand Sanwal, Pandit Kanti Ballabh Pant, Bábu Ranjit Singh, Munshi Nathu Ram Negi, and Pandit Moti Ram Joshi.	Almora Akhbar, (weekly).	...	
	Kumaun Printing Works Press, Almora.	Pandit R. C. Datt ...	...	...	Only job-work.
	Station Press, Ránikhet,	Rustomjee & Sons ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Pandit Damodhar Joshi,	...	Periodical.	
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Mr. Petter ...	...	Ditto.	
	The Lake Zephyr Press, Naini Tal.	Murray & Co. ...	...	Ditto.	
Garhwal.		*Nil.*			
Tarai.	Chandra Prakash Press, Jaspur.	Lakhpat Rai and Tek Chand.	"Bharatmartand" "Tarái Gazette."	...	

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1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.* A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association of Oudh.	The Express ...	...	Bi-weekly.
	M. E. P. House Press, Lucknow.	M. E. P. House, Lucknow.	Kaukab-i-Hind,	...	Weekly, in Roman character.
				Rafiq-i-Niswan ...	Fortnightly, English.
				Bal Hitkarak ...	Weekly, Hindi.
				India's Young Folk.	Fortnightly, English.
				Khairkhwah Atfal,	Weekly, Urdu.
	Church Mission C. Press,	Church Mission Society,	...	The Messenger of Light (in English and Roman-Urdu).	Fortnightly.
	G. P. Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	The Hindustani,	...	Tri-weekly, Urdu.
			English Journal, styled "The Advocate."	...	Weekly, English.
	Ditto ditto ...	Bábu Ram Das ...	...	Dinkar Prakash ...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Kankubj Prakash Press,	Balbhaddar Misr ...	...	Kankubj Prakash Akhbar.	Ditto.
	Sham-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lal...	Jama-ul-Ehkam,	...	Ditto.
	Bahar-i-Kashmir Press...	Pandit Sham Narayan,	...	Mirat-ul-Hind ...	Ditto.
	Najm-ul-Ulum Press ...	Muhammad Yaknb Ali,	Karnamah ...	...	Ditto.
	Anwar Muhamdi Press,	Munshi Muhammad Teg Bahadur.	Rozanah Akhbar,	...	Daily, Urdu.
	Bahr-ul-Ulum Press ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Mashir Kaisar ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Akhbar Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore,	Oudh Akhbar ...	...	Daily, Urdu.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb,	Monthly, Urdu.
	Tammannai Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tammannai Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Mazhar-ul-Ajayeb Press,	Saiyid Ibad Ali ...	Imamia Akhbar,	...	Every 10th day, Urdu.
	Hadikat-ul-Ilm Press ...	Sultan Ali Khan ...	Sitara-i-Hind Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Khairkhwah-i-Am Press,	Pandit Ekbal Shankar,	Khairkhwah-i-Am Akhbar.	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	Job-work.
	Matba-i-Gulshan Muhamdi Press.	Muhammad Musaheb Ali.	...	...	
	Do. Asfi Press ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do Mustafai Press...	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Aftab-i-Alamtab Press.	Debi Parshad ...	...	..	
	Do. Durga Parshad Press.	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Do. Shegofa-i-Gulzar Press.	Salig Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Ulwi Press ...	Ali Bakhsh Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Usna Ushri Press,	Sayyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Guncha-i-Hind Press.	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Do. Chasma-i-Faiz Press.	Nadir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmudi Press...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Matla-i-Nur Press.	Ghulam Abbas ...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Muhamdi Press.	Khwaja Muhammad Wazid.	...	...	
	Do. Faiz Muhamdi Press.	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Aina-i-Hidayet Press.	Saiyid Hidayet-ullah...	...	...	
	Do. Gulzar Ahmadi Press.	Shaikh Ali Husain Khan.	...	...	
	Do. Jafri Press ...	Mirza Muhammad Ali,	...	...	
	Do. Bahar-i-Oudh Press.	Muthra Parshad and Awadh Behari Lal.	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(continued).*	Matba-i-Mashrik-ul-Unwar Press.	Chhote Lal ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Do. Faiz Rassan Press,	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Do. Nami Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Do. Jamai-ul-Akhlaq Press.	Nizam Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Fakhr Alam Press	Naubat Rai, Kayasth ...	...	...	
	Do. Mahmud Press ...	Maulvi Abul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Do. Urdu Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Do. Islami Press ...	Abdul Hakim ...	...	...	
	Do. Prakash Hind Press.	Kali Charan ...	...	...	
	Do. Mashir Press ...	Abdul Basid ...	...	...	
	Do. Fidai Press ...	Fida Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Saiyidi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Do. Kabia Mirtbarshin Press.	Sheodat Sukul ...	...	...	
	Do. Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Pratab Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Do. Abbassi Usna Ushri Press.	Mirza Agha Jan ...	...	...	
	Do. Oudh Commercial Press.	Harimohan Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Do. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company.	...	...	
	Do. Kaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nisar Husain.	...	...	
	Do. Asghari Press ...	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Bustan Murtazwi Press.	Dilawar Husain ...	...	...	
	Do. Nur Muhamdi Press.	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Nisar-i-Hind Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulam Jabbar.	Jubilee Paper ...	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Lachmi Prakash Kasi Khand Press.	Raghunath Parshad ...	Akhbar-ul-Nazum Akhbar.	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Rifah-i-Kaumi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharm Sabha Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Sukhsambad Press ...	Pandit Lachman Parshad Brahmo.	Sukhsambad Akhbar.	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Shaukat Jafari Press ...	Saiyid Husain Jafar ...	Shaukat Jafari Akhbar.	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Mashrik-ul-Anwar Press,	Nadir Husain, Manager,	Kayasth Updesh,	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar Hind Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Kayasth Press ...	Rudr Prasad ...	Kayasth Akhbar,	..	Ditto.
	Munshi Newal Kishore Oudh Akhbar Press.	Pandit Chandar Sekhar,	Budhi Parkash ...	...	Fortnightly, Hindi.
	Rozana Akhbar Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	Risala Hami-i-Islam.	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Sukhsambad Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Sugrihini and Bharat Varsa.	...	Ditto.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Kishun Lal ...	Anjuman-i-Hind Akhbar and Jama-ul-Ahkam.	...	Weekly, Urdu. Fortnightly (Urdu).
	Parkash Hind Press ...	Pandit Chandar Sekhar,	Budhi Parkash ...	...	Fortnightly, Hindi.
	Do. Rahimi Press ...	Abdul Rahman ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Do. Ahmadi Press ...	Fakr-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Do. Salamat Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...	...	
	Do. Sukhsambad Press,	Bihari Lal ...	...	...	
	Loyal Press... ...	Swami Dayal ...	...	...	
	Farhat Khij Press ...	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal.	...	...	
	Kaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nissar Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Payamyar.	Monthly, Urdu.
		Pandit Chandra Sekhar,	...	Budhi Bakhsh ...	Fortnightly, Hindi.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1889—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Lucknow—*(concluded).*	Rozana Akhbar Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	...	Risala Hami-i-Islam.	Monthly.
	Mashriq-ul-Anwar Press,	Mirza Nadir Husain ...	Kayastha Updesh Akhbar.	...	Do.
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad ...	Akhbar Mukhbir, Oudh.	...	Weekly.
	Aftab Alamtab Press ...	Debi Parshad ...	Kayastha Patrika,	...	Monthly.
	Rustam Murtazawin Press,	Munshi Saiyid Zaowar Husain.	Akhbar-ul-Momini,	...	Fortnightly.
	Kashi Parkash Press ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Matba-i Dilgudaz Press...	Maulvi Tafazzul Husain,	...	...	
	Islami Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Sajjad ...	...	...	
	Royal Printing Press ...	Muhammad Akbar Khan,	...	...	
	Dilpizir Press ...	Jai Narayan ...	...	...	
Unao.	Kaisar Press ...	Munshi Yakub Ali ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Lyall Press ...	Bábu Swami Dayal ...	Colvin Gazette in Urdu.	...	Ditto.
Bara Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Ahsan Ali ...	...	...	
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	Only job-work is executed.
	...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.,	...	...	Ditto.
	Narayani Press ...	Sheo Parshad ...	Sham-i-Oudh ...	...	Vernacular forms and job-work.
	Guncha-i-Kashmir Press,	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	Civil list and vernacular forms.
	Jubilee Printing Press,	Kalka Parshad ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Faiz-i-Oudh Press ...	Shaikh Ghulam Husain.	...	Urdu books ...	Vernacular forms and job-works.
Gonda.	Balrampur Press ...	Mahárání Sahiba, Balrámpur.	...	...	Books, rules, and forms for use in the estate's office.
Bahraich.	Asmail Faiuz ...	Mír Zafar Mehdi ...	...	...	Urdu books.
	Gulshan Saddika ...	Muhammad Sadiq ...	...	...	Ditto.
		RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
Rae Bareli.	Asolear de Tierra Press,	Shahzada Shahdeo Singh.	...	...	
Partabgarh.	Imam Ali Press ...	Shaikh Imam Ali ...	...	...	
	Hindustani Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	"Hindustani" issued from the Press.	...	
	Gulshan Ahmadi Press...	Saiyid Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	...	...	
Sultanpur.	Jubilee Press ...	Narotam Das ...	Gulzar-i-Oudh ...	...	
		SITAPUR DIVISION.			
Sitapur.	Subah Sadik Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadik, Vakil.	...	...	Executes job-work.
Hardoi.	Rafat Ali Press ...	Rafat Ali ...	...	...	Lithographs English and Vernacular forms.
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Ahmadi Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
Kheri.	Hindi Prabha Press ...	Prag Datta and Mathura Prashad Misr.	...	...	Executes job-work only.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Deaths.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6							
					Number of deaths registered.							
					According to sex.			*According to religion.*				
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Kumaun	Kumaun ...	6,000	82·2	6,443	5,498	11,941	221	11,560	19	141	11,941
2	Kumaun	Garhwál ...	5,500	62·8	4,778	4,433	9,211	16	9,179	14	2	9,211
3	Kumaun	Tarái ...	938	220·7	5,505	4,518	10,023	3,891	6,096	...	36	10,023
4	Rohilkhand	Bijnor ...	1,868	386·2	11,421	9,508	20,929	6,744	13,461	13	711	20,929
5	Rohilkhand	Moradabad ...	2,282	506·2	24,808	22,296	47,104	14,921	32,120	21	42	47,104
6	Rohilkhand	Bareilly ...	1,614	638·6	17,649	15,081	32,730	7,335	25,366	11	18	32,730
7	Rohilkhand	Pilibhit ...	1,371	329·2	9,111	6,799	15,910	2,350	13,489	1	70	15,910
8	Rohilkhand	Sháhjahanpur ...	1,746	490·8	16,289	13,998	30,287	3,741	26,441	8	97	30,287
9	Rohilkhand	Budaun ...	2,002	452·8	17,063	14,863	31,926	4,904	27,008	7	12	31,926
10	Sitapur	Kheri ...	2,992	278·0	14,741	12,471	27,212	3,149	23,993	4	66	27,212
11	Sitapur	Sitapur ...	2,251	425·6	16,368	14,441	30,809	4,383	26,416	5	5	30,809
12	Sitapur	Hardoi ...	2,312	427·7	16,451	14,436	30,887	3,315	27,562	2	8	30,887
13	Meerut	Dehra Dún ...	1,193	120·8	1,772	1,263	3,035	399	2,584	37	15	3,035
14	Meerut	Saháranpur ...	2,222	440·9	16,271	13,183	29,454	9,490	19,747	13	204	29,454
15	Meerut	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,656	457·9	12,503	10,444	22,947	6,745	16,200	1	1	22,947
16	Meerut	Meerut ...	2,379	551·9	23,989	19,728	43,717	9,662	33,954	29	72	43,717
17	Meerut	Bulandshahr ...	1,915	482·9	16,832	13,663	30,495	5,381	25,005	...	109	30,495
18	Meerut	Aligarh ...	1,955	522·2	18,751	14,575	33,326	3,706	28,146	5	1,469	33,326
19	Agra	Etah ...	1,739	435·0	15,313	11,870	27,183	2,447	24,727	4	5	27,183
20	Agra	Muttra ...	1,453	462·3	12,911	9,915	22,826	1,812	20,975	...	39	22,826
21	Agra	Farukhabad ...	1,719	528·0	15,619	12,805	28,424	3,301	24,815	10	298	28,424
22	Agra	Mainpuri ...	1,697	472·0	11,604	9,550	21,154	1,091	20,055	...	8	21,154
23	Agra	Agra ...	1,850	526·8	15,994	13,653	29,647	2,516	27,047	31	53	29,647
24	Agra	Etáwah ...	1,693	426·5	10,956	9,270	20,226	1,102	19,116	1	7	20,226
25	Lucknow	Lucknow ...	989	704·1	12,937	12,401	25,338	5,795	19,455	46	42	25,338
26	Lucknow	Bara Banki ...	1,768	580·6	14,537	13,756	28,293	4,640	23,651	...	2	28,293
27	Lucknow	Unao ...	1,747	514·7	16,004	15,712	31,716	2,299	29,413	1	3	31,716
28	Allahabad	Cawnpore ...	2,370	498·4	21,590	20,099	41,689	3,252	38,426	9	2	41,689
29	Allahabad	Fatehpur ...	1,639	417·2	12,504	12,114	24,618	2,398	22,220	...	...	24,618
30	Allahabad	Jaunpur ...	1,554	778·3	13,660	10,915	24,575	2,190	22,375	1	9	24,575
31	Allahabad	Hamirpur ...	2,288	221·6	11,861	10,025	21,886	1,265	20,621	...	...	21,886
32	Allahabad	Bánda ...	3,061	228·2	13,240	11,467	24,707	1,361	23,335	...	11	24,707
33	Allahabad	Allahabad ...	2,833	520·3	21,295	19,018	40,313	5,119	35,062	41	91	40,313
34	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	1,738	547·6	14,252	13,576	27,828	2,037	25,784	2	5	27,828
35	Rae Bareli	Sultanpur ...	1,707	561·1	13,763	12,253	26,016	2,531	23,472	1	12	26,016
36	Rae Bareli	Partabgarh ...	1,437	589·6	12,967	12,083	25,050	2,071	22,974	2	3	25,050
37	Fyzabad	Bahraich ...	2,741	320·3	13,400	11,548	24,948	3,722	21,197	1	28	24,948
38	Fyzabad	Gonda ...	2,875	442·0	17,485	15,638	33,123	3,635	29,477	5	6	33,123
39	Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	1,689	640·2	16,395	14,600	30,995	3,260	27,726	5	4	30,995
40	Benares	Gorakhpur ...	4,598	569·1	33,181	29,001	62,182	5,943	56,195	20	24	62,182
41	Benares	Basti ...	2,753	592·3	19,686	18,227	37,913	5,920	31,992	1	...	37,913
42	Benares	Azamgarh ...	2,147	747·2	19,678	17,691	37,369	5,247	32,120	...	2	37,369
43	Benares	Gházipur ...	1,473	688·4	12,655	11,706	24,361	2,473	21,849	3	36	24,361
44	Benares	Ballia ...	1,145	808·0	9,589	8,257	17,846	1,222	16,623	...	1	17,846
45	Benares	Benares ...	998	894·4	16,349	14,569	30,918	3,352	27,534	17	15	30,918
46	Benares	Mirzapur ...	5,223	217·6	18,700	17,048	35,748	2,031	33,708	6	3	35,748
47	Jhansi	Jalaun ...	1,477	284·5	9,195	7,963	17,158	912	14,341	2	1,903	17,158
48	Jhansi	Jhánsi ...	1,567	212·6	7,029	5,958	12,987	606	11,481	13	887	12,987
49	Jhansi	Lalitpur ...	1,947	127·9	4,337	3,796	8,133	166	7,619	...	348	8,133
		Total for the Provinces.	106,111	415·7	709,431	617,682	1,327,113	176,069	1,143,707	412	6,925	1,327,113

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

2.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	715	838	799	775	1,430
2		Garhwál	460	595	473	538	948
3		Tarái	1,003	791	818	828	885
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	1,695	1,107	1,293	1,830	2,142
5		Moradabad	3,679	2,794	2,621	3,110	3,716
6		Bareilly	2,449	1,853	2,056	2,197	2,616
7		Pilibhít	1,266	991	1,092	1,303	1,492
8		Sháhjahánpur	2,093	1,817	2,112	2,448	2,346
9		Budaun	2,131	1,815	1,871	2,009	1,694
10	SITAPUR ...	Kheri	1,857	1,636	1,800	2,850	2,846
11		Sitapur	1,813	1,510	1,636	2,300	2,826
12		Hardoi	1,881	1,359	1,757	2,168	2,297
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	241	208	220	269	331
14		Saháranpur	2,974	2,385	1,996	2,319	2,624
15		Muzaffarnagar	2,122	1,623	1,587	1,665	2,157
16		Meerut	4,892	3,554	2,719	2,975	3,438
17		Bulandshahr...	3,131	2,251	1,918	2,013	2,040
18		Aligarh	3,450	2,401	2,148	1,821	2,126
19	AGRA ...	Etah	2,041	1,823	1,916	1,573	1,420
20		Muttra	2,228	1,625	1,404	1,572	1,695
21		Farukhabad	2,406	1,884	1,955	1,885	1,583
22		Mainpuri	1,887	1,548	1,556	1,235	1,069
23		Agra	2,536	1,852	1,728	1,787	1,903
24		Etáwah	1,653	1,308	1,253	1,116	1,136
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,518	1,167	1,208	1,499	2,223
26		Bara Banki	1,915	1,555	1,565	1,612	2,017
27		Unao	1,893	1,431	1,615	1,909	2,413
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	2,696	2,072	2,167	2,158	2,391
29		Fatehpur	1,626	1,161	1,189	1,111	1,150
30		Jaunpur	1,363	1,150	1,157	1,361	1,795
31		Hamírpur	1,339	990	991	919	1,074
32		Bánda	1,412	1,120	1,234	1,034	999
33		Allahabad	2,111	2,031	1,989	2,086	2,174
34	RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	1,707	1,496	1,494	1,441	1,813
35		Sultanpur	1,600	1,237	1,222	1,300	1,940
36		Partabgarh	1,565	1,061	1,157	1,339	1,843
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich	1,433	1,368	1,600	2,030	2,334
38		Gonda	2,269	1,856	2,130	2,615	3,379
39		Fyzabad	1,877	1,403	1,542	1,887	2,704
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	3,693	3,384	3,691	4,669	4,938
41		Basti	2,683	2,063	2,360	3,696	3,737
42		Azamgarh	1,930	1,664	1,708	2,017	2,671
43		Gházipur	1,095	886	1,051	940	1,055
44		Ballia	1,217	1,080	1,166	815	943
45		Benares	1,436	1,320	1,295	1,681	1,808
46		Mirzapur	1,921	1,599	1,618	1,848	1,677
47	JHANSI ...	Jalaun	1,187	971	720	811	760
48		Jhánsi	1,037	760	751	662	706
49		Lalitpur	705	574	609	576	506
		Total for the Provinces ...	93,831	74,967	75,987	84,602	95,810
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·12	1·70	1·72	1·91	2·17

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1888.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,540	1,394	1,061	981	772	729	907	11,941	1
1,286	1,290	1,071	740	602	574	544	9,211	2
837	532	493	680	1,070	1,123	963	10,023	3
2,213	1,555	1,424	1,581	2,277	2,028	1,784	20,929	4
3,817	2,933	3,050	4,692	7,043	5,249	4,400	47,104	5
2,999	2,337	2,372	2,726	4,216	3,773	3,136	32,730	6
1,750	1,304	1,044	1,143	1,722	1,269	1,534	15,910	7
2,723	2,242	2,047	2,757	4,085	2,820	2,797	30,287	8
2,114	1,963	2,080	3,002	6,065	3,146	4,036	31,926	9
3,237	2,362	2,022	1,975	2,417	2,249	1,961	27,212	10
3,440	3,029	2,576	2,438	3,286	3,008	2,947	30,809	11
2,906	2,516	2,401	3,072	4,308	3,172	3,050	30,887	12
346	207	244	221	293	239	216	3,035	13
2,644	1,858	1,782	2,441	3,002	2,718	2,711	29,454	14
2,522	1,772	1,493	1,712	2,338	1,909	2,047	22,947	15
4,027	3,112	2,670	3,628	4,299	3,844	4,529	43,717	16
2,234	1,805	1,884	2,981	3,509	3,245	3,454	30,495	17
2,299	1,746	2,018	3,272	4,387	3,891	3,767	33,326	18
1,574	1,103	1,419	2,553	4,165	3,662	3,934	27,183	19
1,718	1,124	1,439	2,596	2,563	2,315	2,547	22,826	20
1,858	1,658	1,805	2,693	3,633	3,515	3,549	28,424	21
1,389	1,245	1,202	1,755	2,851	2,251	3,166	21,154	22
2,044	1,666	2,116	3,447	4,237	3,019	3,312	29,647	23
1,455	1,046	1,328	2,065	3,117	2,387	2,362	20,226	24
2,846	2,835	2,145	2,381	2,659	2,384	2,473	25,338	25
2,789	2,358	2,352	2,321	3,325	2,921	3,563	28,293	26
2,769	2,628	2,444	3,210	4,530	3,597	3,277	31,716	27
3,059	2,565	2,771	4,416	6,953	5,573	4,868	41,689	28
1,276	1,173	1,329	2,139	4,000	4,592	3,872	24,618	29
2,226	1,846	2,171	2,608	3,248	2,801	2,849	24,575	30
1,440	1,120	1,596	2,523	4,124	3,354	2,416	21,886	31
1,452	1,252	1,451	2,555	4,209	4,070	3,919	24,707	32
2,491	2,309	2,893	4,047	6,308	6,934	5,240	40,313	33
2,379	1,700	1,893	2,607	3,898	3,566	3,834	27,828	34
2,361	1,988	2,045	2,214	3,649	3,391	3,069	26,016	35
2,186	1,632	1,743	2,147	3,185	3,784	3,408	25,050	36
2,668	1,952	1,963	1,963	2,586	2,616	2,435	24,948	37
3,255	2,475	2,525	2,595	3,356	3,506	3,162	33,123	38
2,800	2,388	2,634	2,832	3,993	3,589	3,346	30,995	39
6,183	5,146	5,204	5,197	6,193	6,838	7,046	62,182	40
3,398	2,821	2,767	2,879	3,918	3,647	3,944	37,913	41
3,033	2,679	3,197	3,678	5,779	5,131	3,882	37,369	42
1,525	1,642	2,167	2,582	3,932	4,063	3,423	24,361	43
1,587	1,419	1,473	1,665	2,060	1,185	3,236	17,846	44
2,333	2,702	3,147	3,570	4,510	3,907	3,209	30,918	45
2,345	1,998	3,247	4,237	5,977	5,226	4,055	35,748	46
928	812	1,151	1,679	3,326	2,376	2,437	17,158	47
873	784	1,034	1,462	1,966	1,593	1,359	12,987	48
598	422	673	756	1,041	842	831	8,133	49
111,772	92,475	97,056	123,414	174,772	153,621	148,806	1,327,113	
2·53	2·09	2·20	2·79	3·96	3·48	3·37	30·08	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								INJU		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		A.—DISTRICTS.								
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	493,641	1	61	7,100	2,945	3	11	236
2		Garhwál	345,629	3	17	4,779	3,082	7	38	149
3		Tarái	192,326	1	53	8,732	459	1	1	45
4	ROHILKHAND,	Bijnor	629,053	1	207	14,342	1,400	5	8	167
5		Moradabad	988,924	9	877	35,976	1,801	6	10	390
6		Bareilly	914,758	10	1,653	24,268	1,122	9	17	327
7		Pilibhít	421,880	...	949	12,985	54	10	10	156
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	771,495	2	1,154	22,774	770	23	121	321
9		Budaun	858,166	2	264	28,007	574	15	55	297
10	SITAPUR ...	Kheri	831,922	998	4,928	18,585	101	14	24	205
11		Sitapur	918,833	658	3,219	21,168	259	35	46	299
12		Hardoi	922,192	23	2,216	23,035	253	45	78	322
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	125,111	6	2	1,752	807	1	4	22
14		Saháranpur	839,229	...	14	23,208	1,105	5	11	207
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	713,881	2	24	20,478	411	6	28	219
16		Meerut	1,213,605	4	6	39,607	309	10	50	295
17		Bulandshahr... ...	844,716	7	63	26,951	481	6	36	215
18		Aligarh	897,159	6	9	25,842	1,577	21	45	329
19	AGRA ...	Etah	711,634	...	9	21,531	133	37	73	232
20		Muttra	574,931	4	7	16,958	508	11	16	241
21		Farukhabad	805,647	3	89	23,174	353	15	133	329
22		Mainpuri	766,654	2	18	18,967	85	15	80	337
23		Agra	820,539	8	213	20,708	766	33	71	340
24		Etáwah	687,650	1	72	16,848	423	18	43	280
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	457,051	51	1,138	10,788	204	10	13	178
26		Bara Banki	1,000,261	306	536	21,804	233	9	31	328
27		Unao	899,069	2	2,851	23,771	496	18	26	494
28	ALLAHABAD,	Cawnpore	1,064,366	58	15	28,428	1,130	10	52	465
29		Fatehpur	662,417	5	128	18,852	766	11	34	308
30		Jaunpur	1,166,818	738	26	20,354	95	12	57	397
31		Hamírpur	492,858	1	377	13,522	3,986	18	65	176
32		Bánda	670,912	4	79	19,178	1,165	13	42	265
33		Allahabad	1,323,768	175	91	30,696	1,137	17	49	532
34	RAE BARELI,	Rae Bareli	924,592	356	90	23,720	93	18	49	361
35		Sultanpur	957,912	423	18	20,639	691	20	45	407
36		Partabgarh	847,047	523	28	12,130	1,693	16	51	400
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich	856,050	2,928	69	17,500	64	9	6	259
38		Gonda	1,244,372	1,985	78	24,997	93	5	17	375
39		Fyzabad	995,159	1,203	43	22,598	580	8	33	482
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	2,547,483	1,643	207	36,232	3,235	5	43	872
41		Basti	1,619,020	2,797	10	27,492	172	3	18	482
42		Azamgarh	1,558,024	947	3	27,700	1,535	14	106	666
43		Gházipur	970,867	406	67	20,989	255	7	53	384
44		Ballia	876,348	55	25	14,657	66	6	22	410
45		Benares	672,134	673	31	16,205	674	5	18	292
46		Mirzapur	1,038,910	209	60	26,905	534	18	42	417
47	JHANSI ...	Jalaun	380,040	1	66	10,258	1,700	12	61	141
48		Jhánsi	310,400	...	366	7,315	1,624	6	46	178
49		Lalitpur	238,474	...	6	3,013	1,561	6	19	124
		Total of Districts ...	41,063,927	17,240	22,532	977,518	44,460	627	2,007	15,353

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1888.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
51	301	1,533	11,941	...	·12	14·38	5·97	·61	3·10	24·18	22 43	1
33	227	203	9,211	...	·05	13·83	11·52	·65	·59	26 64	23 36	2
19	66	85	9,396	...	·27	45·40	2 38	·34	·44	48·85	51·87	3
163	343	2,077	18,370	...	·33	22·80	2 23	·54	3·30	29 20	34·45	4
109	515	2,103	41,281	...	·89	36 37	1 82	·53	2·13	41 74	47 39	5
189	542	1,475	29,070	·01	1·80	26 53	1·22	·59	1·60	31 75	38·14	6
82	258	746	14,992	...	2 24	30 77	·12	·61	1·76	35 53	33·39	7
150	615	2,954	28,269	...	1·50	29 52	·99	·80	3·83	36 61	37 18	8
83	450	919	30,216	...	·30	32 63	·66	·52	1·07	35 20	41·06	9
100	343	2,257	27,212	1·19	5·92	22 34	·12	·41	2·71	32·70	26 61	10
154	534	3,351	29,189	·71	3 50	23 03	·28	·58	3 61	31 76	29 65	11
200	645	2,178	28,350	·03	2·39	24·98	·27	·70	2 36	30 73	32 31	12
7	34	35	2,636	·04	·01	14 00	6 45	·27	·28	21·06	20 60	13
36	259	124	24,710	...	·01	27 65	1·32	·31	·15	29 44	39 23	14
37	290	155	21,360	..	·03	28 68	·58	·41	·22	29 92	35 55	15
38	393	423	40,742	...	...	32 64	·26	·32	·34	33 57	41 08	16
43	300	254	28,056	...	·07	31·91	·57	·36	·30	33 21	40 52	17
68	463	797	28,691	...	·01	28 80	1 76	·52	·89	31 98	33 57	18
49	391	3,534	25,593	...	·01	30 25	·18	·55	4·96	35·97	33·36	19
60	328	407	18,212	...	·01	29 50	·88	·57	·70	31 68	25·17	20
81	558	942	25,119	...	·11	28 76	·43	·69	1·16	31 17	40 47	21
82	514	389	19,975	...	·02	24 71	·11	·67	·51	26 05	30 72	22
64	508	2,884	25,087	...	·26	25 24	·93	·62	3 51	30 57	33 11	23
70	411	1,565	19,320	...	·10	24 50	·61	·60	2 28	28 09	33 96	24
56	257	2,119	14,557	·11	2 49	23 60	·44	·56	4 63	31 85	31 86	25
158	526	4,122	27,527	·31	·54	21·79	·23	·52	4·12	27 51	34 28	26
132	670	3,926	31,716	...	3 17	26 44	·55	·74	4 36	35·27	33 21	27
151	678	5,471	35,780	·05	·01	26·71	1 06	·64	5·14	33 61	43 23	28
161	514	3,727	23,992	...	·19	28·46	1·16	·77	5 63	36 21	37 07	29
225	691	1,462	23,366	·63	·02	17 44	·08	·59	1·25	20 02	24·75	30
100	359	3,115	21,360	...	·76	27 43	8·08	·72	6 32	43 33	41 39	31
236	556	2,874	23,855	...	·10	27·02	1 56	·79	3 79	33 26	33 48	32
231	829	3,350	36,278	·13	·06	23 18	·85	·62	2 53	27 40	23 52	33
120	548	2,215	27,022	·38	·10	25·65	·11	·59	2·39	29 22	35 36	34
214	686	3,559	26,016	·44	·02	21·44	·71	·71	3·61	26 93	29 75	35
104	571	10,105	25,050	·61	·03	14·32	1·99	·67	11·93	29 57	32·08	36
228	502	3,222	24,285	3·42	·08	20·44	·07	·57	3·76	28·36	29 56	37
313	710	4,508	32,371	1 59	·06	20·09	·08	·57	3·62	26 01	32 96	38
208	731	2,150	27,305	1 20	·04	22·70	·58	·73	2·16	27 43	26·15	39
560	1,480	17,604	60,401	·64	·08	14·22	1·27	·59	6·91	23·71	25 27	40
286	789	6,432	37,692	1 72	...	16 98	·10	·48	3 97	23 28	29 09	41
274	1,060	4,719	35,964	·61	...	17·78	·98	·68	3·03	23 08	25 89	42
127	571	968	23,256	·42	·07	21·62	·26	·59	·99	23 95	26 46	43
160	598	1,019	16,420	·06	·03	16 72	·07	·68	1·16	18 73	21 78	44
134	449	3,388	21,420	1 00	·05	24·11	1·00	·66	5·04	31 86	27 63	45
223	700	4,298	32,706	·20	·05	25·89	·51	·67	4·13	31 48	26 72	46
79	293	3,447	15,765	...	·17	26·99	4·47	·77	9·07	41·48	42·01	47
70	300	2,673	12,278	...	1·18	23·54	5·23	·97	8 61	39·55	43·45	48
58	207	2,973	7,760	...	·03	12·63	6 55	·87	12 46	32·54	35·76	49
6,576	24,563	134,836	1,221,149	42	·54	23·80	1·08	·59	3·28	29·73	32·34	

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
1	Kumaun ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Garhwal ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tarai ...	Káshipur	14,667	1	30	355	215	...	1	7
4	Bijnor ...	Nagína	20,503	...	...	532	24	...	...	4
5		Najíbabad ...	17,750	1	85	470	73	...	...	5
6		Bijnor	15,147	...	5	221	65	...	...	5
7		Sherkote	15,087	...	9	313	32	...	...	8
8		Chandpur ...	11,182	...	...	66	12	...	2	1
9		Kiratpur	12,728	...	1	326	13	...	1	3
10	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	67,387	1	252	1,678	273	1	1	92
11		Sambhal	35,196	...	89	684	126	...	2	14
12		Amroha	36,145	2	26	743	12	...	...	11
13		Chandausi... ...	27,521	1	22	651	126	1	...	9
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly	103,160	...	163	2,911	84	2	1	30
15		Aonla	13,018	...	7	291	4	...	...	3
16	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhít	29,721	...	53	659	34	...	1	8
17	Shahjahanpur	Tilhar	15,559	...	7	639	15	...	1	6
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	69,892	...	58	701	209	...	2	22
19	Budaun ...	Budaun	33,680	...	16	720	161	...	3	15
20		Sahaswan	14,605	...	11	354	62	...	...	4
21	Kheri ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sitapur ...	Khairabad... ...	14,217	...	81	353	39	1	...	1
23		Laharpur	10,437	1	66	184	...	...	...	5
24		Sitapur	14,764	1	128	318	30	1	2	6
25	Hardoi ...	Shahabad	18,510	1	168	511	47	...	1	3
26		Sandíla	14,865	1	2	514	9	...	...	11
27		Mallawan	10,970	...	...	305	3	1	1	6
28		Bilgram	11,067	...	2	299	1	...	..	12
29		Hardoi	10,026	...	2	225	26	...	2	15
30	Dehra Dun ...	Dehra	18,959	...	2	259	126	...	...	5
31	Saharanpur...	Jwalapur	20,527	1	...	615	39	2	4	15
32		Saháranpur ...	59,194	...	4	1,321	876	2	...	26
33		Deoband	22,116	...	...	669	3	1	...	4
34		Gangoh	12,089	...	...	329	2	...	...	4
35		Roorkee	12,818	...	...	355	14	...	1	8
36		Manglaur	13,571	...	...	390	13	...	...	...
37	Muzaffar-nagar.	Kairana	18,371	...	...	637	41	1	2	3
38		Kandhla	11,109	...	...	406	1	...	2	4
39		Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	...	1	467	2	1	...	2
40	Meerut ...	Meerut	60,948	...	14	1,396	239	2	...	17
41		Hapur	13,212	...	2	376	6	...	1	3
42		Sardhana	13,313	...	4	507	5	...	1	3
43		Ghází abad ...	12,059	...	...	239	...	...	1	3
44	Bulandshahr,	Khurja	27,190	...	1	600	68	...	...	5
45		Sikandarabad ...	16,479	...	8	405	95	...	1	5
46		Bulandshahr ...	15,410	3	1	413	62	...	...	9
47		Shikárpur	10,708	...	...	392	...	...	1	...
48		Jahangírabad ...	10,319	1	...	261	8	...	...	...
49	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koel ...	62,443	...	4	1,713	338	...	1	24
50		Háthras	34,932	...	1	981	22	...	1	4
51		Atrauli	14,482	...	1	493	36	1	1	4
52		Sikandra Rao ...	12,171	1	...	407	2	2	...	2
53	Etah ...	Kásganj	16,535	...	...	537	6	...	...	2
54		Soron	12,745	...	1	314	1	...	...	8
55		Jalesar	15,609	...	...	361	7	3	1	2
56	Muttra ...	Muttra	53,867	11	5	1,454	449	3	...	7
57		Brindaban... ...	21,467	...	...	1,111	138	2	5	20
58		Kosi	11,231	...	...	424	27	...	...	4
59		Mahaban	10,194	...	...	213	...	...	...	1

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1888—(continued).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	9	17	627	·07	2·04	24·20	14·66	·61	1·15	42·74	40·42	3
1	5	14	575	...	...	25·94	1·17	·24	·68	28·04	38·96	4
3	8	45	682	·06	4·79	26·48	4·11	·45	2·54	38·42	34·90	5
..	5	25	321	...	·33	14·59	4·29	·33	1·65	21·19	27·97	6
2	10	40	404	...	·59	20·74	2·12	·66	2·65	26·77	24·64	7
2	5	149	232	...	...	5·90	1·07	·41	13·32	20·71	33·26	8
...	4	1	345	...	·08	25·61	1·02	·31	·08	27·10	31·70	9
2	96	587	2,887	·01	3·71	24·90	4·05	1·43	8·71	42·84	40·13	10
1	17	197	1,113	...	2·53	19·43	3·58	·46	5·60	31·63	57·99	11
...	11	88	882	·05	·72	20·56	·33	·30	2·43	24·40	40·11	12
...	10	131	941	·03	·80	23·65	4·58	·36	4·76	34·19	46·89	13
2	35	144	3,337	...	1·58	28·22	·81	·34	1·39	32·34	41·73	14
...	·3	18	323	...	·54	22·35	·31	·23	1·38	24·81	27·29	15
4	13	159	918	...	1·78	22·17	1·14	·43	5·35	30·88	31·89	16
2	9	52	722	...	·45	41·07	96	·58	3·34	46·40	39·76	17
10	31	294	1,296	...	·83	10·02	2·99	·40	4·21	18·54	32·00	18
...	18	169	1,084	...	·47	21·38	4·78	·53	5·02	32·18	29·09	19
1	5	191	626	...	·75	24·24	4·24	·34	13·28	42·86	52·14	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
1	3	157	633	...	5·69	24·83	2·74	·21	11·04	44·52	38·75	22
3	8	46	305	·09	6·32	17·63	...	·77	4·41	29·22	22·01	23
...	9	196	682	·06	8·68	21·54	2·03	·61	13·27	46·19	30·33	24
4	8	134	869	05	9·08	27·60	2·53	·43	7·23	46·94	32·99	25
2	13	84	623	·07	·13	34·58	·61	·87	5·65	41·91	37·10	26
...	8	23	339	...	...	27·80	·27	·73	2·10	30·90	29·04	27
1	13	49	364	...	·18	27·02	·09	1·17	4·43	32·89	31·31	28
3	20	69	342	...	·20	22·44	2·59	1·99	6·88	34·11	24·57	29
1	6	6	399	...	·10	13·66	6·65	·32	·31	21·04	29·19	30
2	23	2	680	·04	...	29·96	1·90	1·12	·10	33·12	38·85	31
...	28	34	2,263	...	·07	22·32	14·80	·47	·57	38·23	45·89	32
...	5	...	677	...	...	30·25	·13	·22	...	30·61	61·98	33
...	4	1	336	...	...	27·21	·16	·33	·08	27·79	42·97	34
1	10	5	384	...	...	27·69	1·09	·78	·39	29·95	36·32	35
...	...	1	404	...	...	28·73	9·6	...	·07	29·76	39·05	36
...	6	11	695	...	...	34·66	2·23	·32	·59	37·82	41·77	37
...	6	...	413	...	...	36·54	·09	·54	...	37·17	41·53	38
1	4	5	479	...	·06	30·96	·13	·26	·33	31·76	31·40	39
...	19	128	1,796	...	·23	22·90	3·92	·31	2·10	29·46	32·99	40
1	5	19	408	...	·15	28·45	·45	·38	1·43	30·88	37·16	41
...	4	1	521	...	·30	38·08	·38	·30	·07	39·13	45·11	42
...	4	7	250	...	...	19·81	...	·33	·58	20·73	27·14	43
...	5	37	711	...	·03	22·06	2·50	·18	1·36	26·14	51·90	44
2	8	40	556	...	·48	24·57	5·76	·48	2·42	33·74	64·38	45
...	9	16	504	·19	·06	26·80	4·02	·58	·90	32·70	49·86	46
1	2	1	395	...	...	36·60	...	·18	·09	36·88	35·11	47
1	1	2	273	·09	...	25·29	·77	·09	·19	26·45	48·26	48
3	28	546	2,629	...	·06	27·43	5·41	·44	8·74	42·10	59·52	49
...	5	3	1,012	...	·03	28·08	·63	·14	·08	28·97	30·51	50
1	7	33	570	...	·07	34·04	2·48	·48	2·27	39·35	45·56	51
...	4	7	421	·08	...	33·44	·16	·32	·57	34·59	40·56	52
...	2	62	607	...	...	32·47	·36	·12	3·75	36·71	56·69	53
1	9	111	436	...	·08	24·63	·08	·70	8·70	34·20	41·73	54
...	6	168	542	...	...	23·12	·44	·38	10·76	34·72	40·97	55
...	10	529	2,458	·20	·09	26·99	8·33	·18	9·82	45·63	54·89	56
3	30	179	1,458	...	...	51·71	6·43	1·40	8·34	67·91	68·13	57
...	4	28	483	...	...	37·75	2·40	·15	2·49	43·00	42·32	58
...	1	1	215	...	...	20·89	...	·09	·09	21·09	20·93	59

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
60	Farukhabad...	Farukhabad and Fatehgarh.	74,872	1	1	1,835	150	3	12	82
61		Kanauj ...	16,646	...	...	354	2	1	1	1
62		Kaimganj ...	10,443	...	...	476	...	1	...	1
63	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri ...	22,736	1	1	704	2	1	...	8
64		Shekohabad ...	11,826	...	...	426	...	1	3	7
65	Agra ...	Agra ...	138,094	5	7	3,047	234	...	4	54
66		Firozabad ...	16,023	...	...	397	19	1	1	5
67	Etawah ...	Etáwah ...	34,721	2	6	549	77	1	2	11
68	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	239,773	18	764	6,533	393	8	10	101
69	Bara Banki ...	Nawábganj ...	15,133	2	1	294	17	...	...	12
70		Rudauli ...	11,394	...	5	160	37	...	...	4
71	Unao ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	117,030	3	67	4,740	42	6	2	51
73	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	21,328	...	...	438	37	...	...	3
74	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,845	18	...	1,085	15	1	1	7
75	Hamirpur ...	Ráth ...	14,479	...	57	270	88	...	1	5
76	Banda ...	Bánda ...	27,696	...	3	515	70	2	5	11
77	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	150,338	93	71	3,200	50	4	10	38
78	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	16,269	1	12	359	10	...	...	5
79		Jais ...	11,011	4	...	294	5	...	...	2
80	Sultanpur ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Partabgarh...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	21,998	5	...	536	5	1	...	8
83	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	13,743	...	1	276	5	...	...	4
84		Balrámpur ...	12,811	11	4	259	36	1	...	6
85	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad and Ajudhya.	66,306	125	25	1,684	383	3	1	26
86		Tánda ...	19,951	6	5	475	113	...	...	5
87	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,715	...	...	149	40	...	2	3
88		Gorakhpur ...	57,922	1	...	1,271	6	...	...	8
89	Basti ...	Mindhawal ...	11,592	...	...	187	1	...	...	2
90	Azamgarh ...	Mubarikpur ...	13,157	271	...	315	14	...	...	1
91		Azamgarh ...	18,528	...	...	308	10	1	1	4
92		Mau ...	14,945	...	...	320	19	...	1	2
93	Ghazipur ...	Gházipur ...	43,232	111	...	786	136	...	2	22
94	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	15,320	33	...	350	6	...	...	2
95		Sahtawar ...	11,024	...	...	499	1	...	1	12
96		Rasra ...	11,224	...	...	159	...	...	1	1
97		Badagaon or Firozpur,	10,847	...	...	236	...	...	1	3
98	Benares ...	Benares ...	208,691	573	97	5,612	1,124	3	3	115
99		Ramnagar ...	11,859	61	...	356	11	...	...	7
100	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur ...	85,362	82	3	1,961	39	1	2	22
101		Chunár ...	12,524	10	...	353	5	...	...	6
102	Jalaun ...	Kálpi ...	14,306	...	...	282	49	...	1	4
103		Kunch ...	13,739	...	...	294	68	2	3	1
104		Jalaun ...	10,057	...	...	292	17	...	1	5
105	Jhansi ...	Mau and Ránipur ...	22,827	...	6	371	99	1	...	12
106	Lalitpur ...	Lalitpur ...	10,614	...	...	160	72	...	...	6
		Total of Towns ...	3,043,942	1,464	2,468	76,235	7,828	70	116	1,145
		Total for the Provinces,	44,107,869	18,704	25,000	1,053,753	52,288	697	2,123	16,498

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1888—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
1	48	416	2,451	·01	·01	24·51	2·00	·64	5·55	32·73	36·33	60
3	6	5	367	..	...	21·26	·12	·36	·30	22 04	27·04	61
2	4	7	487	...	...	45·58	...	·38	·67	46 63	44·98	62
1	10	22	740	·04	·04	30 96	·08	·44	·96	32·54	45·24	63
2	13	...	439	...	...	36·02	...	1·09	...	37·12	43 73	64
2	60	651	4,004	·03	·05	22·06	1·69	·04	4·71	28·99	37·43	65
1	8	132	556	...	...	24·77	1·18	·49	8·23	34·70	29·23	66
...	14	258	906	·06	·17	15·81	2·21	·40	7·43	26·09	40·69	67
6	125	2,948	10,781	·07	3·18	27·24	1·63	·52	12·29	44·96	45·62	68
..	12	67	393	·13	·06	19·42	1·12	·79	4·42	25·96	35·71	69
4	8	163	373	...	·43	14·04	3·24	·70	14·30	32·73	37 22	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
3	62	995	5,909	·02	·57	40·50	·35	·52	8·50	50·49	52 50	72
2	5	146	626	...	...	20·54	1·73	·23	6·84	29 35	36·33	73
7	16	75	1,209	·42	...	25·32	·35	·37	1·75	28·21	29 35	74
3	9	102	526	...	3·93	18·64	6·08	·62	7·04	36·33	44·53	75
...	18	245	851	...	·10	18 59	2·52	·65	8·84	30·72	35·08	76
5	57	561	4,035	·62	·47	21·28	·32	·37	3·75	26·83	30·00	77
...	5	30	417	·06	·74	22·07	·61	·31	1·84	25·63	36 96	78
1	3	83	389	·36	...	26·62	·45	·27	7·51	35·22	35·67	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
8	17	100	663	·22	...	24·36	·22	·77	4·54	30·13	32·07	82
...	4	53	339	...	·07	20 08	·36	·29	3·85	24·66	30 16	83
5	12	91	413	·86	·31	20·21	2·81	·93	7·10	32 23	35·54	84
15	45	656	2,918	1·88	·37	25·39	5·77	·67	9·89	44·00	53 55	85
5	10	163	772	·30	·25	23 80	5·66	·50	8·17	38·69	48·67	86
1	6	120	315	...	...	12·71	3·41	·51	10·24	26·89	31·37	87
9	17	171	1,466	·01	...	21·94	·10	·29	2 95	25·30	26·34	88
3	5	28	221	...	...	16·13	·08	·43	2·41	19·06	26·48	89
2	3	31	634	20·59	...	23·94	1·06	·22	2·35	48·18	29·17	90
1	7	46	371	...	...	16·62	·53	·37	2·48	20·02	23 88	91
4	7	54	400	...	...	21·41	1·27	·46	3·61	26·76	30 48	92
2	26	46	1,105	2·56	...	18·18	3·14	·60	1·06	25·55	35·57	93
3	5	36	430	2·15	...	22·84	·39	·32	2·35	28·06	25·82	94
5	18	1	519	...	...	45·26	·09	·63	·09	47·07	53·12	95
...	2	33	194	...	...	14·16	...	·17	2·94	17 28	23·43	96
3	7	40	283	...	...	21·75	...	·64	3·68	26·09	24 60	97
7	128	1,452	8,986	2·74	·46	26·88	5·38	·61	6·95	43·05	32·68	98
1	8	76	512	5·14	...	30·02	·92	·67	6 40	43·17	30·61	99
7	32	507	2,624	·96	·03	23·00	·44	·37	5·94	30·74	35·63	100
1	7	43	418	·79	...	28·18	·39	·55	3·43	33 37	34·17	101
3	8	176	515	...	...	19·71	3·42	·56	12·30	35·99	43·47	102
1	7	168	537	...	...	21·40	4·94	·50	12 22	39 08	45·11	103
...	6	26	341	...	...	29·03	1·69	·59	2·58	33 90	37·20	104
2	15	218	709	...	·26	16·25	4·33	·66	9·55	31·05	46·06	105
1	7	134	373	...	...	15·07	6·78	·66	12·62	35·14	40·14	106
195	1,526	16,443	105,964	·48	·81	25·04	2·57	·50	5·40	34 81	39 31	
6,771	26,089	151,279	1,327,113	·42	·56	23·89	1·15	·59	3·43	30·08	32·79	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888.

1	2		3	4	5
Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December, 1887.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class—State	North-Western Provinces	2	...	...	2
	Oudh	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	...	2
2nd class—Local Funds	North-Western Provinces	162	3	...	165
	Oudh	57	1	...	58
	Total	219	4	...	223
3rd class—Private aided	North-Western Provinces	12	...	...	12
	Oudh	12	...	...	12
	Total	24	...	...	24
3rd class—State aided, Branch	North-Western Provinces	12	1	2	11
	Oudh	2	...	...	2
	Total	14	1	2	13
Total	North-Western Provinces	188	4	2	190
	Oudh	71	1	...	72
	Total	259	5	2	262

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

2.—*Abstract Return of principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888.

	Name of disease.	Total number of persons treated, in-door and out-door.	IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS. Number of patients. In-door. Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Out-door. Total treated.	Surgical operations. Major.	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
Group A	1. Small-pox	888												
	2. Cholera	1,193												
	3. Dysentery	60,497												
	4. Malarial fevers	480,693												
	5. Primary syphilis	14,355												
	6. Secondary ditto	19,978												
	7. Gonorrhœa	18,418												
Group B	8. Scurvy	930												
	9. Worms	21,141												
Group C	10. Debility	20,862												
Group D	11. Rheumatic affections	103,691												
	12. Tubercular	6,249												
	13. Leprosy	6,176												
Local Diseases	14. All other general diseases	57,636												
	15. Diseases of the nervous system	50,546												
	16. Ditto eye	169,862												
	17. Ditto ear	97,993												
	18. Ditto nose	13,127												
	19. Ditto circulatory system	3,891	51,968	37,791	9,526	6,677	2,898	2,375,765	16,492	107,775	14,379	1,156	274	683
	20. Lungs (diseases of)	35,406												
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	111,681												
	22. Diarrhœa	51,006												
	23. Dyspepsia	90,453												
	24. Diseases of the liver	7,966												
	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	162,021												
	26. Goitre	38,147												
	27. Spleen (diseases of)	44,517												
	28. Diseases of the lymphatic system	15,149												
	29. Ditto urinary ditto	11,934												
	30. Ditto generative ditto	25,191												
	31. Ditto organs of locomotion	15,222												
	32. Ditto connective tissue	100,630												
	33. Ditto skin	313,749												
	34. Ulcers	185,004												
	35. Poisons	4,259												
	36. General injuries	4,153												
	37. Local ditto	63,719												
	Total	2,427,733	51,968	37,791	9,526	6,677	2,898	2,375,765	16,492	107,775	14,379	1,156	274	683

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888.

Total treated during the year.				Class.					Daily attendance.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent. of*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1,396,477	454,822	576,434	2,427,733	1,096	5,358	1,524,024	822,894	74,361	9,280·29	3,046·39	3,850·28	16,176·96	57·36	18·84	23·80	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888.

1	2															
	INCOME.															
Provinces.	a.	b.							c.	c½.	d.	d½.	e.		f.
		From Government.											*Subscriptions.*		
	Cash balance on 1st January.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on Investment.	Sale of Securities or withdrawal of Deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	Total Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,28,511 1 3	1,94,005 13 7	3,121 1 3	27,611 13 0	2,038 8 0	86 6 2	9,441 8 6	2,36,305 2 6	97,214 0 5	38,761 14 3	38,054 15 9	...	8,387 7 4	56,871 5 0	6,04,105 14 6

1	3								4	5	6
	EXPENDITURE.										
Provinces.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	Cash balance on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	On establishment.	On bazaar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,71,719 14 3	16.088 13 6	37,655 15 9	34,734 4 9	72,751 5 2	40,248 6 3	4,000 0 0	4,77,198 11 8	1,26,907 2 10	0 1 3	49·93

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—Vaccination.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1888-89.

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	4	5,698	5,698	5,378	...	...	37·32	13,003 9 4
2	Saháranpur ...	22	29,079	29,079	26,892	...	...	27·45	2,892 0 0
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	21,293	21,293	19,089	...	...	25·16	2,072 0 0
4	Meerut ...	29	36,129	36,129	32,468	...	...	24·72	4,472 0 0
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	22,722	22,722	21,104	...	...	22 81	2,244 0 0
6	Aligarh ...	28	27,812	27,812	25,928	...	...	25·39	3,084 0 0
7	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	11,181	11,181	10,587	...	...	(No data.)	660 0 0
8	Muttra ...	15	19,520	19,520	17,622	...	...	26·33	2,148 0 0
9	Agra ...	20	24,208	24,208	20,986	...	...	21·53	4,004 12 0
10	Farukhabad ...	10	14,064	14,064	12,348	...	...	13·60	1,476 0 0
11	Mainpuri ...	7	12,556	12,556	11,150	...	...	13·11	1,092 0 0
12	Etáwah ...	11	14,569	14,569	13,129	...	...	18·17	1,212 0 0
13	Etah ...	11	11,605	11,605	9,589	...	...	12·67	1,524 0 0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	189	250,436	250,436	226,270	...	...	22·68	39,884 5 4
14	Kumaun Hills ...	11	20,215	16,332	14,917	3,883	667	31·57	14,974 15 0
15	Tarái Parganas ...	8	7,435	7,265	6,117	170	64	34·52	1,084 0 0
16	Kumaun Bhábar ...	4	6,067	5,068	4,842	999	510	(No data)	380 8 0
17	Bijnor ...	18	25,111	24,964	21,103	147	78	29 35	2,154 4 10
18	Moradabad ...	21	26,886	26,736	23,700	150	37	20 54	3,440 14 0
19	Budaun ...	16	17,632	17,523	14,759	109	42	16 33	1,814 0 0
20	Bareilly ...	18	19,969	19,815	16,729	154	63	16·28	1,952 15 11
21	Pilibhít ...	8	9,786	9,756	8,036	30	5	17·80	1,008 0 0
22	Sháhjahánpur ...	12	16,748	16,544	13,752	204	69	16 12	1,637 8 0
23	Lucknow ...	16	8,509	8,080	6,286	429	295	9·44	4,128 0 9
24	Unao ...	7	4,631	4,631	3,876	...	...	4 31	874 0 0
25	Bara Banki ...	12	9,435	9,316	6,620	119	52	6 49	1,229 3 1
26	Sitapur ...	8	3,086	3,039	2,035	47	22	2·14	884 12 0
27	Hardoi ...	13	11,818	11,699	8,919	119	66	9 09	1,163 8 0
28	Kheri ...	5	2,703	2,696	2,199	47	7	2 65	693 4 0
29	Fyzabad ...	10	4,157	3,876	3,270	281	188	3 19	1,240 0 0
30	Bahraich ...	11	6,198	6,196	4,899	2	2	5 58	1,097 2 10
31	Gonda ...	8	3,064	2,951	2,102	113	37	1·68	950 2 8
32	Rae Bareli ...	9	5,397	5,389	4,300	8	6	4·52	1,089 6 0
33	Sultanpur ...	8	4,665	4,647	3,706	18	13	3·88	693 14 2
34	Partabgarh ...	7	2,693	2,498	1,720	195	67	2·10	838 3 3
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	230	216,205	209,021	173,887	7,184	2,290	10·23	43,329 2 6
35	Cawnpore ...	22	24,827	24,027	21,273	845	571	18·49	2,792 9 4
36	Fatehpur ...	14	10,830	10,821	10,279	9	6	15·04	1,708 8 0
37	Bánda ...	17	14,425	14,421	12,834	4	1	18·37	2,123 0 0
38	Allahabad ...	26	23,215	22,906	20,646	309	147	14·10	16,578 0 6
39	Hamírpur ...	12	17,486	17,418	15,855	68	59	31·36	1,644 11 4
40	Jaunpur ...	11	11,772	11,675	10,394	97	53	86 36	1,549 2 8
41	Gorakhpur ...	30	42,452	42,365	38,266	87	28	14·63	3,450 3 9
42	Basti ...	18	15,767	15,752	14,008	15	11	8·59	2,075 2 2
43	Azamgarh ...	18	18,205	18,182	16,655	23	1	10·38	2,225 0 0
44	Mirzapur ...	16	17,994	17,723	16,167	271	215	14·41	2,063 0 0
45	Benares ...	14	15,638	15,322	14,282	316	115	16·12	3,352 0 0
46	Gházipur ...	11	14,683	14,628	14,274	55	34	14·11	1,605 15 11
47	Ballia ...	10	15,256	15,250	14,674	6	3	15·87	1,237 0 1
48	Jhánsi ...	11	9,781	9,689	8,400	42	23	25 27	2,315 2 0
49	Jalaun ...	13	11,927	11,868	11,110	59	44	26 67	1,649 0 0
50	Lalitpur ...	8	8,115	7,985	7,179	130	130	29·34	1,071 14 2
51	Garhwál ...	7½	25,181	13,651	12,738	11,530	5,262	51·99	1,307 0 0
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	258½	297,549	283,683	259,034	13,866	6,673	15·70	48,747 5 11
	Grand Total of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.	677½	764,190	743,140	659,191	21,050	8,963	15·14	1,31,960 13 9

SUPPLEMENT I.

Report on the Administration of the Rámpur State for the year ending 31st March, 1889.

Administration.—Early in the year under report, *viz.*, April, 1888, Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khán was installed as Nawáb by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who visited Rámpur for that purpose. As the Nawáb was in a very weak state of health, an Executive Council,—consisting of General Azim-ud-din, Khán Bahádur, Vice-President; Saiyid Ali Hasan, and Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan,—was appointed to assist in the administration of the State; and on the resignation of Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan, Nawáb Yarjang was appointed in his place.

On the 25th February, 1889, Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khán expired, after a lingering illness which left no hope of his ultimate recovery; and on the 27th February his minor son, Hamid Ali Khán, was proclaimed by the Officiating Agent as successor to the deceased Nawáb, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India. Meanwhile, the gentlemen named above, as composing the Executive Council, were constituted a Council of Regency, in addition to Nawáb Safdar Ali Khán, who was appointed President, while General Azim-ud-din, Khán Bahádur, was appointed Vice-President, Nawáb Yarjang Judicial Member, and Saiyid Ali Hasan Revenue Member. The Council of Regency came into existence at the expiration of the year to which this report refers.

During the year certain members of the Nawáb's family held themselves aloof, and refused to conform to certain conditions under which pensions were payable to them, the result being that their pensions were withheld. Almost all of these claims have since been settled.

With the exception of the changes noted above in the constitution of the governing body at Rámpur, the various Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts remained about the same, the only addition being in the final appeals, which were heard by the Member of Council having charge of the department, or by the full Council. All the Courts worked satisfactorily. The Small Cause Court, an institution of the previous year, did good work, and was freely resorted to.

The following statements give the work done by the different Courts during the year 1888-89:—

Civil Courts.

Name of Court.	Pending at close of last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	*Disposed of*				Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.		Rejected.	Claim admitted, compromised, or determined by arbitration.	Disposed of after hearing parties.	Total.	
Tahsildárs	98	732	...	732	830	168	370	237	775	55
Small Cause Court ...	...	762	...	762	762	63	552	147	762	...
Civil Court at Rámpur ...	36	621	...	621	657	169	277	159	605	52
Murafa Court	35	...	178	178	213	28	...	137	165	48
Judicial Member's Court ...	17	...	94	94	111	10	...	75	85	26
State Council (Full Bench) ...	2	709	26	735	737	...	...	649	649	88
Total ...	188	2,824	298	3,122	3,310	438	1,199	1,404	3,041	26
Total, 1887-88 ...	279	2,862	286	3,148	3,427	677	1,979	583	3,239	18
Increase ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	821	...	81
Decrease ...	91	38	...	26	117	239	780	...	198	...

Rent Courts.

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Disposed of.				Pending.
		Original.	Appeal.	Total.		Rejected.	Compromised claim admitted or determined by arbitration.	Decided after hearing parties.	Total.	
Tahsíls	415	1,286	...	1,286	1,701	452	627	525	1,604	97
Murafa Court (Appellate) ...	11	...	105	105	116	34	...	73	107	9
Revenue Member's Court ...	6	...	78	78	84	30	...	45	75	9
Total ...	432	1,286	183	1,469	1,901	516	627	643	1,786	115
Total of 1887-88 ...	239	2,742	110	2,852	3,091	475	1,661	523	2,659	432
Increase ...	193	...	73	...	...	41	...	120	...	...
Decrease ...	...	1,456	...	1,383	1,190	...	1,034	...	873	317

Revenue Courts.

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Revenue Member's Court ...	84	17,412	17,496	17,225	271
Total of 1887-88 ...	30	1,2914	12,944	12,860	84
Increase ...	54	4,498	4,552	4,365	187
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...

Criminal Courts.

Name of Court.	Pending.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Disposed of.				Pending.
		Original	Appeals.	Total.		Compromised.	Decided.	Rejected.	Total.	
Faujdári (full-powers Magistrate)...	131	2,479	5	2,484	2,615	1,126	974	430	2,530	85
Tahsildárs (Subordinate Magistrates).	27	745	...	745	772	129	280	335	744	28
Murafa Court (Appellate) ...	15	46	245	291	306	3	245	20	268	38
Judicial Member's Court ...	2	...	70	70	72	1	58	6	65	7
State Council (Full Bench) ...	...	...	6	6	6	2	4	...	6	...
Total ...	175	3,270	326	3,596	3,771	1,261	1,561	791	3,613	158
Total of 1887-88 ...	350	5,622	244	5,866	6,216	1,534	874	3,633	6,041	175
Increase ...	...	...	82	...	...	...	687	...	...	...
Decrease ...	175	2,352	...	2,270	2,445	273	...	2,842	2,428	17

The subjoined table shows the receipts and expenditure of the year 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88:—

Income.

Year.	Land-revenue.	Customs and judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88	18,79,569 4 9	12,613 15 4	2,96,604 9 1	21,88,787 13 2
1888-89	16,72,529 14 1	18,026 10 10	11,01,312 9 1	29,91,869 2 0
Increase ...	...	5,412 11 6	8,04,708 0 0	8,03,081 4 10
Decrease ...	7,039 6 8	...	...	...

Expenditure.

Year.	Cost of civil administration.	Public works.	Troops and police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	6,47,950 13 1	1,37,349 15 0	3,21,600 10 8	3,46,897 14 11	14,53,799 5 8
1888-89 ...	8,21,783 6 6	3,21,254 2 9	3,55,104 3 2	8,58,531 2 0 +267 gold-mohars.	23,56,708 14 5 + 268 gold-mohars.
Increase ...	1,73,832 9 5 + 1 goldmohar.	1,83,940 3 9 1 goldmohar.	33,539 8 5	5,11,633 4 7 + 267 gold-mohars.	9,02,909 8 9 + 268 gold-mohars.
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...

The decrease under land-revenue is nominal, and due to the fact that the last year's figures indicated the demand, not the actual collections; while the figures for the year under report represent actual receipts, so that they can be compared with the budget estimate. If the receipts for this year be taken as shown last year, *viz.*, the demand amount, they would be Rs. 18,83,382-14-3. It will be noticed that the revenue generally shows increase, due chiefly to the investment of all the spare cash in the reserve treasury in Government 4 per cent. promissory notes, and partly to the increase in the revised settlement for the "jadid" (new) iláka which comprises the estates presented to the Nawáb for services rendered during the late mutiny.

The increase shown on the expenditure side was mainly due to improvements in the status of officials and to the employment of extra hands for certain branches of the administration which were weak and poorly paid; amongst other changes a new control and audit department had been organised.

Police.—The number of police-stations is the same as in the preceding year, and the Police Department has been reorganised much on the same plan as prevails in the North-Western Provinces. Three hundred and ninety-nine men were employed at a cost of Rs. 23,770.

Conservancy.—No material change had taken place during the year under review beyond improving the arrangements for keeping the town clean and the removal of all night-soil, &c., outside of the town by sweepers and buffaloes. The city was lighted in all its main roads and bazaars by kerosine lanterns, which had been put up at regular intervals.

The question of city drainage had been taken up by the Public Works Department of the State, and a regular project was being drawn up by Mr. Wright (the Chief Engineer). In the meantime some small bridges and channels for better drainage of the town, and which form part of the larger projects, had been constructed.

The cost of this department, Rs. 8,465, is borne by the State.

Jails.—The jail manufactories and the discipline of the prisoners had improved. The prisoners were well looked after, and the institution has been healthy. The improvement and extension in the manufactories promised to bring in good returns. A change was also made in the employment of prisoners on intramural labour, thus ensuring better discipline and control. The jail was visited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in April, and again by the Officiating Agent at the end of the year under report.

The subjoined table show the number of prisoners in the jail, and expenditure, &c., on the 31st March, 1889:—

Life prisoners.				Imprisoned above seven years.				Imprisoned above two years.				Imprisoned above six months.				Imprisoned under six months.				Accused persons in custody (under trial).				Total.			
1				2				24				224				342				33				626			
Hindus.		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Muhammadans.*	
1		...		...		2		9		15		87		137		122		220		11		22		230		396	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	15	...	81	6	129	8	118	4	212	8	9	2	18	4	218	12	376	20

Public Works Department.—This, one of the largest departments of the State, was under the charge of a special officer (Mr. Wright), whose services were obtained from the North-Western Provinces Government a few months before the commencement of the year under report.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,50,266, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 1,44,049.

Army and Police.—The following table shows the strength and cost of the army:—

Year.	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot police.	Expenditure of year.
	Cannon.	Artillery men.				
						Rs.
1887-88	28	319	601	964	1,285	3,10,725
1888-89	28	321	617	1,091	1,587	3,44,738
Increase ...	...	2	16	127	302	34,013
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The increase was mainly due to the enhancement in the pay of sepoys and the employment of a detachment of the Gurkhas.

Education.—Mr. E. A. Phillips held the post of chief Educational Officer throughout the year in addition to his special duties of tutor to the two sons of the late Nawáb. Owing to the latter duty, Mr. Phillips had not been quite free to look after the schools in the district; and an Inspector of Schools had to be appointed, for the number of schools and students was on the increase.

There were 200 schools in all, attended by 2,155 scholars; of these schools 17 were supported by the State.

The *Patwári schools* had improved, and at bi-yearly examinations a fair number of students were stated to have passed creditably.

Dispensary.—Travelling native doctors with medicines were sent out in villages where cholera and other diseases appeared. At the six State dispensaries patients to the number of 164,745 are said to have been treated. The total cost of the institutions amounted to Rs. 13,711.

Vaccination.—The work done was poor, as compared with the preceding year. The staff was weak, and efforts were being made to put it on a better footing.

Canal.—The charges incurred on account of the regular canal establishment amounted to Rs. 5,115.

Press.—Rupees 2,346 were spent on the maintenance of the State press; the increase in expenditure is due to the purchase of a new printing press, &c., from Roorkee.

Treasury.—The old system of accounts was modified during the year under review: vernacular cash books, daily balance-sheets, deposit registers, refund and repayment-books, and other subsidiary registers, on the model of those used in British treasuries, had been substituted for the old books. The change, though unpopular in the beginning with the old treasury officials, worked successfully, and was subsequently admitted to be advantageous and to have saved much trouble and correspondence.

Poor-house.—Instead of monthly cash allowances, cooked food was served. Mrs. Phillips continued in charge during the year, and showed much interest in the work. The poor were supplied with clothing and other requirements.

Court-houses.—These were all very badly accommodated in a single building. During the year under report more buildings (those occupied by the Dispensary and the Arabic High School) have been taken up, and the different Courts, including those of the Judicial and the Revenue Members of the Council, have been moved into them, and are now fairly conveniently located. This arrangement is only temporary, as it is intended to move the Courts into the house now in possession of Sahibzada Haidar Ali Khán, which will be taken over by the State under an arrangement the details of which have been already reported to Government.

Institution of new Departments.—At the suggestion made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor an Audit and Control Department was organised in the year under report. It was headed by a fairly qualified officer, who was guided by a set of rules drawn out in a comprehensive and simple way. The audit officer worked directly under the orders of the Revenue Member, and every effort was being made to make the audit system as complete as possible.

Owing to the Superintendent of Kárkhánaját having no leisure to inspect the liquor shops in the interior of the State, a separate Excise Officer had been appointed to keep a complete control over the manufacture and sale of the liquor, of which the revenue was steadily increasing.

The family Council intended for the settlement of disputes between the members of the Nawáb's family has done its work well. Its decisions were generally subject to the confirmation of the Nawáb, and after his death, of the Council.

SUPPLEMENT II.

Administration Report of the Tehri State for the year 1888-89.

OWING to the minority of Rája Kirti Sah of Tehri the administration was, for the first year and three months of the second year, conducted by Kunwar Bikram Sah, brother of the deceased Rája Partab Sah, as Regent, with three Councillors; but in July, 1888, the Ráni Guleri, widow of Rája Partab Sah, took over the government as President of a Council of two Members, *viz.*, Shib Dat and Bisheshar Dat, and with Shankar Dat as Finance Minister or Accountant. The latter was subsequently removed, and a Deputy Collector was deputed for three months to the State to introduce a system of account and control. Arrangements were also made during the year for the education of the young Rája Kirti Sah at the Bareilly College; but he will be eventually sent to the Mayo College at Ajmír where, it is hoped, he will be brought up in a manner more suited to his position in life amongst companions who are his social equals.

Receipts.

Year.	Opening balance.	Land-revenue and cesses of all kinds.	Income from rents, farms, taxes, stamps, and process and other fees.	Fines, forfeitures, &c.	Interest of Government promissory notes and other loans.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88... ...	7,07,100 9 6	68,345 12 5	6,010 0 7	16,350 12 0	8,424 8 0
1888-89... ...	7,13,435 6 4	1,03,617 13 6	36,482 2 6	8,574 1 6	7,809 8 3

Year	Forests.	Miscellaneous.	Octroi.	Refunds and repayments.	Total.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	9,000 0 0	9,198 15 9	...	...	8,24,430 10 3	7,13,435 6 4
1888-89 ...	14,000 0 0	319 5 0	1,228 3 0	3,478 10 5	8,88,945 2 6	6,72,839 3 9

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,13,435-6-4. The income during the year aggregated Rs. 1,75,509-12-2, making a total of Rs. 8,88,945-2-6.

The land-revenue receipts were much larger than those of 1887-88, amounting to Rs. 1,03,618, as against Rs. 68,346 in 1887-88. The current demand for the year was Rs. 97,928, of which Rs. 60,598 were collected during the year, and Rs. 37,330 remained outstanding, *i.e.*, only 62 per cent. of the demand was realised within the year. Of the Rs. 37,330 of the current demand which were in arrears when the year closed, Rs. 24,563 had been collected up to the time when the report was written.

The balance at the credit of the State at the end of the year 1888-89 was Rs. 6,72,839-3-9, consisting of Rs. 1,15,097 cash in the treasury, Rs. 5,04,400 invested in Government promissory notes, and Rs. 53,342 loans to private individuals.

Expenditure.

Year.	Alms, charitable allowances, religious donations, and temple offerings, &c.	Purchase of jewellery and ornaments, &c.	Purchase of clothes, &c.	Pocket-money, including travelling expenses.	Salaries, &c., of menial and household servants.	Purchase of stationery, books, newspapers, &c.	Allowances, &c., to the relatives of the Ruler.	Salaries, &c., to the Executive and Judicial establishments.	Salaries, &c., to jamadárs, chaprásis, and sepoys.	Entertainment of visitors and customary presentations.	Purchase and keep of elephants, horses, ponies, mules, birds, dogs, carriages, &c., and salaries, &c., to the establishments thereof.	Purchase of edibles for the storehouse, and salaries, &c., to the establishments attached thereto.	Purchase of kerosine-oil, candles, and lamps, &c.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	...	...	37,066 7 8	...	...	...	5,962 15 7	18,855 11 7	6,451 12 0	24,660 11 3	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	8,966 8 7	3,872 8 5	239 6 4	2,029 8 0	2,489 15 10	372 8 0	26,396 14 0	15,621 14 4	17,234 11 7	9,184 9 0	10,872 11 4	11,853 4 0	298 6 0

Year.	Toshakhána: includes purchase of clothes, jewellery, &c., for presentations.	Forest establishments, &c.	Public Works.	Maintenance of gardens and houses, and purchase and repairs of furniture and tents, &c.	Jail.	Police.	Education.	Dispensaries and Vaccination.	Loans and advances, &c.	Expenses of the Ruler at Bareilly.	Marriages and other ceremonies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	...	2,400 0 0	13,057 12 0	...	291 8 0	514 12 10	343 13 2	1,390 5 10	...	...	...	...	1,10,995 13 11
1888-89 ...	4,305 0 0	2,240 0 0	18,121 1 6	4,414 10 7	699 0 0	865 9 6	2,619 6 0	1,853 0 0	420 0 0	2,269 13 3	69,199 9 11	4,065 14 7	2,20,505 14 9

The expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,20,505-14-9, as compared with Rs. 1,10,995-13-11, the recorded expenditure of the previous year. No useful comparisons between the recorded figures for the two years could be instituted owing to the accounts of the preceding year being imperfect. The two largest items of expenditure are "Salaries, allowances, presents, and pensions to the relatives of the ruler and their establishments" (Rs. 26,397), and "Marriage and other ceremonies" (Rs. 69,200). The expenditure under these heads was abnormally large, owing to the celebration of the marriage of one of the daughters of the late Rája and to the payment of arrears of salaries and allowances due to State officials and jágírdárs.

Judicial Work.—The following tables exhibit the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue work done during the year:—

Civil Cases.

Year.	Pending from the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to the subordinate Court.	Remaining for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Amount of court-fees, &c., levied.	Amount realised.	Balance recoverable.
								Rs a.. p.	Rs. a. p,	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	26	548	574	2	572	393	179	3,273 11 0	3,194 5 0	79 6 0

No work is recorded in the returns as having been done in the Small Cause Court.

Criminal Cases.

Year.	Remaining at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year under report.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Amount of fines, &c., inflicted.	Amount of fines, &c., realised.	Balance to be realised.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	96	621	717	628	89	8,282 5 6	7,910 7 5	371 14 1
1888-89 ...	89	590	679	429	250	6,485 8 6	6,454 8 6	31 0 0
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	...
Decrease ...	7	31	38	199	...	1,796 13 0	1,455 14 11	340 14 1

Revenue Cases.

Year.	Remaining at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Amount of court-fees, &c., levied.	Amount of court-fees, &c., realised.	Balance recoverable.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1887-88 ...	59	183	242	210	32	2,405 13 0	2,405 13 0	...
1888-89 ...	32	266	298	163	135	2,427 11 0	2,427 11 0	...
Increase ...	...	83	56	...	103	21 14 0	21 14 0	...
Decrease ...	27	...	...	47	...	...	...	...

Appeals and Miscellaneous Applications.

Year.	*Instituted during the year under report.*			*Disposed of during the year under report.*			*Pending at the close of the year under report.*			Amount of court-fees, &c., levied.	Amount of court-fees, &c., realised.	Balance recoverable.
	Applications.	Appeals.	Total.	Applications.	Appeals.	Total.	Applications.	Appeals.	Total.			
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89 ...	69	47	116	30	30	60	39	17	56	1,685 2 3	1,324 15 3	360 3 0

It is noticed that whereas there were only 26 cases pending at the commencement of the year, 179 remained undisposed of at its close. Of 572 cases to be dealt with, only 393, or 68 per cent., were decided.

The Criminal file was rather lighter than in the preceding year, but much less work was done, and the pending file at the close of 1888-89 was nearly three times as heavy as at the close of 1887-88,—250 cases remaining undecided.

Revenue cases also were less promptly decided, and there was an increase of over 100 in the number of pending cases at the close of the year.

This poor result is owing to the difficulties which arose upon the change of Regents and to the Courts being closed during the preparations for the marriage of one of the late Rája's daughters.

Jails.

	For seven years.	For five years.	For three years.	For eighteen months.	For twelve months.	For six months.	For three months.	For two months.	For one month.	Total number of prisoners.
Pending from last year ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Admitted during the year under report.	1	1	1	...	1	7	5	1	3	20
Total ...	1	1	1	2	1	7	6	1	3	23
Released during the year under report.	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	3	11
Remaining at close of the year ...	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	...	...	12

There were three prisoners in the jail at the commencement of the year, 20 were admitted during the year, thus the total number was 23. Out of this number 11 were released and 12 remained in confinement at the close of the year. Suggestions were made from time to time to the Darbár regarding the discipline and proper custody of prisoners.

Education.

Year.	Number of English pupils.	Number of Persian pupils.	Number of Hindi pupils.	REMARKS.
1887-88	30	32	42	
1888-89	32	28	...	

The school at Tehri, from the figures given above, would appear to be in a very unsatisfactory state. The Darbár has asked the aid of the Director of Public Instruction, and agreed to find the funds necessary for establishing this institution on the footing of an Anglo-Vernacular school: it will probably be in good working order early next year.

Public Works.—The expenditure on public works was higher in the year under report than in the previous year, owing to many of the buildings which were utterly neglected since the death of Rája Partab Sah having been thoroughly repaired, and those left unfinished in his time completed; of these the water reservoir round the *kothi* at Simlasu, the jail, and the *kothi* at Dayara garden required the largest outlay.

Medical and Sanitary.—The Vaccine Department worked well after the removal of the former Native Superintendent of Vaccination from his place for neglect of duty, by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the 1st Circle under whose charge the Tehri vaccination work was placed. The charitable dispensary worked as well as usual.

General.

FORESTS.—*Receipts.*

Year.	Opening balance.	Receipts from sale of timber.	Receipts from sale of drift wood.	Talbána and fines inflicted for infringing the forest rules.	Income from farm of medicinal roots.	Proceeds from sale of food grain in the forest godowns.	Total receipts.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1887-88	827 8 3	1,298 15 3	2,366 14 6	117 6 6	730 0 0	52 1 7	5,392 14 1	477 11 1	
1888-89	525 11 1	9,891 2 9	2,401 11 3	658 13 5	3 2 0	117 1 0	13,597 9 6	...	Rs. 48 was omitted last year in the closing balance.

Expenditure.

Year.	Salaries of Forest officials and servants, except Conservator and Deputy Conservator.	Expenses for sawing timber for the use of Raj Darbár.	Expenses for sawing timber for sale.	Repairing charges for tools, Ták bungalows, and jhulas.	Purchase of food-grain for godown.	Stationery for office use.	Expenses for floating timber.	Miscellaneous expenditure.	Total expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1887-88 ..	3,079 0 0	564 4 3	367 6 3	191 9 6	...	134 10 3	112 2 0	466 1 6	4,915 1 9	
1888-89 .	3,314 9 0	205 8 0	205 0 0	212 12 6	6 0 0	152 1 0	...	1,300 8 0	5,396 1 6	

Establishment of the Conservator's office.

Year.	Conservator of Forests.	Serishtadár.	English clerk.	Ranger.	Muharrirs.	Jamadár.	Sepoys.	Malhas.	Total.	Total cost of establishment and servants.
										Rs. a. p.
1887-88	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	...	12	1,044 0 0
1888-89	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	...	14	1,049 4 0

Establishment of the Deputy Conservator's office.

Year.	Deputy Conservator.	Serishtadár.	Foresters.	Jamadár.	Muharrirs.	Road Daroga.	Sepoys.	Patrols.	Dák bungalow chaukidárs.	Mule men.	Total.	Total cost of establishment.
												Rs. a. p.
1887-88	1	1	3	...	3	1	10	18	5	...	42	2,546 0 0
1888-89	1	1	3	...	2	1	6	21	5	...	40	2,168 1 0

Trees to the number of 2,511 were given to the subjects of the State free of charge. The dispute between Keonthal and Tehri concerning a forest was settled in 1883 in favour of Keonthal. But the subjects of the Rája of Tehri immediately affected by the decision did not accept it, and on several occasions created disturbances and gave much annoyance to the Keonthal authorities. The Tehri Darbár was exhorted to require its subjects to submit to the decision of 1883, and to refrain from giving further annoyance to the Keonthal authorities. Since then no complaints have been received.

The rainfall during the year was seasonable and sufficient, and the condition of both kharíf and rabi crops was satisfactory. There was no cholera, and only a few cases of cattle-disease. The prices of food-grains were low.

Goods to the value of Rs. 1,07,664 were imported, of which goods valued at Rs. 94,760 were sold. The chief articles of commerce are piece-goods.